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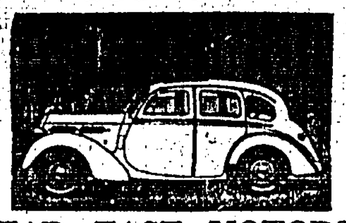

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Hitler's Speech Puzzles London

HITLER: Fireworks Fizzled Out

OUR FRIENDS are READY to FIGHT

—HITLER

HERR HITER

Fuehrer Leaves World Mystified

LONDON, Apr. 2.

HERR HITLER'S SPEECH defiantly accepted the British challenge of opposition to German expansion.

In point after point, Herr Hitler breathed defiance toward Great Britain and threatened a denouncement of the Anglo-German naval treaty, a denouncement calculated to stir Great Britain more than any other action he could possibly take.

The speech seemed to mark the culmination of a situation which, for two decades after the Great war, Great Britain has devoutly made efforts to avoid—the definite division of Europe into two hostile camps.

PRECARIOUS RELATIONS

Certainly, never since the armistice have German-British relations been in such a precarious state.

Herr Hitler answered Great Britain by a challenge that if Great Britain wants war, he (Herr Hitler) was ready.

He declared that Mr. Chamberlain's present attitude may destroy the Anglo-German naval agreement; and, inferentially, the Munich pact.

15 YEARS TOO LATE

Herr Hitler, obviously referring to Mr. Chamberlain, although he did not mention the Premier's name specifically, said: "If the English statesman says that the problems should be submitted to discussion, I now say that there was 15 years time for that."

Referring to the world-wide armament race, Herr Hitler said: "If others want to re-arm, I say that you cannot tire me out."

He announced that the coming party rally in Nuremberg in September would be entitled the "Party Rally of Peace".

"If it should ever come to a test of strength, the German people are ready at any time to exert their utmost.

"Our friends and others will be ready to march at any time in the future."—*United Press.*

Relations With Britain

LONDON, Apr. 2.

THE PASSAGE in Herr Hitler's speech on which attention has been mainly focussed in London is that referring to relations with Britain, and Germany's armaments.

An amplified version of this passage reads: "Germany does not think of attacking other nations without distinction. What we want to do is to extend our economic relations. We have a right to do that and we are not going to accept directions from any European statesmen inside or outside Europe.

"We are re-arming, but we do not dream of attacking other nations providing they leave us alone.

"The German Reich is not going to put up in the long run with a

(Continued on Page 4.)

"PEACE SPEECH"

REACTIONS TO HITLER'S THREAT

BERLIN, Apr. 2.

A PEACE SPEECH, addressed particularly to Britain, coupled with a warning, is the description applied to Herr Hitler's utterances at Wilhelmshaven, according to well-informed German quarters.

In the words of one commentator "Hitler declared that he wanted peace, and at the same time he gave a sharp warning against continuation of the Chamberlain encirclement attempts, whether disguised or undisguised."

"We don't believe the defensive nature of this policy; every day we see examples of an attempt to torpedo our peaceful actions with active attempts to put obstacles in Germany's way—the Rumanian agreement for example. Ready for peace, but not for encirclement, we shall certainly not remain inactive until the rope is right round our throat."

Press comment emphasises the danger of the "encirclement" policy, and declares that Herr Hitler has given Britain time for reflection.—*Reuter.*

"Left Us Mystified"

London, Apr. 2.

"Herr Hitler has left us more mystified, but no more troubled than before."

These words from comment on Herr Hitler's speech in the "Sunday Despatch" appear to represent the average Englishman's reaction.

While the "Despatch" welcomes the fact that Hitler refrained from denouncing the Anglo-German naval agreement, and that his speech did not contain "raging bellicosity" which had been anticipated, other papers express surprise at the comparative restraint behind the Fuehrer's verbal fireworks.

The newspaper "The People" says: "He shouts defiance when none threaten, and boasts his people's readiness for war, while knowing that no attack is contemplated; but it is inconceivable that a man who made his country mighty again should destroy his life's work by his own deliberate act."

"Hitler's Feeble Answer"

Mr. Beverley Baxter in the "Sunday Graphic" calls the speech "Hitler's feeble answer to Mr. Chamberlain," and declares that the speech is obviously intended for home consumption. His statements were not for the minds of informed men, but his accusations and utter lack of proportion were only for the immature minds of frenzied youths, who regard him as a god.

The "Sunday Express" thinks that the speech was "subdued," and de-

(Continued on Page 4.)

WHY RADIO WENT "PHUT"

Hitler's Broadcast To America

BERLIN, Apr. 2.

THE OFFICIAL explanation of the decision not to relay Herr Hitler's speech over the radio yesterday, is that the time of day was not likely to draw a large audience of listeners, and therefore it was decided to take records of the speech, and to play them over at an hour when most people were at dinner.

It is insisted that the sudden breaking-off of the short-wave relay to the United States was due to a technical fault.

It is unofficially suggested that Herr Hitler, having prepared a speech on more general lines, containing a lot of remarks of special American interest, began all over again after Mr. Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons, and concentrated on Britain.

As little special American interest remained, it was decided at the last moment not to broadcast the speech to America, but through a technical hitch, some of it got on the air.

Official Version

The official version of the speech was not released until Herr Hitler, who spoke from notes, had had an opportunity of carefully study aboard the liner Robert Ley what it looked like in writing. Nobody noticed any serious discrepancies between the written version and that broadcast on gramophone records.

Herr Hitler is still aboard the Robert Ley, and it is understood that he expected to land at Hamburg to-morrow afternoon.

Dr. Josef Goebbels, Minister for Propaganda, arrived to-day at Rhodes for a fortnight's holiday.—*Reuter.*

Latest Spain Flashes

FIFTEEN to twenty thousand Italian troops are being concentrated at Almeria. They comprise the Littoria division and members of the mixed Green, Black, Blue and Brown Shirt divisions.

The Italians will shortly embark for Italy, leaving only a composite unit to represent Italy when the triumphant parade into Madrid is held this week.

* * *

HIS HOLINESS the Pope has sent a message to General Franco, blessing the Nationalist leader and the Spanish people, and expressing his thanksgiving for the "victory of Catholic Spain".

Pope Pius expresses the hope that Spain will resume "new vigour in the former Christian tradition".

Franco's reply expresses his "intense emotion caused by His Holiness' telegram, and gratitude for his "phrases of love".

Messages from United Press.

What About Italian Volunteers?

PARIS, Apr. 2.

THE END of the Spanish war, which was officially announced by General Franco on Saturday in a final military bulletin, has led French papers to ask "what about the Italian volunteers?"

The "Intransigeant" observes that should Mussolini still refrain from recalling his soldiers, and thus violate his promise to Mr. Chamberlain during the latter's visit to Rome, the Anglo-Italian agreement of October, 1938 will become null and void, since the withdrawal of Italian volunteers was one of the conditions listed in the agreement.

The paper is of the opinion that Mussolini will be reluctant to recall his troops, because, in so doing, he would deprive himself of an excellent instrument for forcing compliance with his Mediterranean demands.—*Trans-Ocean.*

Reprisals Begin

Madrid, Apr. 2.

Over 2,000 former Republican functionaries and leaders in Madrid have been arrested so far accused of being responsible for the death of many Nationalists.

In addition to the Secretary to the former Madrid Defence Council, who refused to flee from the city, and the former Secretary of the Presidential Chancellery, two leaders of the Republican secret police have been arrested, the latter being accused of causing the death of several thousands of people.

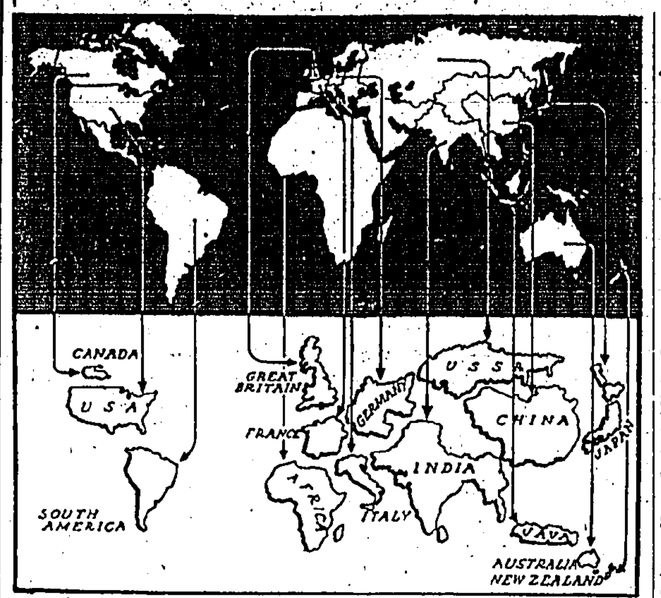
The Lieutenant of the Police, who is said to have played an important part in the death of Deputy Salvo Sotelo, has also been arrested.

One prisoner, Senor Manual Alcaraz, admitted before the Nationalist military court that he had caused the death of General Lopez Ochoa in Madrid.

He said that he had received telegraphic orders from the former Republican Minister of the Interior to demand the director of the hospital in which General Ochoa was lying seriously ill, to turn over the General to the Communist organisation in Carabanchel. When the General appeared before a mob outside of the hospital he was seized. Alcarez confessed that he had hacked off the General's head with a meat chopper.

When the court pronounced the death sentence on Alcarez, he fell on his knees and implored for mercy.—*Trans-Ocean.*

WHY DICTATORS ENVY OUR EMPIRE



THE top map shows the world as it is. Below, the principal countries are drawn to the size they would be if they held territory in proportion to their population. The standard taken is the average population for the whole world per square mile. The contrast illustrates Hitler's point of view when he said in his speech: "The reason for our economic troubles is to be found in our over-population." Mussolini makes the same claim, although both dictators pay premiums for large families.

The dictators cast envious eyes on the wide open spaces of the British Empire. Compare the size of Canada and Australia on a population basis with the correct scale above.

NEW PACIFIC AIR LINES PLANNED

APART FROM the establishment of a North Atlantic airline not later than June this year, Imperial Airways is planning other important developments in the Pacific zones.

These include survey flights from New Zealand to investigate projected commercial services, one of these being the establishment, in due course, of a trans-ocean route across to Canada.

Another new sea route in 1939 will be that crossing the Tasman Sea between Sydney (Australia) and Auckland (New Zealand).

Although all such development work in long distance air travel on Empire air routes promises to be the dominant feature of 1939, much valuable progress is also promised in other directions.

One of these is a general development of facilities on airlines between London and the continent.

New Type Machines

For the impending North Atlantic commercial service, Imperial Airways will be employing four new multi-engined flying boats of a long-range type.

These new aircraft, though generally similar in design to those which flew on the North Atlantic experimental flights of 1937, are capable of carrying heavier loads on non-stop North Atlantic crossings.

Another feature of these new flying boats is that they are equipped for refuelling while in the air.

Final trials will be carried out with a view to adoption of aerial refuelling in connection with this year's ocean crossings, which are expected to begin as soon as the bases on the other side of the Atlantic are ice-free and ready for service.

Disorders In Damascus

Streets Cleared By French Troops

BEIRUT, Apr. 2.

Disorders in Damascus and throughout Syria continued to-day despite measures by the French militia.

The streets of Damascus were cleared this morning; but demonstrations were again in progress at noon.

Stores which opened in spite of the general strike called by the Arabs were stoned and destroyed by mobs.

Police arrested a great number of agitators.—*Trans-Ocean.*

DRIVE ON YOYANG

Chinese Forces Press On Hunan City

CHANGTE, Apr. 3.

A NUMBER of Chinese sorties have restored several heights to the east, west and south outskirts of Yoyang and placed them in a commanding position over the railway city, according to military reports received here.

As a result of the Chinese encroachment, Japanese troop movements between Yoyang, Sitang, Matang and Taolin have become increased, while large quantities of military supplies were seen to have been moved to the rear.

The erection of an aerodrome at Pailuki has also been suspended by the Japanese owing to the uncertain conditions at Yoyang.—*Central News.*

Sunwui Defence

Shiuhing, Apr. 3.

Determined to check the extension of Japanese activities on the Canton delta westward along the Ning Yeung Railway to Sunwui, the battle cry of the Chinese units defending the an-

(Continued on Page 4.)

Col. Beck's Visit To London

LONDON, Apr. 2.

THE CENTRE of political interest shifts back to London to-morrow with the arrival of Colonel Beck, the Polish Foreign Minister, and the House of Commons debate on foreign affairs, following Herr Hitler's speech at Wilhelmshaven.

"Reuter's" diplomatic correspondent writes that Colonel Beck is bringing a number of officials and experts for the discussions, which will carry a stage further the situation created by the Anglo-French guarantee to Poland.

The question of further guarantees for the security of peace-loving countries may also form the subject of a discussion.

To-morrow evening the French Air Minister, M. Guy Lachambre arrives in London for a two-day's talk with Sir Kingsley Wood, the British Air Minister.

M. Lachambre will be accompanied by a number of technical experts, and it seems likely that the discussions will be concerned mainly with

(Continued on Page 4.)

LATEST

Assurances To Rumania

Bucharest, Apr. 2.

The "United Press" understands that certain assurances regarding Rumania's integrity have been arranged between London and Bucharest.

It is considered likely that the British Government will make a formal declaration regarding these assurances in the House of Commons to-morrow.

It is learned that the Rumanian Foreign Minister, before going on a tour of the western European capitals, plans to visit Ankara immediately after Easter where, it is understood, he will discuss the question of the Dardenelles.

It is believed that Rumania is anxious to obtain Turkish consent, in the case of Rumania being attacked, the Turkish Government will automatically permit warships of Rumania's allies to pass the straits for the support of Rumania.

It is understood that in this connection Rumania envisages not only the French navy but also the British navy, providing Britain assumes responsibility regarding Rumanian territorial integrity.—*United Press.*

See Back Page For Further Late News

SOVIET REACTION TO BRITAIN'S PLEDGE

THE BRITISH guarantee to Poland was not commented upon by the Soviet press until to-day, when, after announcing the fact of the guarantee, papers declare that it is insufficient, and demand a further rapprochement between Britain and the Soviet Union.

The Soviet newspapers claim that Mr. Chamberlain is not the proper man for furthering this policy.

The official Government organ, "Izvestia" describes the Chamberlain declaration as "ineffectual," and recalls the Soviet proposal for a conference. The paper adds that Russia naturally prefers a general anti-aggression declaration endorsed by the major democratic Powers as well as the Soviet Union to the one-sided English declaration.

Both England and France are urged to abandon their policy of non-intervention, and to return to one of collective security. The paper declares that the Western Powers can depend upon the full support of the Soviet Union only when they agree to oppose any aggression regardless of its source.

This statement is interpreted in diplomatic circles to mean that Moscow would like to extend the anti-aggression declaration to the Far East.

"Pravda" Critical

Openly critical of the Chamberlain declaration is the Communist Party organ "Pravda" which writes: "Chamberlain's policy has not enjoyed the confidence of foreign countries for a considerable length of time.

(Continued on Page 4.)

RUSSO-JANPANESE PACT

MOSCOW, Apr. 2.—A Soviet-Japanese fisheries agreement, lasting for a year, has been signed.—*Reuter.*

POSITION OF THE SINO-JAPANESE WAR

LONDON.

A DEBATE took place in the House of Lords recently on the present position in the Far East. The subject was raised on a motion by Lord Strabolgi, who enquired what was the latest information the Government had with regard to the state of affairs in China and what steps were being taken to safeguard British trading interests. The debate was as follows:

Lord Strabolgi had the following Notice on the Paper: "To ask His Majesty's Government what information they can give the House regarding the Sino-Japanese War with particular reference to events in South China; what steps His Majesty's Government are taking to safeguard British trading rights and interests in Hongkong; what is the position with regard to the Japanese invasion of Hainan Island; and whether any joint policy with the other interested Powers for bringing this struggle to an end is being pursued; and to move for Papers.

The noble Lord said: My Lords, though the Motion which stands in my name was put down in consultation with my noble friends, nevertheless it is not intended in any spirit of hostility to His Majesty's Government. Indeed, on the last occasion on which the noble Earl, Lord Plymouth, stated Government policy in your Lordships' House, in the debate before Christmas, in answer to the Motion of the noble Viscount, Lord Elibank, he adopted, if I may say so, an unexpected but nevertheless welcome attitude of firmness on this vital question of British interests in China. So far as his official statement could go, his words—at any rate to me and my noble friends—appeared to contain a clear warning that our patience is not inexhaustible.

Hainan Island

Since then certain events of great importance have taken place in China. As your Lordships are aware, the Island of Hainan has been invaded by the Japanese. Following the fall of Canton, the great port and colony of Hongkong is practically blockaded. Threats have been levelled at the authorities of the International Settlement in Shanghai. I see in to-day's newspapers that there is a modification of the Japanese attitude, and I am very glad to see that, but I must remind your Lordships that the so-called Government of Nanking—which, of course, is completely under Japanese control—has used extraordinary language towards our nationals and the French nationals in the International Settlement. I will trouble your Lordships, if I may, by reading out the exact words. It is a *Reuter's* report of February 26 last:

"The Nanking Government says 'it will not hesitate to brand British and French vessels and the International Settlement as an enemy unless Britain and France reconsider and change their attitude of assisting the Chiang Kai-shek *regime*, which is the public enemy of the Chinese nation.'" That is very strong language to be used by a Government which is supposed to speak for any section of the Chinese people, but which, as we know, does not represent anybody but themselves.

In addition, Japanese troops have erected barricades and electrically-controlled cables round the British Concession at Tientsin. There is no military objective in invading Hainan Island, so far as the Japanese war on the Chinese Central Government is concerned. It is deliberately provocative of the French and also of ourselves. Hainan Island is of great strategic importance to us, because it flanks the line of communications between Singapore and Hongkong. I understand that the Indo-French authorities in French Indo-China had stopped the trade in arms to China, and even in Red Cross materials, medical stores, and so on, in return for a promise from the Japanese that Hainan was recognised as in the French sphere of influence, and would not be attacked. We see what has happened and I suggest that this is a practical example of the uselessness of a policy of so-called appeasement where the Japanese are concerned. I have recently been in the East myself. I was very glad to hear when I was in Burma that the motor road from that British Dominion to North-West China is now completed, and is being heavily used for the transport of all sort of goods, including munitions. I suggest that that is the only language which the Japanese militarists understand.

Loan to China

I am also glad to note, as I am sure that your Lordships will be, that the United States Government have granted a substantial loan to China, and that we have also granted a small credit. I trust that further financial assistance will be forthcoming. The reason why I say that broadly, the Chinese to-day are fighting our battles for us. Supposing the Japanese had succeeded, as two years ago they boasted they would, in breaking Chinese resistance in ninety days, how long would it have been before there would have been a direct threat to Hongkong, and then to Malaya and the Dutch East Indies? Suppose that Japan had succeeded in subjugating all China, and recovering her economic and military strength, and suppose we were involved in more difficulties in Europe, does anyone suppose that British interests in the Pacific would have been left untouched?

The next observation that I wish to make is this. This war against China is not an old-fashioned war of conquest. It is being waged with the utmost cruelty and bestiality. In the occupied territories, as in Manchukuo, the Japanese are deliberately debauching the Chinese with opium and other harmful drugs. This has been admitted at Geneva in the anti-opium conference, and I think that knowledge of it is common property. There has been systematic destruction everywhere of the Chinese Universities and seats of learning. There has been introduced in the occupied territories a corrupt and dishonest *regime*, and a shutting out of all European and American commerce. I believe that the Foreign Office is painfully aware of the horrible excesses which have taken place and are taking place, particularly in Nanking. In this connection, with regard to Nanking, I would like to take the opportunity of saying this. I have said many hard things about the German *Nazi regime*, but on this occasion the Nazi German officials behaved very well indeed at Nanking. They behaved with great firmness and courage in helping to defend the Chinese refugees under their care from slaughter and violation by brutal and apparently undisciplined Japanese soldiers.

Chinese Junks

As we are speaking of these excesses, I must, as one who was at sea for many years myself, make a protest against the attacks at sea by sumurais on defenceless Chinese fishing junks. There is a freemasonry of the sea and these junk seamen and fishermen are a very fine race indeed. They are always ready to come to the help of others in the ordinary accidents of the sea. They take their wives and children on very long voyages. The attack on these helpless fishermen, as a policy of terrorism, was a most abominable act for which words sufficiently condemnatory are difficult to find. There is no military objective in destroying these junks and fishermen, and as these attacks were near our own territorial waters, I suggest that some protest should be made. I am not accusing the Government of being blind to these terrible events. I believe the Foreign Office are well aware of them and deplore them as much as I do.

I have already mentioned the action of the German Nazi officials in Nanking. My information is that German merchants are just as alarmed and disturbed by what is happening in China as our own merchants. It is the German officials who have to adopt an attitude of support and comfort for the Japanese authorities. I should like to take this opportunity of repeating what I have said before, that here is a tremendous chance for the German Government to show their good faith, humanity and will for peace, by joining with ourselves and with other interested Powers to bring pressure to bear—diplomatic and, if necessary, economic pressure—to stop this mad adventure of the Japanese militarists in China. I ventured to make the suggestion beevents in South China and in other parts of China. The House will remember that apart from the occupation of Amoy by the Japanese Navy on May 13 last, the Sino-Japanese hostilities were not extended to South China till October last, when the Japanese landed at Bias Bay and began their advance on Canton. The City was occupied ten days later after slight resistance on the part of the Chinese. Since then the Japanese forces have not advanced into the interior but have contented themselves almost entirely with consolidating their position in Canton, where they set up a local administration entitled the Kwangtung Self-Preservation Committee on December 20, and in conducting mopping up operation in the Delta of the Pearl River.

Two of these operations have taken place in close proximity to the boundary of the Hongkong leased territory. On the first occasion, towards the end of November last, two small parties of Japanese soldiers crossed the frontier into British territory, but retired when their error was pointed out to them. On February 21 last a more serious incident occurred. Six Japanese aeroplanes engaged in these mopping-up operations flew at a low altitude over the Hongkong border near Shamchun, and dropped six bombs in British leased territory, killing one Sikh policeman and six Chinese and causing considerable damage to a train. Machine gun fire was also opened on the British railway station, and two Chinese were killed and a number of people, which we have not been able exactly to ascertain, were wounded. On that very same day Sir Robert Craigie, our Ambassador at Tokyo, made a preliminary protest to the Japanese Government, who replied on February 23 expressing profound regret at the incident and promising to pay full compensation for the damage done. Assurances have also been received that disciplinary measures would be taken against those who were shown to be guilty after a thorough investigation of the facts, and that adequate measures would be taken to ensure that there would be no repetition of such an incident. These assurances have now been embodied in a formal Note handed on February 27 to our Ambassador, who, on the instructions of my noble friend the Secretary of State for

Commodore E. B. C. Dicken and Mrs. Dicken photographed with friends at the recent Hongkong Dockyard Recreation Club Dance.—*Ming Yuen.*

Foreign Affairs, informed the Japanese Government that His Majesty's Government regarded the incident as having been settled on those terms.

The noble Lord opposite then asked in his Question what action we are taking to protect British interests in that part of China, and particularly our interests at Hongkong. I should therefore like to say a word about the position in regard to the Pearl River, because the Pearl River is of supreme importance in connection with the trade of Hongkong. The opening of this river to British trade is provided for in the Anglo-Chinese Treaty of 1842. It was first closed to navigation by the Chinese authorities on October 13, and a protest was at once made to them by His Majesty's Consul-General at Canton. Since their occupation the Japanese have maintained the closure of the river, and His Majesty's Government have for some time past been actively engaged in endeavouring to secure its reopening. I am sorry to say that these efforts have not so far been effective. The possibility of taking further steps towards this objective is at present under consideration, and in any event I can assure the House that His Majesty's Government propose to continue, as at present, to do all that is possible to secure British trade and shipping in the occupied areas of China from discrimination in favour of Japanese or any other interests.

So far as the Customs in that area are concerned, the latest available information indicates that the Customs at Canton, while they have not actually been brought under Japanese control, have been subjected to a certain measure of control by the Japanese, as in the case of the Shanghai Customs, and a number of Japanese nationals are being added to the staff. The Customs at Hoihow, in the island of Hainan, have been treated in the same way. I should like to add this, that it was largely due to the courage and tenacity of Mr. Hooper, the Deputy Commissioner at that time in charge of the Customs at Canton, who is a British subject, that the Customs administration at that port was held intact throughout the attack on Canton and its capture by the Japanese.

I should like to say something about Hainan, to which the noble Lord has referred. Japanese troops landed in the island on the 10th of last month, and on the 14th His Majesty's Ambassador of Tokyo, who had been instructed to make representations to the Japanese Government, in case my words might reach anyone who could pass on the proposal, that if Germany really wishes to make some return for the great advantages that the present Prime Minister has conferred upon her by his policy of appeasement, there is their chance in China, where their interests are identical with ours. We recently heard the German Chancellor proclaim that Germany must export or die. There is an immense market in China, where the Germans will have no chance whatever of trading if this Japanese policy is continued to success.

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (The Earl of Plymouth): My Lords, I am grateful to the noble Lord for once again having informed me of the special points to which he intended to allude to-day. The whole Chinese question is such a vast one that it would really be impossible to deal with every aspect of the situation out there. Therefore, I will confine my remarks to the points that have been specifically raised by the noble Lord. The difficulty in approaching this question is to give practical effect to any desires or feelings that one may have, and although with much that the noble Lord said I agree, at the same time I doubt whether he can have given very much thought to the actual practicability of some of his suggestions.

Before I refer to the general situation, I should like to give him some information which he has asked for relating in particular to recent ment, was informed by the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs that the object of the occupation was to render effective the blockade of the south coast of China. Mr. Arita further said that its duration would not exceed the period required by military needs, and that its character would, similarly, be dictated purely by military considerations as Japan had no territorial designs there. Similar assurances were received by the French and United States Ambassadors. I understand that the United States Government have despatched a destroyer to safeguard United States interests on Hainan and that the French Government are intending to take similar action. Although I am fully aware of the strategic or tactical considerations involved, as a matter of fact it cannot be said that there are any important British interests on that island.

The position of the French Government is undoubtedly somewhat different from our own in connection with this matter. The treaty position of the French Government in respect of the island is based, firstly, on the Chinese assurance of 1897 to them regarding the non-alienation of the island and, in the second place, on the Franco-Japanese Agreement of 1907. We actually have no similar agreement with Japan, and the only treaty bearing upon the situation is the Washington Nine-Power Treaty. The noble Lord has contended that this action on the part of the Japanese cannot have been taken with a view to threatening the position of the Chinese Government, but rather that it must have been taken with the intention of (shall I say?) threatening or giving anxiety to the French Government and ourselves. It is difficult to pass judgment on that. I can only say that the actual reason given to us by the Japanese authorities was that which I have already quoted—namely, to render effective the blockade of the South China coast, and, as I have said, we have been told that the period of occupation will not exceed the period required by the military needs of the situation—a very vague phrase I admit, but still that is the position as it has been explained to us by the Japanese Government.

General Situation

I think I have now dealt with the specific points which the noble Lord raised during the course of his speech, but I should like to take this opportunity of saying a word or two about the general situation. When we last debated the Chinese question before Christmas, I took the opportunity of explaining, in some detail I think, the attitude of His Majesty's Government towards the problem, and, therefore, I can do little more than repeat what I said on that occasion. In general, the Far-Eastern policy of His Majesty's Government is based on the Nine-Power Treaty, the main provisions of which I outlined when we last had a debate on this question. His Majesty's Government were, therefore, at some pains to make clear to the Japanese Government in the Note which they addressed to them on January 14 that they cannot recognise changes involving infringements of or derogations from the provisions of this Treaty which are brought about by force or by the unilateral modification of its terms. They cannot agree that the Treaty is obsolete or that its provisions no longer meet the situation, except in so far as that situation has been altered by Japan in contravention of its terms.

But this is not to say that His Majesty's Government contend that this Treaty or any other Treaty is eternal. If the Japanese or any other signatory has any constructive suggestions to make regarding points on which it is thought that the Treaty might be improved, His Majesty's Government for their part would be ready to consider them and enter into negotiations with all the other signatories regarding the modifications suggested. Similarly, His Majesty's Government are always ready to resume negotiations with the Chinese Government on the subject of extra-territoriality and other similar questions when peace has been restored. As I say, a Note embodying those points was addressed to the Japanese Government on January 14, but so far the Japanese Government has not sent any reply.

Measures Taken

The noble Lord has suggested certain ways in which he thinks that we should deal with the situation. When I have been explaining the position of His Majesty's Government with regard to this matter, I have always pointed out that, in the view of His Majesty's Government, no measures such as some of those which the noble Lord described will really be of any use in solving this difficulty or helping the situation unless they are going to be effective measures. Clearly, for measures of the kind which he described, such as economic sanctions of various kinds, it is absolutely essential that action should be taken by all interested parties at the same time. Although I cannot say more than that on that particular subject, I want to draw the attention of your Lordships' House to the various ways in which His Majesty's Government have assisted the Chinese Government in the extremely difficult position in which they now are. As your Lordships know, we have from the beginning of the war kept Canton open as a means of communication for China. Of course that channel could no longer be made use of when Canton fell, but in addition to that we have, as the noble Lord pointed out, built a road through Burma to the Chinese border to join up with the Chinese Yunnan-Fu Road. More recently, we have taken powers, as your Lordships know, under the Export Guarantees Act, which will enable us to give credits to China more easily than has been possible up to now. In addition to that, I can assure the noble Lord that the general position in regard to this aspect of the question is constantly under consideration and is never lost sight of.

End to War

Further than that, I am afraid I am unable to go this afternoon, but I would like finally to say this. The noble Lord has asked whether there is no possibility of the Powers jointly bringing pressure to bear upon the Japanese Government with a view to bringing the war in China to a speedy end. It would be difficult to say, and erroneous to say, that I thought there were prospects of being able to achieve that objective, but I can say that His Majesty's Government are in close and constant consultation with the other Powers concerned on matters which affect their common interests. With a view to securing a settlement which will be fair and just to both sides and take all proper account of the interest of third parties, His Majesty's Government have indicated to the Chinese and Japanese Governments that they are ready at all times to use their good offices, and they will not hesitate to take all necessary steps as soon as the moment appears to be appropriate. But, as I say once again, I am afraid I must admit that at present the situation does not appear to have changed in this respect since I addressed your Lordships' House in December last, and I cannot look upon the prospects as good. I have endeavoured to the best of my ability to deal with the questions which the noble Lord raised in the course of his speech, and I hope that, although I may not have entirely satisfied him, at any rate my remark may have given a limited satisfaction to him and others in your Lordships' House.

Lord Strabolgi: My Lords, I have only to thank the noble Earl for his very full reply to the question I put on the Paper. I quite understand that it is not possible for him at this stage to give greater satisfaction. If I may say so, I think he has said all he could under the circumstances. I understand that the matter is under review, that the possibility of joint action has not been lost sight of, and that His Majesty's Government are with us in deploring these appalling events in China and in wishing to bring them to an end. Perhaps I may be permitted to remark on what the noble Earl said with regard to the Chinese Customs, that your Lordships are aware that very substantial international loans have been secured on the Chinese Customs, and that the revenue depends on the Customs being properly and honestly administered. We surely have very strong ground for protesting against any infringement there, especially—this is the extraordinary part of it—since there has been no declaration of war by the Japanese Government on China. The whole of this ghastly campaign is referred to as an incident. They cannot have it both ways. They have no legal right whatever to interfere with the Chinese Customs on which important loans are secured. But as I say, I am obliged to the noble Earl and I quite appreciate that he could not say more at the present time. In these circumstances, I beg leave to withdraw my Motion.

Motion for Papers, by leave, withdrawn.

6-Foot Woman Is "Boss"

A six-ft. white-haired mother of two has just been appointed woman staff supervisor of Imperial Airways, and will be responsible for the engagement, training and administration of hundreds of women employed in the United Kingdom.

She is Mrs. F. M. D. Henderson, M.B.E., London-born, and takes up her post on March 1.

Recently she confessed that her flying experience was confined to a few trips from London to Paris.

Mrs. Henderson has held a number of administrative posts, including that of employment secretary to the London Society for Women's Service, and latterly organising secretary to the Junior Council of the London and National Society for Women's Service.

Despite her many duties, she still finds time for work in the Auxiliary Fire Service. Her son is a paymaster-lieutenant in the Navy, her daughter is employed by a famous fashion house.

Japanese Invasion Of Hainan

London.

Further questions were asked in Parliament recently regarding the Japanese occupation of Hainan:—

Mr. Noel-Baker asked the Prime Minister whether he can tell the House what guarantees he has received from the Japanese Government that they will not maintain a permanent military occupation of the island of Hainan?

Mr. Butler: I would refer the hon. Member to the reply given to my hon. Friend the Member for Kidderminster (Sir J. Wardlaw-Milne) on 15th February.

Mr. Noel-Baker asked the Prime Minister whether he can make a statement concerning the present situation in the International Settlement at Shanghai?

Mr. Butler: A working understanding for co-operation between the Shanghai Municipal Council and the Japanese authorities has been reached which, my Noble Friend understands, does not impair the authority of the Council.

Mr. Noel-Baker: May we assume that the Government will continue to support the municipal council in their local negotiations with the Japanese authorities?

Mr. Butler: Yes Sir.

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When The Sun Goes Down. (Arthur A. Penn.) (Sung in English.)
R020367. Sympathy. ("Firefly".) (Friml.) ..... Richard Tauber.
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R020370. Ich Liebe Dich! (I Love You.) "Zauber der Boheme")
Jan Kiepura.
Weine Nicht Bricht Eine Schone Frau Dir. Das Herz.
(Do Not Cry.) (Sung in German.)
R 20380. La Boheme. Act. 1. "Che gelida manina". (Your Tiny Hand)
(Puccini.)
Martha. Act. 3. "Ach so fromm" (Like A Dream.)
(Flotow.) ..... Jan Kirpura. (Sung in German.)
R 20269. Turandot. ("Non Piangere Liu") (Puccini.) ..... Jan Kiepura.
("Nessun Dorma") (Sung in German.)

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New Trumpets For State Occasions

London.

THERE cannot be many people in London (or in the Empire for that matter, if they have visited England), who have not seen the magnificently caparisoned trumpeters of the Household Cavalry—the Life Guards and the Royal House Guards ("The Blues") and heard their thrilling fanfares on this or that State occasion.

These State Trumpeters have blown and polished their heraldic trumpets so long that a new set of eight has been made.

Not since the '80s have new ones been called for, but since then they have, of course, been repaired and reconditioned and polished so many hundreds of times that the silver has worn so thin that you could almost put your finger through it in places. Half a century's use had made the old instruments as thin as this paper and in the process they had so lost weight that they were but half their original weight; this was about thirty ounces each—which means that about £160 worth of silver has been polished away.

The new trumpets will be worth between £35 and £40 each. They are tuned to an exact E flat. The tuning has had to be tested for absolute accuracy by a scientific gadget called a resonoscope. This passes the note of the trumpet through a cathode ray, and the ray, being projected and held on to a glass dial, appeared in a zigzag line, which showed it was accurate. If sharp, the ray would have sheered off to the left, if flat it would have veered away to the right. After all this and other things are done, the trumpets have to go away to the Assay Office so that every part of them may be "hall-marked."

UNLAWFUL GAMING

Not long ago the proprietors of a club were charged before one of the London magistrates with allowing the club premises to be used for the purpose of unlawful gaming contrary to section so-and-so of the Gaming Houses Act of 1854. The magistrate held that stud poker was not an illegal game and dismissed the "formation." The police appealed to the High Court and there the judges sent the case back to the magistrate with orders to convict. So, unless a yet higher court ultimately—and appropriately—"takes a hand" stud poker is in this country an illegal game.

This particular case turned on the meaning of the act of 1854 and a precedent case of that year (a baccarat case) in which the judge—the famous Hawkins—said "The unlawful games, then, are ace of hearts, Pharaoh, basset, hazard, passage, roulet, every game of dice except backgammon, and every game of cards which is not a game of mere skill; and, I incline to add, every other game of mere chance. Does baccarat come within this category? The description of the game . . . . . satisfies me that it does. It is a game of cards. It is a game of chance; though, as in most other things, experience and judgment may make one player or banker more successful than another, it would be a perversion of words to say that it was in any sense a game of mere skill. It is therefore, in my opinion, an unlawful game within the meaning of the statute."

The court, with regard to stud poker, adopted the words of Hawkins with regard to baccarat and repeated that it would be a perversion of words to say that it—stud poker—was in any sense a game of mere skill.

Which may be so as looked at from the bench but probably not as looked at from the card table.

Anyhow it probably won't make any difference. Whist drives are held all over the country under the most respectable—even ecclesiastical—auspices and they are all illegal.

CONTEMPT OF COURT

Not very often nowadays do we get a really good "popular" case of contempt of court. Most of these cases turn on the indiscreet comment of newspapers on cases pending. The editor usually appears in sack cloth and ashes, apologizes, perhaps pays a fine, and that's that. The contempt is usually exemplified by words rather than deeds. But not always.

The other day a case came before Appeal Court III. An appellant, conducting his own case, asked for a new trial. It was refused. The appellant left the court, apparently resigned. Shortly afterwards he returned and sat down in court. As the two Lord Justices were leaving the court he stood up and hurled tomatoes at their lordships. His aim was untrue ("A pity I wasn't a better shot," he remarked later). One tomato fell on the clerk's table. Another whizzed between the judges' heads through the door as they were leaving, and squashed on the wall. The third, owing to force majeure, he had no chance to deliver. He was sent to Brixton jail for six weeks, but was released by permission of the court for Christmas.

Well, we can always find a precedent in our law.

It is not recorded in the "Year Books" of centuries ago (the ancestors of present day Law Reports) in the quaint Norman-French-English legal language of the time that an offender "Jettait a brickbat at the dit judge"?

A.R.P. Workers To Get 60/- A Week

All A.R.P. volunteers and auxiliary firemen doing whole-time service in war will receive 60s. a week for men and 40s. for women.

Sir John Anderson, Minister for Civilian Defence, announcing this in the House of Commons recently added:—

"It will be understood that this proposal must be subject to any later decisions of the Government of the day should the occasion for whole-time service arise."

Group photograph taken after the recent wedding of the Rev. W. J. Williams, R.N., and Mrs. O. M. Jago at St. Andrew's Church.—*Ming Yuen.*

Medium Loses Case, Spirit Tells Her "Fight On"

7 Women Hold Armchair Seance In Seaside Villa

LEIGH-ON-SEA, ESSEX.

THE spirit of a Red Indian chief recently advised Mrs. M. Bruce, a 48-years-old Leigh-on-Sea widow, to appeal against a judgment for £400 entered against her in the King's Bench Division earlier in the day.

The chief, mentioned as Mrs. Bruce's spirit guide, "Grey Feather," in the action, gave his advice in my presence, while Mrs. Bruce, in a trance, held a sitting of her "circle."

Six middle-aged women were sitting round a blazing fire in a small villa in Leigh-on-Sea.

SURGEON'S COAT

Mrs. Bruce put on a white surgeon's coat and motioned the "circle," to rise and link hands.

The Lord's Prayer was said and Mrs. Bruce, closing her eyes, tightly grasped the hands of the two members next to her.

Rocking gently to and fro she spoke. Her voice, normally high, became a deep-throated rumble. The voice announced that Grey Feather was among the "circle" and asked if there were any questions.

"CAN YOU TELL US?"

Mrs. Barnes, a member of the "Circle," said:

"Can you tell us, Grey Feather, if your medium should appeal against the judgment entered at the King's Bench Division to-day?"

There was a pause, and a long indrawn breath from the medium before the deep voice answered:

"She must be strong, fight hard, and fight on. Help is forthcoming. She must fight."

Mrs. Bruce, with her eyes tightly closed, stood in turn before each member of the "circe" and made passes with her hands. In sentences which were a peculiar mixture of broken and ordinary English she gave advice or "blessed" them.

This over, Mrs. Bruce opened her eyes and sat down heavily in a chair.

"What happened?" she asked.

Eagerly the members of the "circle" told her that "Grey Feather" had advised her to fight on.

Mrs. Bruce was alleged to have obtained £400 from a Miss Dodd who attended her seances. She did not appear in court, but entered a plea that the money was a gift.

In the drawing-room of her modest villa, where there is a bust of Grey Feather, she said: "Grey Feather has been my spirit guide for 12 years.

"I have a small income, and I have never made a profit from my Spiritualist activities."

Mrs. Bruce has three children.

The Umbrella Dance

France's latest dance is "La Chamberlaine," in which, as is to be expected, the umbrella plays a big part.

This, is how to do it.

The orchestra strikes up a one-step or tango. A male dancer, umbrella over his left arm, walks alone among the dancers.

He selects the girl with whom he would like to dance. With the umbrella he hooks her partner's arm. The girl at once leaves her partner and begins dancing with him.

The former partner, left alone with the umbrella, in turn looks round for a partner, and so on.

War's Two Worst Terrors Beaten By Scientists!

TWO of war's greatest horrors—death from the air by mustard gas and incendiary bombs—have been broken at last.

Scientists in England and America have discovered chemicals that greatly reduce the power of mustard gas to kill, and of incendiary bombs to set fire easily to property.

Professor Bullard, of Hobart College, New York, has the antidote to mustard gas—dreadful oily liquid that is dropped in bombs upon towns in wartime, or sprayed from aeroplanes.

MUSTARD GAS NOT ONLY KILLS IN ITS GAS FORM. IT EATS THROUGH THE CLOTHES, AND IF ONLY A DROP FALLS UPON YOU, SHOCKING BURNS CAN RESULT.

But now the professor has discovered a chemical that, when soaked into clothing, turns mustard gas in liquid form into a harmless powder.

Wonderful relief indeed! Better, because recently also, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.—world's biggest chemical combine—announced that their experts had found a powder that robs incendiary bombs of much of their terror.

Their powder, dissolved in water and sprayed on to woodwork is designed to prevent fire even when an incendiary bomb bursts fifteen inches away.

Both these discoveries should soon be available to Britain and further important tests of experiments will be made.

Glands Restored to Youthful Vigour In 24 Hours

Scientist Explains How New Discovery Makes Men Feel Years Younger

Dr. James Rastelli

An eminent physician, with more than 30 years of experience, after long study and scientific experiments, has announced that the real secret of youth, vigour, energy, and health is to be found in the glands in your body, particularly in the sex glands.

The amazing thing about the discovery of this doctor is the fact that he has perfected a combination of herbs and medicines into simple and easy-to-take tablet or pill form. This discovery, called Vi-Tabs, is tasteless and easy to take, yet it works with amazing speed in acting directly upon the glands, blood, and body within 24 hours. This great discovery is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by any one to bring new youth, vigour, and vitality, and enable you to enjoy the real pleasures of life.

Don't Be a Weak Man

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from loss of vigour, weak memory and body, nervousness, impure blood, sickly skin, depression, and poor sleep. Instead, you merely take this new simple home treatment discovered by an eminent physician. In a few days you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve forces increase. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. Don't be a weak and sickly man and miss the joys and pleasures of life. Put this great discovery to the test and see for yourself that you too can again feel young and participate in the joys and pleasures of life with greater animation and enjoyment than ever before.

Vi-Tabs

Doctor Praises Vi-Tabs

Vi-Tabs has been praised by millions of suffering men and by physicians throughout the world. For instance, Dr. James Rastelli, widely-known scientist and physician, recently stated: "When gland power diminishes it is my observation that the tone of the entire body declines. The memory suffers and energy and vitality are lowered, and there is a marked slowing down in all the body processes and functions. Many scientists are of the opinion that the true secret of youthful vigour and vitality lies in the glands. Based on my years of experience, study, and practice, it is my opinion that the medical formula, known as Vi-Tabs represents the most modern and scientific internal treatment of stimulating and invigourating the glands and thus tends to restore youthful vigour and vitality to the body."

Feel Results in 1 Day

Because Vi-Tabs are scientifically compounded to act directly upon the glands and thus invigourate the blood and reanimate the body, there is no long waiting for results. Most users report an astonishing improvement within 24 hours and that they feel ten years younger within one week. These results have been accomplished time after time in thousands of cases, some of which had almost given up hope of ever being strong, well, and vigourous again.

Results Guaranteed

So outstanding has been the success of Vi-Tabs in restoring youthful animation to men who were old before their time that it is now offered under a positive guarantee to cost nothing unless it entirely satisfactory in every way. Get Vi-Tabs from your chemist under this written guarantee. It must make you younger, stronger, full of energy and vitality, and able to enjoy the pleasures of life as well as you did when you were in your prime, or you simply return the empty package and the full purchase price will be returned without question or argument. Don't suffer another day from that run-down, old-before-your-time, debilitated condition. Get Vi-Tabs from your chemist today. The guarantee protects you.

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Polishes, Protects and Preserves . . . . . White Cleaner and Shoe Creams

First Walk For 7 Years

FOURTEEN-YEAR-OLD Bridget Graveling, of King's Lynn, Norfolk, recently went out for a walk for the first time since she was six and a half years old.

It was pretty, blue-eyed Bridget's first glimpse for seven years of the world outside the walls of a hospital, and there were all sorts of new wonders to see and talk about.

IN PLASTER

Bridget was the victim of a bone disease caused by rheumatism, and for as long as she can remember the whole of the lower part of her body has been encased in plaster of paris.

She had been an inmate of five hospitals before, at the Royal Northern Hospital in Holloway, North London, the surgeons successfully performed a rare operation on the bone of her leg, which she had broken by turning over in bed.

Disease had prevented the bone from developing properly, and this was the cause of the fracture.

Things Bridget had never seen or heard before were Belisha crossings and talking-films.

"I can only dimly remember ever having been to a cinema at all," she said.

"After the talkie was over I was taken by Nurse Coopland, my dearest friend, to meet Tom Mix.

"BRAVE GIRL"

"I was very nervous, but he laughed and shook my hand, and said, 'I'm honoured to meet such a brave little girl. I hope you will get well for good.'

"I had been practising walking for nearly four days when Nurse Coopland asked me if I would like to go to the pictures."

Bridget's parents have never seen her walk since she first entered a hospital seven years ago, but in a few weeks they will come to London to take her back to King's Lynn.

"Whenever anybody mentions the word 'home' I get so excited I can hardly breathe," she said.

Crowd Storms 'Vision Cinema

Crowds waiting admission at the Monseigneur News Theatre, Marble Arch, to which the Boon-Danahar fight was relayed by television recently, suddenly stormed the doors.

About 20 men and women forced their way in and mixed with the audience.

The manager called for aid. More than 50 policemen answered. Only a few of the "gate-crashers" were traced.

The Marble Arch Pavilion and the Tatler News Theatre also screened television relays of the fight.

GUINEA SEATS

At the Marble Arch Pavilion, the excitement was intense and, with all the comfort of the cinema, the audience followed the fight with the verve of ringside spectators.

Women shrieked, men shouted.

As each blow found its mark there were gasps. Loud cheers greeted Danahar's courageous recoveries from counts of nine.

Twice there were technical hitches, but B.B.C. commentator. T. H. Woodroofe, apologised from the ringside for the breakdowns, which were due to the transmitting end, and not to the apparatus at the cinema.

ALWAYS CLEAR

Not once did the audience lose sight of the boxers, and every blow was seen and heard.

The screen measured 200 sq. ft.—the largest in the world. It was eight times as big as the "American Miracle," about which they have been boasting in the United States.

Mr. Isidore Ostrer, chairman of Gaumont-British, who was responsible for the show, said afterwards that they had given a demonstration of what could be done with television in the cinema.

It was the Corporation's intention, he said, to install televisors in all its cinemas throughout the country.

Police Use Plane As Black Maria

For the first time an aeroplane was used as a Black Maria recently when two prisoners were flown from Jersey to Southampton.

The machine was one used on the regular service.

Three Bournemouth C.I.D. officers and the two prisoners were the only passengers.

Taken to Bournemouth and charged with safe-breaking the men will appear before Bournemouth magistrates.

ARRESTED AT LUNCH

The men were arrested while lunching at a Jersey hotel. A third man escaped through a window.

Prisoners and their luggage, which included four large suitcases and a big box, were driven 30 miles in a "Black Maria" to Bournemouth police station from Eastleigh airport.

Police guarded all entrances to the hangar when the change-over from plane to car was made.

Palm Oldest Living Thing

BRISBANE.

The oldest living thing on earth, a giant palm which is believed to be 15,000 years old, has just been replanted by 200 botany students of the University of Cleveland. The tree was uprooted by vandals recently.

Known as "Grandfather Peter," its age was verified in 1912 by Professor Chamberlain, of Chicago, the world authority on the Macrozamia, as these palms are called. He was surprised to find the largest and oldest living specimens in the world growing in their wild and natural state on the Tamborine Mountain in Queensland.

The professor estimated that "Grandfather Peter," the largest of the trees, was 15,000 years old. It stands twenty-five feet high. The others in the grove varied in age from 3,000 to 8,000 years. These palms—they are not strictly speaking trees, are a cross between a fern and palm—grow exceedingly slowly. The fern-like leaves are six to seven feet long, fifteen inches wide, rigid and beautifully green and glossy. The plam bears a huge seed cone, not unlike a pine-apple, and one was found to weigh eighty-five pounds.

Extends Aid For Cancer Victims

LONDON.

A government grant, provided for in Great Britain's new cancer bill, will enable all curable cancer sufferers to avail themselves of modern methods of treatment.

Cancer now causes 70,000 deaths in England yearly, and at present only one case in four which might hopefully be treated is receiving attention.

Plans for the campaign will include provision of cancer centres in all large towns, and hospital beds for advanced cases. Surgery radium and X-ray will be available for all. Local authorities will be empowered to pay, when necessary, the travelling expenses of a patient to the nearest centre.

The measure also enables the Minister of Health to lend up to £500,000 to the National Radium Trust for the purpose of radium and equipment.

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FOR SALE.—Closed in, new modern foreign style eight-roomed house, furnished or unfurnished, convertible two families. In beautiful grove trees, overlooking land and sea. Coolest spot, New Territories. Ample ground for poultry, goat dairy, pig farm. Brokers protected. Box 523, "Hongkong Telegraph."

LOST.

LOST small black cocker spaniel dog strayed from 509, The Peak, on 28th March. If found will finder please communicate with Telephone No. 20059.

COL. BECK'S VISIT TO LONDON

(Continued from Page 1.)

technical, rather than staff matters.—*Reuter.*

Beck Departs

WARSAW, Apr. 2.

The Polish Foreign Minister, Colonel Joseph Beck, departed this afternoon for London.

Colonel Beck was received on Saturday night by President Eduard Moscicki for a lengthy conference at which Marshal Rydz-Smigly and Premier Sladkowski were also present.

Commenting on the visit, Polish papers recall that it was first announced on February 20, but they admit that since that time it has attained unforeseen significance.

The first mention of the Jewish question in connection with the visit was made at the beginning of March, when the Rumanian Foreign Minister, M. Gafencu, declared in Warsaw that Rumania was also interested in Colonel Beck's visit to London, and would support all Polish steps for a solution of this problem.

Colonial Question

According to the original plan, Colonel Beck was also expected to discuss the question of raw materials and colonies, as well as the possibilities of economic co-operation with England.

As a result of the visit of Mr. R. S. Hudson to Warsaw, many financial difficulties had been cleared up, and it is reported that England is willing to grant Poland a credit of £20,000,000 for armaments.

Polish political circles clearly realise that England is making a strong bid for Polish membership in the Anglo-French front, but the Foreign Ministry still maintains that Poland has no intention of deviating from her former policy.

It is denied that the London conferences will result in Poland assuming obligations to England which will exceed those involved in the Franco-Polish alliance.

One newspaper declares that the Beck visit should be regarded as nothing more or less than a normal indication of co-operation between two nations in the wider field of politics.—*Trans-Ocean.*

Britain's Protest

London, Apr. 2.

Great Britain has expressed sharp displeasure to the Japanese, following Tokyo's official notification of the annexation and occupation of the Spratley Islands.

When a Japanese Embassy official here hesitated at the British Foreign Office to repeat the notification previously given to the British Ambassador in Tokyo, he was told that Britain considers Japan's procedure a strange method of settling the disputed ownership of the Islands.

"A method which cannot commend itself to His Majesty's Government" was the British reply.

The Foreign Office added that Japan's action is bound to further complicate the situation in the Far East, upon which it is understood Britain will shortly enter into consultations with France and possibly the United States.

Although Britain previously also regarded the Islands as their possession and have never formally abandoned that claim, they refrained from challenging French sovereignty there.
—*United Press.*

Craigie Leaves For Shanghai

TOKYO, Apr. 3.—Sir Robert L. Craigie, the British Ambassador to Japan, accompanied by Lady Craigie, sailed from Yokohama on Sunday morning en route to Shanghai.

During his three days' stay in Shanghai, Sir Robert will hold conversations with Sir Archibald Kerr Clark Kerr, the British Ambassador to China, on the Far Eastern situation.
—*Domei.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Head Office, No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central, on Saturday, April 22nd, 1939, at 3.00 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1938.

The Transfer Register will be closed from April 10th to 22nd, 1939 inclusive.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
M. Y. TANG,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1939.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Thirty-fourth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building, on **Thursday**, the 13th April, 1939, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1938.

The Transfer Books Books of the Company will be closed from 29th March to 13th April, 1939, both days inclusive.

DODWELL & COMPANY LIMITED.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1939.

OUR FRIENDS ARE READY TO FIGHT

(Continued from Page 1.)

policy of intimidation or encirclement.

"I concluded an agreement with Britain—the naval pact. It is based on the fervent desire we all possess never to go to war with Britain.

"If this wish no longer exists in England, then the practical condition for this agreement is removed. Germany will be quite content to put up with this view.

The Right To Live.

"We are so sure of ourselves because we are so strong, and we are united. He who has no power loses the right to live.

"If they talk in other countries of re-arming now, and say that they will re-arm more and more, then I can only say to those statesmen that they will not weary me.

"I am determined to continue to march along this path, and I am of the conviction that we shall proceed on it more rapidly than the others.

"If someone should really want to measure his strength with ours by force, then the German people are at all times in a position to do this, and I am prepared and determined."—*Reuter.*

Labour To Press For Active Steps

London, Apr. 2.

It is understood that Mr. Arthur Greenwood, who was leading the Labour Party in the House of Commons owing to the illness of Mr. Clement Attlee, will press for active steps to widen the basis of Mr. Chamberlain's declaration of Friday last, in the course of his opening speech in the House of Commons tomorrow, writes "Reuter's" lobby correspondent.

Mr. Chamberlain, who will follow Mr. Greenwood, is expected to deal with this question, besides making a general statement.

The Liberal opposition leader, Sir Archibald Sinclair, Mr. Anthony Eden, Mr. Winston Churchill, and possibly Mr. David Lloyd George, are expected to take part in the debate, which will be closed, Mr. Hugh Dalton and Sir John Simon, winding up for the Labour opposition and the Government respectively.—*Reuter.*

SOVIET REACTION TO BRITAIN'S PLEDGE

(Continued from Page 1.)

and even in England it is actively opposed by an influential group of Conservatives."

"Distrust in British foreign policy can only be overcome when England adopts measures which clearly prove her willingness to combat in an active and determined manner any further advancement of Fascist aggression."—*Trans-Ocean.*

Consequence Of Munich

Moscow, Apr. 2.

Fears that pressure may be applied to Poland to give up the Polish Corridor pervade Soviet opinion of Britain's pledge to Poland.

Official comment in the "Pravda" says that distrust of British policy by the Soviet press is one of the consequences of Munich, when the floodgates of Fascist aggression were thrown open, and a blow dealt to the peace-loving Powers.

That distrust can only be removed by measures showing on the part of Britain willingness actively to fight against further aggression.—*Reuter.*

PALESTINE DISORDERS

Palm Sunday Service Interrupted

JERUSALEM, Apr. 2.

TWO JEWISH street-sweepers were fired upon in the Jewish quarter of Jerusalem by unknown Arabs to-day, one of the men being severely wounded, and the other but slightly hurt.

A 24-hours curfew was immediately imposed on the entire section of the old city.

Palm Sunday services in the Church of the Redeemer were interrupted.

Numerous actions by Arab irregulars in different parts of Palestine indicate that the intense feeling has by no means subsided.

A Jewish official was fired at near Tulkarem, and the railway station at Kafr Yehoshua, near Haifa was attacked by Arabs, who set fire to the building.

An Arab was shot by British officials in a village near Tiberias during a house-to-house search, and an Arab was also shot in Nazareth.

Sabotage acts are reported from various parts of the country, the oil line being damaged in one region, the telephone lines destroyed along the Jaffa-Lydda highway, and the railway line between Jaffa and Jerusalem being damaged.—*Trans-Ocean.*

AIR RAID HOLOCAUST

Missionary House Destroyed

SIAN, Apr. 3.

CONSIDERABLE LOSSES in civilian lives and property were caused in Sian, provincial capital of Shensi, yesterday afternoon, when seven Japanese bombers subjected the city to a terrific air raid.

Some 260 shops and residences were razed to the ground.

The raiders rained more than 50 missiles in the busy sections of the city. Two of the bombs, being incendiary, started a huge fire. The conflagration raged for three hours before it was finally brought under control.

The premises of the "Kung Shang Jih Pao," a leading newspaper here, were hit by three bombs which completely demolished the type-setting room. As a result, the paper has to suspend publication for several days.

The Chinese Christian Missionary House at Nanyuanmen was also destroyed.—*Central News.*

DRIVE ON YOYANG

(Continued from Page 1.)

cient town is "Live or die with Sunwui."

Mr. Li Wu-chih, magistrate of Sunwui, has been ordered to defend the city with the garrison forces there and strong units of self-defence corps.

Following the second capture by Japanese troops of Kongmoon which is only three miles to the east, Sunwui city has been bustling with last minute preparations for its defence against the invaders. A general evacuation of women and children, started several weeks ago, was completed by water and rail, while all able-bodied men remain behind to hold or die with the city.

At the same time, the Japanese westward thrust from Kongmoon has apparently been slowed down by the serious loss suffered by the enemy during the assault on the river port. Short of large reinforcements, it is believed the Japanese will be unable to make fresh large-scale assault along the rail.

Chinese forces, retreating on the centre line, are making repeated flanking movements on the two wings to threaten the invader's rear.

The remnant Japanese at Lailok, a small village five miles from Sunwui, are subjected to continuous attacks by the self-defence corps who have retaken a number of the blockhouses dotting the outskirts of the village. It is expected the Japanese, barring assistance, will not be able to hold out very long.

The second capture of Kongmoon by Japanese forces, it is now revealed, was preceded by a terrific bombardment from the air by a squadron of Japanese planes. A mechanised column, consisting of five tanks and several armoured cars, then lumbered into action and mowed down Chinese defence on its trail. The Chinese admittedly suffered heavy casualties.

Kongmoon was evacuated by the Chinese forces on the night of March 31.

Hokshan and Shaping, northwest of Sunwui, were scenes of bitter struggle during the weekend, the places changing hands several times and now again lost to the invaders.—*Central News.*

The Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of Asia" arrived at Shanghai on Saturday at 3 p.m. and left yesterday at 5.30 a.m.

LAMBERT DUNBAR & CO

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Bldg. 3rd Floor

CORRESPONDENTS FOR FRANCIS I. du PONT & CO. NEW YORK

Cable Address DUNBAR Telephone No. 20123

APRIL 2, 1939.

THE FOLLOWING IS A CABLE SYNOPSIS OF THE TRADER'S COLUMN IN THIS WEEK'S ISSUE OF BARRON'S WEEKLY:

NEW YORK: APRIL 1 (SATURDAY)

The Trader says that the unloading of stocks has been for domestic account. The first thrust of selling on Thursday came from Paris. Both arbitrage and international investment houses were moderate buyers on Saturday.

It is doubtful whether the market would have collapsed had the early Spring conditions for business been as favourable as indicated a month ago. Barron's Index reveals that there has been no improvement for five months.

The lack of recovery power was equally responsible for the selling as the war scare.

Detroit authorities expect the beginnings of curtailed automobile operations sometime in April, which is normally the year's peak. April output is estimated at 350,000 units, down 50,000 units from a week ago. The reduction reflects the determination to keep inventories down. Retail sales of major automobiles have been climbing steadily and are now the best since Christmas.

Conservative production programmes in the barometric industries promise to prevent any recurrence of the necessitous inventory liquidation of 1938.

The drop in commodity prices since the beginning of the year has been barely substantial.

We still think that first-quarter earnings, except for oil and textile companies, will compare favourably with 1938, notably for merchandising concerns. Ominous dividend curtailment is unlikely.

A genuine bear market must establish the superiority of cash to equities. Yet, cash is becoming less valuable than at any time for the past two years.

Seasoned stocks are now much more attractive than when industrials were last at the present level at the end of June, 1938.

President Roosevelt' cotton subsidy plan is now apparently discarded.

Canada is imposing a dumping duty on low-priced United States crude oil.

Montgomery Ward's first-quarter net income is expected to equal that of the corresponding period of 1937. Pittsburgh steel operations on Monday are expected to show a decline of three points.

Marsman To Go To London

Philippine Mine Shares Listed

LONDON, April 2.

THE "FINANCIAL TIMES" reports that Marsman & Company contemplates introducing shares of two of its Philippine Mines on the London market.

The report says the two most likely to be listed in London will be Coco Grove and San Mauricio, pointing out that Coco Grove paid a 20 per cent dividend last year and San Mauricio paid 50 per cent.

In connection with the reported listing of these two issues, the "Financial Times" draws attention to the Marsman Investments listed on the London Stock Exchange having risen more than three shillings to around 18 shillings.—*United Press.*

REACTIONS TO HITLER'S THREAT

(Continued from Page 1.)

livered in an extraordinary atmosphere of mystery, especially in view of the confusion regarding its broadcast arrangements.—*Reuter.*

Plaintive Denial

The "Sunday Times" says that Hitler plaintively denied he was threatening anybody, and that all he wants is to be left alone.

"In that we are all willing to oblige him if he will leave other people alone. We find no encouragement and no relief of any kind in yesterday's speech. There remains a hope to save peace That hope lies in co-operation, not isolation. If they stand together, the peace-loving Powers are still the strongest."—*Reuter.*

Labour's View

London, Apr. 2.

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, deputy leader of the Opposition, who will be the first speaker in to-morrow's foreign affairs debate in the House of Commons, declared at Bradford to-night that Herr Hitler's utterances yesterday did not show any signs of departure from his settled policy.

He offered no constructive suggestions for the settlement of Europe. His strategy was wrecking the nerve of the smaller European countries, and creating unsettlement in Europe. So long as this strategy continued, the danger of war, which Herr Hitler said he wished to avoid, would continue to exist.—*Reuter.*

HILLSIDE DESPOILED

Rhododendron Plants Cut By Chinese

Three men who were arrested near the 5½ mile stone, Taipo Road, in possession of three bundles of rhododendrons, on Friday, were charged with unlawful possession when they appeared before Mr. Q. A. A. Macfadyen at the Kowloon Magistracy on Saturday.

Inspector W. A. Nolloth prosecuted, and said the three men, Lam Kam, Lui Chun and Yeung Hi, all unemployed, must have taken some considerable time in cutting the shrubs down, as they were planted some distance apart on the hillside. He asked for a heavy penalty, as he could see no reason why the men should go along and cut the plants indiscriminately, as they had been planted out by the Botanical and Forestry Department to beautify the hillside as well as to prevent erosion.

The first two defendants were fined $10 or one month, while third defendant, who had a previous conviction, was fined $15 or six weeks.

AIR FRANCE LEAVES

The Air France plane left Hongkong on Saturday morning for Hanoi.

Among the passengers aboard was Mr. M. B. Dodwell, for Calcutta.

AIR MAIL ARRIVES

An Imperial Airways plane reached Hongkong at 3.45 p.m. yesterday with the mail, one day late.

There was one passenger aboard, Mr. Seiler, a German business man on a round trip from Bangkok.

AIR SERVICES

Arrivals and Departures Of Planes

Outward

For London, Australia and British Countries: Imperial Airways 7 a.m. April 4; Imperial Airways 7 a.m. April 7.

For Chungking, Sian, etc. Eurasia and C.N.A.C. service indefinite.

For U.S.A., via Manila and Guam: Pan American Clipper March 6.

For France, via Hanoi: Air France 6.30 a.m. April 8.

Inward

From London, Australia and British countries: Imperial Airways 5 p.m. April 5; Imperial Airways 5 p.m. April 8.

From U.S.A. via Guam, and Manila: Pan American Clipper March 5.

From Chungking, Yunnanfu, Kweilin: C.N.A.C., Eurasia Service indefinite.

From France, via Hanoi: Air France 1 p.m. April 6.

CAPT. J. M. JOHNSTONE

Farewell Party Held For Marine Superintendent

A farewell cocktail party to Captain J. M. Johnstone, the Marine Superintendent of the China Navigation Company, Ltd., was given aboard the Anshun on Saturday afternoon by the floating staff of the Company.

Captain Johnstone, known as "Uncle John" along the China coast, is retiring after 20 years with the Company, the last ten of which he has spent as Marine Superintendent in Shanghai and Hongkong. He first joined the Company as chief officer, and became master in 1924 and commanded various vessels in the Company's service. He will sail for the United Kingdom on April 5 aboard the Antenor, and will be accompanied by his sister.

"I have never been shipwrecked or been aboard a ship when a piracy has occurred," he said in an interview. He, however, was wrecked off Table Bay, South Africa, in 1900, but his sojourn in the Far East has been free of the experiences which usually accompany long service seamen.

At the cocktail party he was presented with a gold wristlet watch by Captain Miller, who spoke briefly on his record and prestige in the Far East. In reply, Captain Johnstone thanked the floating staff for their generous gift. He is retiring to Wigtown, Scotland, the place of his birth.

Among those who attended the farewell party were: Mr. W. H. Lock, Mr. F. R. Lamb, Mr. C. C. Roberts, Captain J. Tinson, the new Marine Superintendent, Captain and Mrs. C. P. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Noble, Mr. and Mrs. Kirby, Mr. and Mrs. Stott, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Stewart, Captain P. Wilson, Captain and Mrs. J. B. Bruce, Mr. J. D. Whyte, Miss Walsh, Captain and Mrs. J. S. Anderson, Captain J. W. Evans, Mr. J. W. E. Warrior, Captain J. E. Harvey, Mr. W. Bell, the Engineer-Superintendent, Chief Officer T. E. Lloyd, and the officers of the ship Anshun.

Paris, Apr. 2.—The Yankee Clipper, en route from Lisbon to Marseilles, to-day landed at Biscarosse, south-west of Bordeaux, owing to bad weather.—*Reuter.*

The Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of Canada" arrived at Yokohama on Saturday at 6 p.m. and is due at Hongkong next Saturday at 0 a.m.

POST OFFICE.

MAIL FOR CANTON

Registered and Ordinary mail and Parcels (not Insured) will be accepted for Canton and despatched as circumstances permit.

VIA SIBERIA ROUTE

Letters and Postcards for Europe (except Great Britain and Eire) and South America are forwarded "via Siberia" if so superscribed.

OUTWARD MAIL TIMES

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS

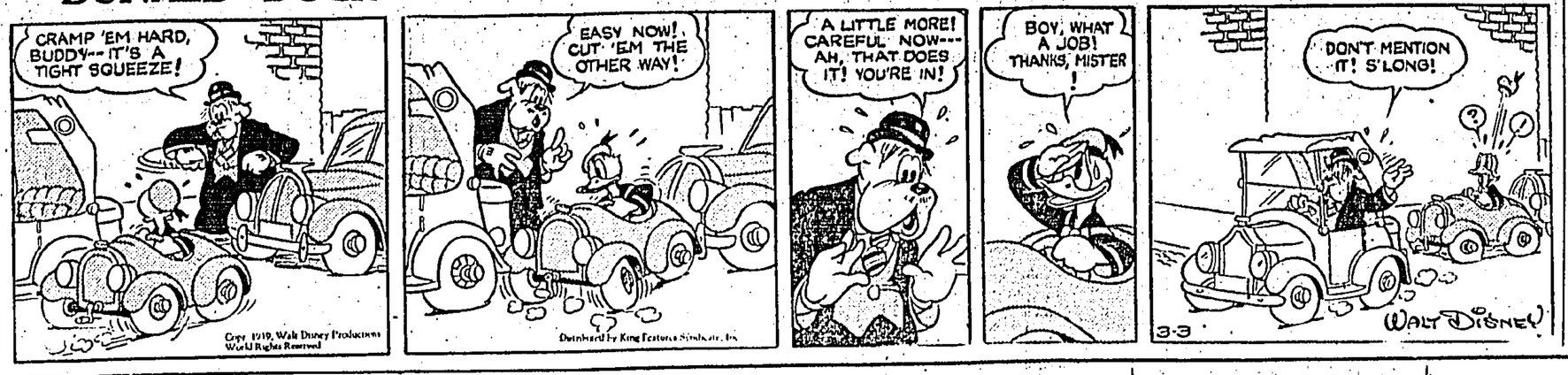
From	Per	Due.
Japan and Shanghai	Chenonceaux	April 3.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai—(San Francisco date, 10th March).	Pres. Coolidge	April 3.
Japan and Shanghai	Antenor	April 4.
Haiphong, Pakhoi and Fort Bayard	Kiangsu	April 4.
Australia and Manila	Nellore	April 4.
Straits	Terukuni Maru	April 4.
Straits	Van Heutsz	April 4.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—London date, 29th March.	**Imperial Airways Plane**	**April 5.**
Japan	London Maru	April 5.
Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 29th March.	**Pan American Airways Plane**	**April 5.**
Japan	Shirala	April 6.
Japan	Anyo Maru	April 7.
Haiphong	Canton	April 7.
Shanghai	Conte Verde	April 7.
Canada, U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (Vancouver B.C., date, 18th March).	Emp. of Canada	April 7.
Japan and Shanghai	Husimi Maru	April 7.
Manila	Nagara Maru	April 7.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—London date 1st April.	**Imperial Airways Plane**	**April 8.**
Japan	Allpore	April 9.
Straits	Teiresias	April 10.
Australia and Manila	Changte	April 11.
Shanghai	Glenbeg	April 11.
Saigon	Laos	April 11.
Calcutta and Straits	Santhia	April 11.
Japan	Vitorlock	April 11.
Straits and Manila	Menestheus	April 12.
U.S.A., Honolulu and Japan—(San Francisco date, 18th March).	Pres. Adams	April 13.
U.S.A., Honolulu and Japan—(San Francisco date, 24th March).	Pres. Taft	April 13.
Japan	Rakuyo Maru	April 14.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (San Francisco date, 17th March)	Asama Maru	April 15.
Straits	Diomed	April 15.

OUTWARD MAILS

For	Per	Date and Time.
Monday		
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London, 10th April	**Imperial Airways Plane**	**Mon., April 3.**
	K.P.O.	
	Reg.	**April, 3, 5 p.m.**
	Ord.	**April, 3, 5.30 p.m.**
	G.P.O.	
	Reg.	**April, 3, 5 p.m.**
	Ord.	**April 3, 7 p.m.**
Air Mail for Malaya, Java and Australia by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due Sydney 10th April	**Imperial Airways Plane**	**Mon., April 3.**
	K.P.O.	
	Reg.	**April, 3, 5 p.m.**
	Ord.	**April, 3, 5.30 p.m.**
	G.P.O.	
	Reg.	**April, 3, 5 p.m.**
	Ord.	**April 3, 7 p.m.**
Manila	Pres. Coolidge	Fri., April 3, 7 p.m.
Tuesday		
Swatow	Szechuen	Tues., Apr. 4, 10.30 a.m.
Batavia and Sourabaya	Tjisalak	Tues., Apr. 4, 10.30 a.m.
Haiphong	Mingsang	Tues., April 4, 1 p.m.
Shanghai and Japan	Terukuni Maru	Tues., Apr. 4, 3.30 p.m.
Parcels only for Straits, Penang, Ceylon, Aden, Egypt, Marseilles and London—due London, 10th May.	Antenor	Tues., Apr. 4.
	G. P. O. and K. P. O.	
	Parcels,	Apr. 4, 5 p.m.
Wednesday		
Foochow via Swatow	Hunan	Wed., Apr. 5, 9.30 a.m.
Swatow	Wosang	Wed., Apr. 5, 10.30 a.m.
Mombasa, Beira, Lourenco Marques, (Parcels and Papers only for South Africa via Durban)	London Maru	Wed., Apr. 5, 2.30 p.m.
Amoy	Tainan	Wed., Apr. 5, 3.30 p.m.
Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu, and U.S.A. by the "Pan-American Airways Direct Service"—due San Francisco, 12th April.	**Pan American Airways Plane**	**Wed., Apr. 5.**
	K.P.O.	
	Reg.	**Apr. 5, 5 p.m.**
	Ord.	**Apr. 5, 5.30 p.m.**
	G.P.O.	
	Reg.	**Apr. 5, 5 p.m.**
	Ord.	**Apr. 6, 7.30 a.m.**
Thursday		
Swatow	Kwelyang	Thurs., Apr. 6, 10.30 a.m.
Manila, Saigon, Bangkok, Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar, Lourenco Marques, and (Parcels and Papers only for South Africa via Durban)	Boissevain	Thurs., April 6, 3.30 p.m.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London, 13th April	**Imperial Airways Plane**	**Thurs., April 6.**
	K.P.O.	
	Reg.	**April 6, 5 p.m.**
	Ord.	**April 6, 5.30 p.m.**
	G.P.O.	
	Reg.	**April 6, 5 p.m.**
	Ord.	**April 6, 7 p.m.**
Air Mail for Malaya, Java and Australia by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due Sydney, 15th April	**Imperial Airways Plane**	**Thurs., April 6.**
	K.P.O.	
	Reg.	**April 6, 5 p.m.**
	Ord.	**April 6, 5.30 p.m.**
	G.P.O.	
	Reg.	**April 6, 5 p.m.**
	Ord.	**April 6, 7 p.m.**
Swatow	Yatshing	Thurs., April 6, 7 p.m.
Friday		
Swatow	Kwangtung	Fri., Apr. 7, 10.30 a.m.
Sandakan	Woolgar	Fri., April 7, 10.30 a.m.
Air Mail for "K.L.M. Airways Direct Service"—due Amsterdam, 20th April.	**Husimi Maru**	**Fri., April 7.**
	G.P.O. and K.P.O.	
	Reg.	**Apr. 7, 11 a.m.**
	Ord.	**Apr. 7, 11.30 a.m.**
Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles,—due Marseilles, 7th April.	Husimi Maru	Fri., Apr. 7.
	G.P.O. and K.P.O.	
	Reg.,	Apr. 7, 11.15 a.m.
	Ord.,	Apr. 7, Noon
Air Mail for Indo-China, Iran, and France (Paris and Northern Provinces only) by the "Air France Airways Direct Service."	**Air France Plane**	**Fri., Apr. 7.**
	K.P.O.	
	Reg.,	**Apr. 7, Noon.**
	Ord.,	**Apr. 7, Noon.**
	G.P.O.	
	Reg.,	**Apr. 7, Noon**
	Ord.,	**Apr. 7, 5 p.m**
Brindisi—due Brindisi, 30th April.	Conte Verde	Fri., Apr. 7, Noon.
Manila	Emp. of Asia	Fri., Apr. 7, Noon.
Saturday		
Shanghai and Japan	Nellore	Sat., Apr. 8, Noon.

DONALD DUCK

By Walt Disney



FRESH MUSHROOMS
$2.25 per lb.
Lane, Crawford Limited

OBITUARY

Well-Known Resident Of The Colony

A well-known local resident, Mr. George H. White, died at the Queen Mary Hospital on Saturday after a long illness. He is survived by his mother, who is in England, his wife, formerly Miss Gladys Woolley, and a son Geoffry, who is in Shanghai.

Joining the Kowloon Docks in 1920, the late Mr. White worked there as an engineer draughtsman until 1935, when he joined Dodwell and Company and was transferred to Shanghai. There he remained for some time before returning to Hongkong.

The funeral service, conducted by the Rev. J. R. Higgs, was held in the chapel of the Protestant Cemetery, Happy Valley, yesterday. The remains were later taken to Sookunpoo for cremation.

The chief mourner at the funeral was the widow supported by Mrs. G. A. White, Mrs. W. H. Woolley, Mr. W. J. Woolley, and Mr. F. J. Herridge. The pall bearers were Messrs. J. C. Brown, A. E. P. Guest, D. Anderson, J. S. Howell, J. B. O. Sturgeon, and Chief Inspector W. R. Chester-Woods.

Apart from the chief mourners, those present at the funeral included the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Mrs. J. B. O. Sturgeon, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Ramsay, Mrs. A. E. P. Guest, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Fincher, Mrs. A. White, Mrs. A. W. Bliss, Mrs. C. E. Millard, Messrs. R. K. Valentine, P. Polson, R. R. W. Ashby, C. Maberly, J. G. Gomez, T. L. Knight, R. Hall, A. Pearson, K. R. Macaskill, W. Greig, W. R. Forsyth, S. Gray, G. N. Mitchell, R. Morrison, O. F. Hamilton, E. Abraham, E. H. P. White, W. Tillery, W. Elliott, Fung Cheung, and Master W. Cullen.

Floral tributes which rested on top of the coffin were from "Mother", "Jim, Jess and Joyce", "Kid and Geoff", and "Dodwell and Company".

Wreaths were also sent by "Fred, Bert", "Pat, Don and Stott", "Chester and Elsie", "May and Bertie", "Brownie and Samy", "Katheleen and Owen", "Marjorie and Pat", "Marjorie, Mick and Bell", "Margaret and Billy", "Charlie and Victor";

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley H. Dodwell, Mrs. V. L. Mitchell and family, D. H. Knox, Miss J. Ahwee, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hynes and family, Mr. and Mrs. S. Gray and Jean, Norman and Jack Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. R. Perry, T. L. Knight and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. Spary, George H. White (s.s. Kutsang), Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bond, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Valentine, L. Gardner and sons and all at Patricroft, D. M. Denholm, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Howell, W. Hirst, E. F. Fincher, A. W. Salter, J. P. Ulderup, Mr. and Mrs. A. Y. Calamel, Mr. and Mrs. P. Polson, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. W. Ashby, A. L. Benn, Hamilton, Mrs. Garrod, Eileen and John, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Duncan and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. Read, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Bolton and family, Mrs. A. White, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Everest and family, Mrs. A. Hopwar, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Cray, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fraser, W. Chain, Capt. and Mrs. H. Fantham, Shirley and Daird Fantham, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. A. Watson, A. M. G. Phillipens, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Martin and Reginald, Mrs. F. Cole and family, Ronnie Brookes, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Clemo, Capt. and Mrs. James Modie, Capt. and Nan R. Fairley, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Gilroy;

The Staff of Dodwell and Co., Ltd.; the staff of Dodwell and Co., Ltd., Shanghai; Dodwell's Motor Department; Dodwell's Wanchai Service Station; Members of the Kowloon Dock Recreation Club.

JOSEPH A. COONEY

First Class Stoker Accorded Full Naval Honours

Full naval honours were accorded to Joseph Arthur Cooney, 1st. Class Stoker of H.M.S. Medway, who died at the Royal Naval Hospital on April 1, age 20 years.

Among those present at the funeral were Captain Barry, Commander Murray-Smith, Engineer Commander Frew, a detachment from other ships in port, and also a detachment from the French cruiser, Lamotte Piquette.

Three volleys were fired by a firing party from the Medway, and the Last Post was sounded after the burial service.

Floral tributes were received from The Commander-in-Chief, Officers and men of H.M. Ships of the China Station at Hongkong; Captain and Officers, H.M.S. Medway; Commander and Warrant Officers, H.M.S. Medway; Men of H.M.S. Medway and 4th Flotilla; Officers and Men of the Lamotte Piquette; Medway Quarterdeck Football Team; Starboard Watch Football Team; Port Watch Football Team; His Mess Mates; The 20, 22, 24, 26, and 28 Mess, H.M.S. Medway; Chief Stokers and Mechanicians; Depot Ship E.R.A's; and others.

China

Moscow To Chungking By Air

Chungking, Apr. 1.

After having successfully blazed a 2,500-kilometre trail, sections of which were over some of China's most difficult orographical heights, the giant tri-motored plane Lanchow returned to Chungkiang from Hami this afternoon.

It is expected that a regular air mail and passenger service between the wartime capital and the east Sinkiang metropolis will be inaugurated shortly.

At Hami the line will be connected with the air-route of the Sino-Soviet line, with which passengers and mails will be exchanged.

The Lanchow took off from Hami in its return journey and arrived at Liangchow on the Kansu-Ninghsia border yesterday. After stopping over there for the night, it resumed its flight this morning, making brief stops and picking up passengers and mails at Lanchow and Sian, and reached Chungking at 1.40 p.m.

According to tentative plans, the Chungking-Hami service will be on a weekly basis. Four stations, aside from the terminal stations at Chungking and Hami, will be set up along the route, at Sian, Lanchow, Liangchow and Suchow.

The Lanchow, it will be remembered, started its trail-blazing journey to Hami some time ago. At Hami it stayed for several days, surveying conditions and making necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the new service.—*Central News.*

TRAIL OF OIL

Shopbreakers Traced And Arrested

Breaking into a grocer's shop in Po Kong Village in the early hours of Friday morning, two men stole a quantity of eggs and about 100 catties of groundnut oil.

A foki of the shop woke up about 4.30 a.m. and on entering the kitchen discovered that a barrel of nut oil had been prised open.

The police were notified, and a trail of oil drops were followed from the shop to a hut in the village, where two men were found asleep, while the stolen goods were found concealed in the hut.

The two, Lo Chun, 30, and Lo Fat, 37, were charged with breaking and entering the Tai Loong Rice Shop when they appeared before Mr. E. Himsworth at the Kowloon Magistracy on Saturday, and were sentenced to four and three months' hard labour respectively. First defendant received four months as he had a previous conviction.

Det.-Sergeant C. Dowman prosecuted.

CARDINAL SBARRETTI

Sub-Dean of The Sacred College

Rome, Apr. 1.

The death is announced of Cardinal Donato Sbarretti, Bishop of Sabina and Poggio Mirteto, and Sub-dean of the Sacred College, at the age of 82. —*Reuter*

Cardinal Donato Sbarretti, sub-arbicarian Bishop of Sabina, and Secretary of the Congregation of the Holy Office, was born at Monterranco (Spoleto) on November 12, 1856.

On being ordained to the priesthood, he immediately entered into the diplomatic servce of the Vatican, being at once sent to the United States as auditor to the Apostolic Delegation there.

On January 9, 1900, Pope Leon XII nominated Monsignor Sbarretti as bishop of Avana, a title he held for about two years. In the latter part of 1901; he was created Titular Archbishop of Ifeso and nominated Apostolic Delegate to Canada.

His Eminence was recalled to Rome in 1914, to assume the important post of Assessor of the Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office, an office which he held until December 4, 1916, when Pope Benedict XV created him Cardinal.

From 1919 until 1929, Cardinal Sbarretti was prefect of the Congregation of the Council. In 1930, Pope Pius XI appointed him to the directorate of the Congregation of the Supreme Tribunal of the Holy Office, with the title of secretary.

HEAVY DAMAGE IN SQUALL

Two Yachts Upset In Harbour

Five Europeans, including a woman, were thrown into the harbour, junks were damaged and capsized, and cargo lost to the value of $0,477, during the sudden squall about 1 p.m., yesterday. The Europeans involved were Mr. B. Joffe, of the China Light and Power Co., Ltd., Mr. Peter Legden, Mr. Leo Benuch, Mr. Millington, and Miss Jefferies.

Accompanied by Mr. Legden and Mr. Benuch, Mr. Joffe was sailing in the yacht Artema near Stonecutter's Island, when the squall, which had been threatening for sometime, broke. Through the strong wind and driving rain that made every slight movement of the boat precarious, Mr. Joffe and his companions sighted an overturned boat with two Europeans, Mr. Millington and Miss Jefferies, clinging to it.

Experiencing much difficulty, Mr. Joffe and his companions manoeuvred the Artema to effect a rescue, but the violent wind and waves gained the upper hand and Mr. Joffe and his friends were also thrown into the harbour when their own boat capsized.

For one and half hours the Europeans clinging on to their submerged boats waiting for help, and a rescue was finally affected by the steam launch Kwong On which passed close by. The crew of the launch took the Europeans aboard, righted the two overturned boats and towed them to Laichikok.

None of the Europeans were injured and when they reported the accidents to the Water Police Station they spoke well of the way the crew of the Kwong On had rescued and treated them. Mr. Joffe also reported the loss of $22 in consequence of his immersion.

Many Junks Damaged

Up to 10 p.m. yesterday, no fewer than nine reports were received at the Water Police Station concerning the damage and capsizing of junks and near-loss of lives as a result of the squall.

The reports revealed that $0,477 worth of cargo had been lost or damaged.

Cheung Yung-mui reported that her boat was lying alongside the seawall in Whitty Street when the squall began. The boat carried a cargo of 37 piculs of scrap iron kept in sacks which fell overboard when the wind dashed the boat against the praya wall. The scrap iron was valued at $800. The boat was valued at $400.

Also in the vicinity of Whitty Street, another boat, the mistress of which was Chau Sam, lost 400 bags of rice, worth $4,000, as a result of the storm. In the same locality a junk lost 300 bags of rice, valued at $2,700. Seventeen bales of paper were damaged to the extent of $1,700, and three bags of paper, valued at $300, were lost when another cargo boat collided with the praya wall.

Three lighters, moored at Kennedy Town and carrying together 2,200 bags of rice, also suffered in the squall and 300 bags of rice, valued at $3,300, fell into the sea.

The crew of a cargo boat out at Fuk Kin Tei, near Junk Bay, nearly lost their lives when the boat overturned with a load of pigs, potatoes, pickles and other goods. The men had to hang on the capsized boat for four hours before help came to them through the steam launch Sam Tat.

Foggy conditions prevailed in the locality and if the Sam Tat had not passed close by the crew of the junk might well have lost their lives when the overturned junk drifted to the open sea.

Chau Pun-fat, master of the junk, reported that the boat was worth $300 and the cargo $277.

ADMIRAL LE BIGOT

French Naval Commander Arrives in Colony

The French Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Le Bigot, paid a visit to Flagstaff House on Saturday, where he was received by a Guard of Honour drawn from the Royal Scots. H.E. the G.O.C., Major General A. E. Grasett and Mrs. Grasett, greeted the distinguished visitor, whose call here will probably be his last in his present appointment. He is to hand over his command to his successor, Vice-Admiral Lecoux, at Shanghai on April 14.

The Lamotte-Piquet, the flagship cruiser in which the Admiral arrived, saluted the country with 21 guns on Saturday. After being delayed one day by fog, she entered the harbour and later went to dry dock for annual overhaul.

Belgium

Dramatic Turn In The Elections

Brussels, Apr. 2.

A dramatic incident connected with the general election which is proceeding to-day was the announcement that M. Martens has resigned from the Medical Academy.

It was the appointment of M. Martens to the Academy which caused the present Cabinet crisis. Liberals and powerful ex-servicemen's organisations protested against the appointment on the ground that M. Martens had been sentenced to death after the war on a charge of having co-operated with the German invaders.

Recent events in Central Europe have given significance to the elections. The three main parties, Catholics, Liberals and Socialists, are fighting on the programme for a United Belgium with a stable Government. Present forecasts are that there will be little change in the state of the parties.—*Reuter Special.*

RESERVES RIGHT TO NEGOTIATE DIRECT

(Continued from Page 7.)

my telegram of December 20, 1938. It has pained me greatly at that very critical moment to leave the capital. Even much more painful had it been for me to leave the country. But I left the country to show that if my proposals were accepted, personal considerations did not enter the matter. Secondly, I hear that the National Government is trying hard to bring about international mediation. Thirdly, should the National Government let the present impasse drag on without coming to a definite decision, I may return, even though I may have gone abroad.

I cannot tell whether and when I will share Dr. Tseng's fate. Should I die, I hope my compatriots will re-read these lines, and clearly understand that my policy is the road that will lead China to her salvation, secure permanent peace in the Orient and in the world generally. Though my suggestions may not be acceptable to Chungking-to-day, the time will certainly come when the entire Chinese nation as well as the people of Japan will welcome my proposals, and I will have no regrets.

Hanoi Precautions

Hanoi, Mar. 31.

It has definitely been established that Wang Ching-wei is still staying at his original retreat in Hanoi under the strictest police guard following the recent murderous attack on Tseng Chung-ming, Wang's Secretary, by Chinese assassins. With the progress of the examination of the arrested terrorists, the assassins were understood to have deliberately chosen Tseng as their first victim instead of mistaking him for Wang.

It is understood that the terrorists have resorted to the violent measures in an attempt to discourage advocates of the so-called pacifist faction of which Wang is believedly the moving spirit.

In view of the Tseng Chung-ming affair, the French authorities, with the co-operation of French consular officials in various parts of China, have decided to maintain a discrete attitude in admitting Chinese into French Indo-China hereafter.

It is understood that granting of passports to Chinese wishing to come to Indo-China will be preceded by strict inquiries into the careers and personal circumstances of the applicants. The weapons used by the culprits in the recent attack were brought from abroad. The French authorities will hence maintain a stricter inspection of the belongings and luggage of Chinese travellers.—*Domei.*

Social Items

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the following to be Public Vaccinators: Miss Lam Wai-ching, Miss Chung Pik-ha and Miss Chan Mai-yin.

* * *

Mrs. R. B. Wood, of Wongneichong Road, Happy Valley, had to have one of her fingers amputated at the Queen Mary Hospital on Friday, after she had caught it in the door of a car.

* * *

"Under the Seven Seas, all Men are Brothers" is the title of an address to be given to the Peace Pledge Union by Mr. Percy Chen next Wednesday. The meeting will take place as usual at the Challenge Bookshop, at 5.30 p.m.

* * *

Mr. A. B. Raworth, General Manager of the General Electric Company of China, and Mrs. Raworth, arrived from Shanghai by the Potsdam.

A Look Through The "Telegraph"

50 YEARS AGO

April 3, 1889.

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ALEXANDER LEVY,
Secretary (Pro. tem.)
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25 YEARS AGO

April 3, 1914.

A paragraph in our columns yesterday remarked the appearance of charries in Kowloon. They deserve further notice. We tried one last evening and were greatly relieved in our mind when we read the announcement, inside the gharry, "tame horses and neatly carriages ready for hire." It is comforting to know that the new company has not selected wild horses to go between the shafts. Ours was quite tame—tame almost to intelligence, for it knew where we wanted to go better than did the driver when it came to one turning. Seriously, however, the gharry is not unwelcome. If it manages to give these rickshaw coolies something of a fright and so reduces their insolence in some degree, it will do a fine bit of work.

* * *

At the annual dinner of the Institution of Naval Architects, the Japanese Ambassador replied to the toast of "Our Guests." He said Japan was trying to emulate Britain in safeguarding her national interests. Peace was indispensable to civilisation, and it was Japan's firm purpose and hope, with England's co-operation, to be able to realise ideal peace for many generations.

10 YEARS AGO

April 3, 1929.

The Central Government forces are still advancing rapidly up river, while the attack from the West on Hankow is progressing, Hanchwanhsien on the Han River having fallen to the Government troops.

* * *

Sir Austen Chamberlain, who is spending the Easter vacation in Italy, to-day met Signor Mussolini, the Italian Dictator.

Afterwards a semi-official communique was issued regarding the purpose of the meeting. It says that in the course of a long discussion, which was characterised by the cordial personal friendship uniting the two statesmen, Sir Austen Chamberlain and Signor Mussolini re-affirmed the warmth of Anglo-Italian friendship and placed on record the harmony of the views of both Governments in relation to important political questions, which have interest to both countries.

5 YEARS AGO

April 3, 1934.

A band of pipers, playing a Scottish marching tune, led the first contingent of men to resume work on the giant Cunarder known at present as No. 534, to the building yard of Messrs. John Brown and Company at Clydebank this morning.

It was a notable day on Clydebank for no work has been done on the great Cunarder for over two years. To-day only 400 men began work, but the numbers will steadily increase until in a few weeks 6,000 men will be employed on her. At present the shell is complete except for the stern and it is hoped that the vessel will be ready for launching in the autumn. In preparation for that event, £35,000 has been spent in widening and deepening the Clyde.

The vessel will have a tonnage of 73,000 and will be the largest and probably the fastest in the world. The resumption of work follows the passing of the legislation empowering the Government to advance up to £9½ millions to Cunard-White Star Merger Company. (534 is now the Queen Mary. —Ed.)

Singapore Sailor Seeks Bride

London.

A LONELY Singapore sailor who asked Jarrow's mayor, Mr. Alfred Rennie, to find him a girl who would write to him "with a view to matrimony," will shortly receive offers of marriage from six girls.

Whether or not gentlemen prefer blondes, the sailor declared that he had no fixed views on hair colour.

The six girls, who have written in confidence to the mayor, are all willing to marry the lonely sailor—"if he is attractive and worthy of a Jarrow girl's love."

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12.0-12.20 p.m. Relay of Service of Intercession from St. John's Cathedral.

12.30 Gilbert and Sullivan Excerpts. "The Gondoliers"—We're Called Gondolieri . . . Derek Oldham, George Baker and Chorus; Are You Peeping? . . . S. Gordon, B. Elburn, D. Oldham, G. Baker, W. Lawson, A. Davies and Chorus. "The Mikado"—Here Is Beauty . . . B. Lewis and H. A. Lytton; For He's Gone And Married Yum-Yum . . . A. Davies, H. A. Lytton, D. Oldham, E. Griffin, B. Elburn, L. Sheffield, G. Baker and Chorus; Alone, And Yet Alive . . . Bertha Lewis (Contralto); On A Tree . . . Henry A. Lytton (Baritone). "Iolanthe"—When All Night Long . . . Sydney Granville (Bass). "Patience"—When I first put this Uniform On . . . Darrell Fancourt and Chorus of Dragoons with Orch.; In A Doleful Train; Now, is Not This Ridiculous . . . N. Brierciffe, G. Baker, M. Eyre and Chorus of Girls.

1.0 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 New Dance Music.

Fox-Trots—Garden Of The Moon (from the film); Love Is Where You Find It (film 'Garden of the Moon') . . . Jimmy Dorsey & His Orchestra; Tangos—La Maleva; Vieja Amiga . . . Orchestra Tipica Francisco Canaro. Fox-Trot—J'ai Ta Main; One-Step—Y A D'La Joie . . . Charles Trenet & His Orchestra. Tango—Hours And Days . . . Eugen Wolff and His Orchestra. Fox-Trots—Siboney; Adios . . . Madriguera & His Orchestra with Vocal Refrain.

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.40 B.B.C. Recording—"The Old Contemptibles" Part I.

The Record of the British Expeditionary Force from Mons to Ypres, between August and November, 1914, by Beatrix Brice. Produced by Felix Felton and Val Gielgud.

2.15 Close down.

6.0 "For The Children".

Singing Games For Young Children: Intro—Goodmorning Merry Sunshine; Alphabet Song; Mulberry Bush; Baa-baa Black Sheep; Hickory Dickory Dock; Ding Dong Bell; Ten Little Indians; The Farmer in the Dell; Georgie Porgie; Hey Diddle Diddle; Pop goes the Weasel; A-B-C Tumble down D.

London Bridge is Falling Down; Mary had a Little Lamb; Mistress Mary Quite Contrary; Now I Lay Me Down to Sleep; Pat-a-Cake; Peas Porridge Hot; Polly put the Kettle On; Rock-a-bye Baby; Ring around a Rosie; See-saw Margery Daw; Simple Simon; Sing a Song of Sixpence; Three Blind Mice; Three Little Kittens; To Market to Market; Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star . . . Harry Sosnik & His Orchestra.

Studio—Serial Story

You Didn't Oughta Do Such Things (film 'Big Fella') . . . Paul Robeson (Bass) with Orchestra. Lullaby (Brahms) . . . Elisabeth Schumann (Soprano) with Orchestra.

6.30 Closing local Stock Quotations.

6.32 Raie da Costa at the Piano.

"Music In The Air"—Medley (Hammerstein and Kern); "One Hour With You"—Medley (Whiting and Straus).

6.45 London Relay—Music-Hall.

Mr. Murgatroyd and Mr. Winterbottom (Two Minds with not a Single Thought); The Orchestra conducted by Charles Shadwell. Presented by John Sharman.

7.45 Military Band Music.

Hungarian Fantasy (Figedy) . . . Band of The Royal Hungarian "Maria Theresia" Regiment conducted by Alexander Figedy. Sousa Marches On: Intro—Wolverine; Invincible Eagle; Sabre and Spurs; Thunderer; Semper Fidelis; Hands Across the Sea; High School Cadets; Crusader . . . Regimental Band of H.M. Grenadier Guards cond. by Major George Miller.

8.0 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 Schubert—"Unfinished" Symphony and other compositions.

Symphony No. 8 In B Minor ("Unfinished") . . . Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra cond. by Bruno Walter: Die Forelle, Op. 32 . . . . . Kirsten Flagstad (Soprano) with Piano accomp. by Edwin McArthur. Moment Musicale In A Flat Major, Op. 94, No. 6 . . . Wilhelm Backhaus (Piano). Rondo (from 'Sonata In D Major'), Op. 53 . . . Joseph Szigeti (Violin) with Nikita de Magaloff at the Piano. The Erl King, Op. 1 . . . Alexander Kipnis (Bass) with Gerald Moore at the Piano. Marche Militaire . . . San Francisco Symphony Orchestra cond. by Alfred Hertz.

8.45 London Relay—'Edna's Fruit Hat'.

A romance by John Pudney, author of 'Uncle Arthur' and 'Ethel and her Engine'. Characters in order of speaking; Fanny; Ruth; Clara; George 1st Neighbour; 2nd Neighbour; Edna; Mrs. Gussett; the Lawyer. Production by Leslie Stokes.

9.15 London Relay—The News.

9.30 London Relay—'The Song Reporter' Ian Stewart.

9.45 London Relay—Sports News and Market Notes.

9.50 A programme of Dance Music.

Fox-Trots—I Must See Annie Tonight; Brother Bill . . . Brian Lawrance and His Lansdowne Orchestra with Vocal Chorus. Fox-Trot—Rose Marie (from the film) . . . Roy Fox & His Orchestra. Bolero—Tendre Bolero; Rumba—Mario La O . . . Lecuona Cuban Boys with Vocal Chorus. Fox-Trots—Have You Anything On To-night, Matilda Darling? Le Touquet . . . Billy Cotton and His Band with Vocal Chorus. Waltzes—Neapolitan Nights; Midnight Waltz . . . Gino Bordin and His Hawaiians. Fox-Trots—Moon Glow; Nobody's Sweetheart . . . Joe Daniels and His Hot Shots in "Druminasticks". Tangos—Tango Medley: Intro — Tango Melodique; Arana de la Noche; Tango des Boses; Madame, You're Lovely; Jealousy; Adios Muchachas . . . Mantovani and His Tipica Orchestra.

10.30 London Relay—'In Town To-night'.

Introducing personalities from every walk of life in interviews with Lionel Gamlin, flashes from the news of the week, and "Standing on the Corner' (Michael Standing interviews the 'Man in the Street'). Edited and produced by C. F. Meehan.

11.0 Close down.

STATION DRAMA

Stabbing Incident At Police Quarters

As Detective Sub-Inspector R. Cunningham, a Sergeant and a reporter of the *S. C. M. Post* were talking in the charge room of the Water Police Station last night, there was a sudden commotion and the blast of a police whistle just outside the room.

There was a dash for the door and D. S. I. Cunningham gave chase to an elderly Chinese whom he overtook and arrested in the compound of the Station. The man was taken to the charge room with a bleeding gash above his left eye, and closely following him was his son, a stoker attached to the Station, with a nasty cut on his left wrist. On the elderly man's person was found a curious knife with a curved blade.

It appeared that the old man had come to the Station to ask his son for 10 cents, and when that was refused him he attacked the lad.

The old man tried to escape, and in so doing fell down a flight of stone steps and hurt himself.

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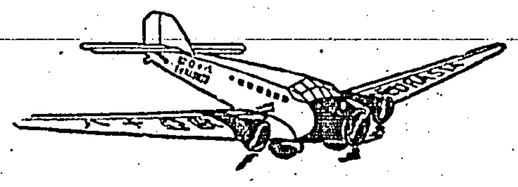

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Every Sun., Wed. & Fri. from Kunming to Chungking
Every Wed. & Fri. .... from Chungking to Chengtu and return
Every Mon., Wed. & Fri. from Chungking to Kunming
Every Wed. & Fri. .... from Kunming to Hanoi

Kunming-Chengtu-Sian-Lanchow Line

Every Thu. & Sat. from Kunming to Lanchow via Chengtu & Sian
Every Sun. & Fri. from Lanchow to Kunming via Sian & Chengtu

Lanchow-Ninshia Line

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April 3, 1939

Gangsterism

THE British troops in Palestine are up against two hostile forces. One is the Arab rebellion. The other is what the War Office in an official statement recently called a "campaign of lying and exaggerated propaganda" directed against them by "persons and organisations unfriendly to this country."

First came a complete exoneration for the conduct of British officers and men. "The character of the British soldier is too well known to need vindication." That tribute will be supported not only by his own countrymen but by the people of every land to which he has been sent, as well as by his opponents in the field.

The Forces in Palestine are not fighting a normal enemy. They are working to suppress gangsterism on a national scale. Against them are ranged not more than 1,000 to 1,500 permanent active rebels. But these form only the nucleus of armed gangs, brought together often by terrorism and intimidation.

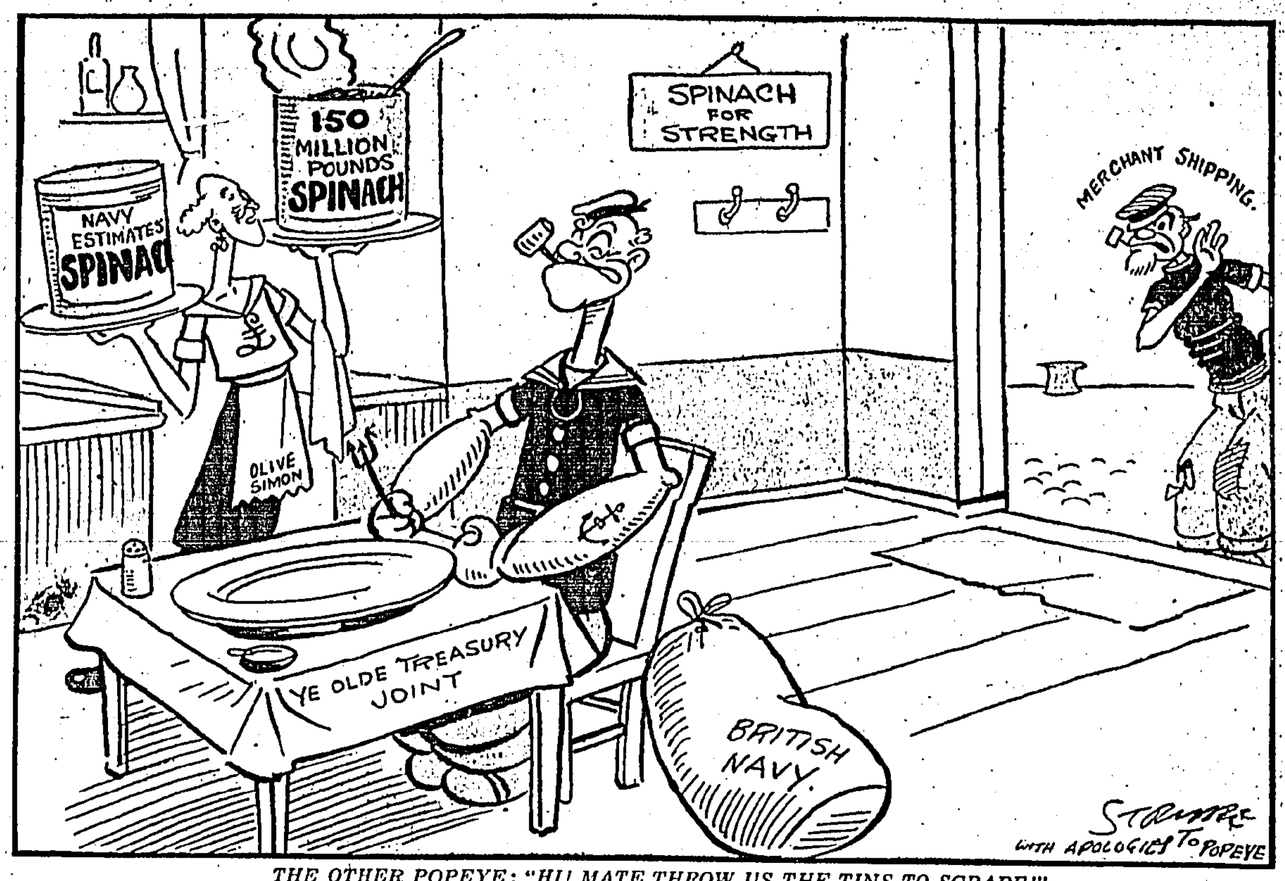
These bodies form, fight, and scatter—then reappear elsewhere. Their leaders quarrel among themselves. Rebels and peaceful citizens are "inextricably mixed." Every village, every house almost, must be suspected of harbouring—willingly or unwillingly—armed terrorists.

British soldiers are subject to the most cowardly forms of attack. Their enemies are the lurking ambusher, the sniper, the gunman who fires in the dark. It is heartbreaking work for trained fighting men, yet they are facing it with discipline and courage.

In the words of the official statement, there is "no alternative" to military action. Murder and outrage must be suppressed if order is to be restored to the country, and innocent civilians are to be allowed to live their lives in peace.

The only possible method is a patient system of "check and search." The means adopted to comb out rebels are well known to the inhabitants, and those who are caught in the machine have only themselves to blame.

Kid-glove methods are useless against organised criminals, but it is possible to temper severity with reason. That is being done in Palestine.



THE OTHER POPEYE: "HI! MATE, THROW US THE TINS TO SCRAPE!"

Why Britain Builds Big Ships

by

CAPT. B. ACWORTH

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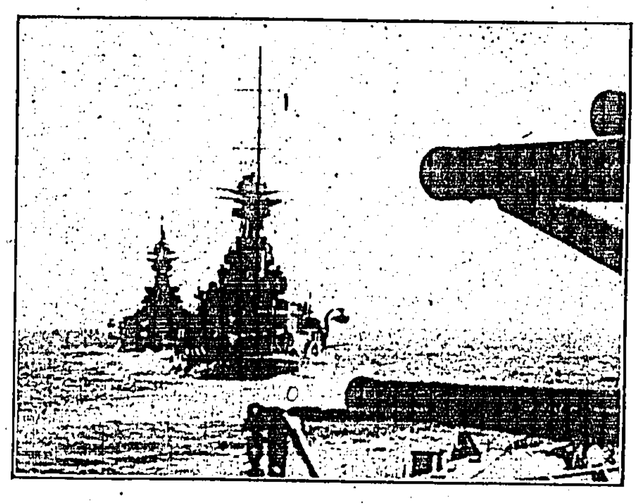
THE LAUNCHING last month, of the new battleship King George V. was a first-class naval occasion.

She was the first battleship to take the water since 1925, when H.M. ships Nelson and Rodney were launched, and she is the first of the five new battleships now under construction to commission.

Though details of her design are secret, it is understood that she and her sister ships will be of 35,000 tons displacement, 30 knots speed, and mounting 14-inch guns, heavy anti-aircraft batteries and 13,000 tons of armour.



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TWO FURTHER battleships, reported to be of 40,000 tons, to meet suspected increases in the tonnage of new Japanese battleships, were voted in the 1938 estimates, but these two ships have not yet apparently been ordered, a fact which may indicate doubts as to Japanese intentions, if not as to the desirability of building battleships of such great individual tonnage and cost.

But the launch of the King George V, is more than an important incident in Britain's rearmament programme; she is a symbol in the minds of naval officers and men, and of the general public, of the awakening of Britain from her maritime sleep.

Though throughout Britain's history sea power has proved her salvation, and though after every major war England has forgotten its lesson, seldom, if ever, has the country allowed itself to sink to such a dangerous points of naval unpreparedness as prevailed in 1935, a year in which the country came within an ace of what might have proved another world war.

Taking twenty years as the under-age limit of modern warships the under-age fleet of 1914 consisted of 79 battleships, 96 cruisers, 186 destroyers and 97 submarines.

In 1935, with the world in a highly disturbed state, in the East as well as the West, and with two of Britain's old allies as potential opponents, the under-age fleet had destroyers and 52 submarines, and even this shrunken fleet included many new ships still under construction and old ships undergoing reconstruction. Furthermore, the fleet was short of personnel and of essential stores.

BUT THAT is past history; what of the present?

The building programme in hand has as yet not greatly increased strength in ships over the 1935 position, though there is some improvement in cruisers and destroyers, and a great improvement in personnel and stores. The present British and French fleets combined are, it is true, superior to any possible European combination in their major units.

At the present moment the British and French fleets combined include 25 battleships and 112 cruisers.

In the case of these heavier ships, therefore, it is clearly possible to divide the combined fleet, and to institute an effective blockade in the North Sea and Mediterranean.

But in the absence of a sufficient number of convoy escort vessels British merchant ships are still insecure against submarine action in home waters and in the Mediterranean, and, indeed, in the seas and oceans of the world, in view of the great submarine fleets of other European nations.

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IF, HOWEVER, the Japanese Navy is included in a possibly hostile combination, the completion of a part of the re-armament programme must be awaited before Britain can regard herself as secure, and a great deal more than the present building programme if she wishes to be independent through her own sea supremacy.

During the next two years the Navy will be strengthened by two battleships, 24 destroyers, 14 submarines, four escort vessels and four large aircraft carriers.

By 1942, with the new battleships (including the two which, as recently announced, are part of the 1939 programme) coming into commission, and the completion of a large programme of other new construction to be laid down during this and next year, the nation may expect to be prepared at sea against any conceivable attack.

But if the launching of the King George V is a symbol of the restoration of visible sea power, still more does it symbolise the re-birth of the national maritime spirit, and of the enthusiasm and keenness of the officers and seamen who man the fleet.

✧ ✧ ✧

NO LONGER need all but the favoured few look forward to retirement and oblivion at, or even before, the prime of life. An expanding fleet and a temporary shortage of personnel is the sailors millennium, for in such circumstances every junior officer and man can, subject to his own exertions, be sure of promotion to posts of responsibility.

No longer are fleet exercises and gunnery practices a dull routine, as for so many years they have been liable to be. To-day there is alertness and enthusiasm afloat, arising from the knowledge that the times are dangerous, and that the Navy may be called upon, at a moment's notice, to prove itself again the nation's bulwark.

The high spirit and morale of

(Continued on Page 11.)

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty

"It was simply beautiful—I never saw so many people cry at a wedding before."

Herr Hitler's Speech

Vituperation Hurled At England

Wilhelmshaven, Apr. 1.

Looking unusually serious and tense, Hitler watched the 35,000-ton battleship Von Tirpitz glide into the water.

Tens of thousands of people from all parts of Germany were hurrying all day in 50 special trains and hundreds of motor lorries to attend the launching of the German 35,000-ton battleship Admiral von Tirpitz and to hear Hitler's speech.

Popular enthusiasm was whipped up last night when naval detachments marched through crowded streets with bands playing, while feverish preparations ensued in the shipyard, shops and houses.

More naval vessels joined the numerous warships already at anchor at Wilhelmshaven before the launching, including the new "Strength Through Joy" liner, Robert Ley, in which Hitler may shortly go on a short voyage.

The tonnage of the third German capital ship already planned is unknown. Some authorities hint that it will be 45,000 tons and will be called "Frederick the Great."—*Reuter.*

British Meddlers

Wilhelmshaven, April 1.

In the course of his speech Hitler declared that Britain had no right to meddle in Germany's internal affairs.

"What right," he said, "has Britain to shoot others in Palestine where they are defending their homes? In Central Europe we did not slaughter thousands, but what we did we did peacefully."

Referring to the Anglo-German Naval Treaty, Hitler said, "If this desire for peace does not persist in Britain, the practical pre-suppositions of the Treaty are removed."

Hitler referred to "those who pick chestnuts out of the fire," and said that they were likely to burn their fingers.

"We have a great Reich, strong enough to cope with its rights. We are not dependent on the favour or disfavour of other states or statesmen."

Hitler spoke for an hour. His speech was interrupted frequently by cries of "pfui" (shame) and boos, when he mentioned Britain and raised many laughs at her expense.

Speaking of the territorial claims of Germany in Czecho-Slovakia, he said: "At the time when Britain was very small, the first German king was crowned in Prague. We would have done nothing against an independent Czech state, first, if it had not oppressed Germans, and second, if it had not been used as an instrument of Communism.

Old German Right

Referring to the annexation of Czecho-Slovakia, he said; "We employed the old German right, and united with that right what history and geographical position proposed. We did not oppress the Czechs—they will have more freedom than the peoples of so-called virtuous nations. I think that I have done a great service to peace, for I have removed a great danger from Central Europe.

"Germany does not dream of attacking other nations. We only want to develop our economic interests."

He described the Reich as an enormous consumer of goods and a good country to have as an economic partner.

Speaking of armaments, he said that Germany would go on as long as other nations forced her.

"I think that we will make progress quicker than others" he declared.

He said that the axis would persist in all circumstances and all times. He rebuked journalists who alleged that the axis was breaking, and he described the axis as the most natural instrument in the world.

"If somebody says to me," he continued, "that there is no ideological and psychological difference between Britain and Soviet Russia, I congratulate them."

Undefeated Germany

Hitler referred to Spain as a triumph of a country which has liberated herself from Bolshevism, and he expressed pride for what many young Germans had done for Spain.

Referring to Germany's pre-War history, the Fuehrer said that she had been trying to ensure for herself a place in the sun.

"Although Germany has merely pursued her peaceful way, other countries opposed her with hate and persecution and finally there was war."

He spoke of the cruel policy against Germany, and quoted the alleged remark of a British statesman that annihilation of Germany would ensure great prosperity for every British citizen.

He said that no-one could claim to have defeated heroic Germany, and referred to President Wilson's 14 points.

He said that Germany was led to hope for peace, with neither victor nor vanquished, without reparations, and with colonial territory and general disarmament. Germany was to give an example of disarmament and others were to be obliged to follow suit.

"All problems were to be freely and openly discussed and above all the right of self-determination was to be established.

Germany believed this assurance, and then there began a breaking of words such as the world has never seen—Europe became a land of crime, oppression and plunder."—*Reuter.*

Poland

Col. Beck Leaves For London

Warsaw, Apr. 2.

Col. Beck left for London at 1.23 p.m. local time. He was accompanied by Count Potocki, head of the western department of the Foreign Ministry, and two other military officials.

Before his departure Col. Beck had a conversation on the platform with the British Ambassador, Sir Howard Kennard. He will arrive in London to-morrow afternoon.—*Reuter.*

PRESS PREDICTIONS

London, Apr. 2.

Regarding the forthcoming visit of the Polish Foreign Minister, Col. Beck, the *Sunday Times* writes that the conversations between the general staffs of the British and Polish armies will not begin this week, but that negotiations will be immediately opened concerning the British loan to Poland. In this connection the paper mentions the sum of £20,000,000.

According to the paper, Col. Beck will also discuss the question of emigration of Jews living in Poland.

The paper's diplomatic correspondent indicates that the British Government intends to undertake towards the countries of the Balkan League; Rumania, Yugo-Slavia, Greece and Turkey; obligations similar to those it has undertaken towards Poland.

Commenting on Chancellor Hitler's speech at Wilhelmshaven, the paper stresses Germany's desire to adhere to the naval pact with Britain, as well as her clearly expressed desire to arrive at a limitation of the armaments race.

The *Observer* emphasises that Herr Hitler's speech clearly shows that Germany aims less at military than at economic expansion.

Political circles here affirm that the British Government has no wish to prevent by force the population of Danzig returning to the German Reich if such should be their desire. The same circles point out that the question of Danzig is not of vital importance for Poland and is susceptible of a peaceful settlement by negotiation.—*Trans-Ocean.*

Scotland

Government Wins By-Election

London, Apr. 1.

The Government retained Kincardine and West Aberdeenshire in a by-election held there yesterday.

It was the second time the Opposition candidate, Mr. A. J. Irvine, a Liberal, had failed, but this time the Government majority was reduced by 1,515.

Polling resulted as follows:

Mr. Thornton Kemsley (C)	11,111
Mr. A. J. Irvine (Lib)	9,990
Government majority	1,121

Figures at the General Election were:

Sir C. M. Barclay-Harvey (C)	12,477
Mr. A. J. Irvine (Lib)	9,841
Government majority	2,636

—*British Wireless.*

Manchukuo

Mongolian Troops Cross The Border

Hsinking, Apr. 2.

Outer Mongolian troops riding in about 10 armoured cars and motor-lorries crossed the border and entered Manchukuo territory near Arangabolka, about 50 miles south-west of Lake Buir Nor between March 18 and 20, and demanded the Manchukuo citizens in the border area to retreat northward, reports from the western frontier outposts says.

It has also transpired that three Outer Mongolian aeroplanes flew over Manchukuo territory near Lake Buir Nor on March 11 and reconnoitred the area about 20 miles south of Arangabolka.

The Manchukuo Government, upon receipt of reports of the Outer Mongolian incursions, is preparing a strong protest to be presented to the Soviet Government through the Soviet Consul at Harbin.—*Domei.*

OVERNIGHT NEWS PAGE

Czech Debts

London, Apr. 2.

The British Government is seriously tackling the problem of Czecho-Slovak debts to British holders.

The Bank of England, at the Treasury's request, is asking for detailed information regarding such financial obligations as the Czecho-Slovak Government and corporation loans, shares or participations in Czech companies, balances with banks in Czecho-Slovakia and other financial claims, but excluding trade obligations.

Sudetenland obligations are not included in the canvas.—*Reuter.*

Britain

R. A. F. COMES OF AGE

New Impetus To Recruiting

London, Apr. 1.

To-day the Royal Air Force celebrates its 21st. anniversary and the King sent a message in honour of the occasion.

The message stated, "On the occasion of the 21st. anniversary of the Royal Air Force, I send my congratulations and good wishes to all ranks of the service and to all those employed in the Air Ministry.

"I have known the Royal Air Force from its earliest days, and I am proud to think that its spirit remains unchanged; a spirit that has enabled it to surmount so many difficulties and to rise true to its motto to even greater heights of achievement".

Messages were also received from the Air Minister, Sir Kingsley Wood, Marshal of the R.A.F., Lord Trenchard, and Air Chief Marshal Sir Cyril Newall, Chief of the Air Staff.

The Air Minister is broadcasting a short talk on the anniversary to-night.—*British Wireless.*

A.A. Defence

London, Apr. 1.

Defences took place in Hyde Park this afternoon. Fighter planes flew over the Park in formation during daylight, and after dark a single aircraft flew over, while searchlights on the ground tried to find them.

Military and civil defence units demonstrated how in an emergency they could serve the community, and every facility for inquiries about the various units was available to the general public.

Among those who attended the demonstration were the Air Minister and the Labour Minister, Mr. Ernest Brown, and the Financial Secretary to the War Office, Sir Victor Warrender.—*British Wireless.*

U.K. RECRUITING

London, Apr. 1.

A great impetus to recruiting is expected as a result of the recent decision to double the Territorial Army, and local organisations all over the country are preparing every means at their disposal for a big national effort.

All means of publicity are to be employed, and from now on no prospective recruit will be turned away.

Organisers show the greatest confidence in the success of the drive.

The War Minister, Mr. Hore Belisha, appealing at Bermondsey for recruits for the Territorial Army, said in reference to Mr. Chamberlain's statement on Poland, "Our country has spoken. With what pride we must all have heard a message which springs from the true heart of the British people and which says to the would-be aggressor, 'Hold back! No further will you go'".

The Minister added that the Territorial Army is now the largest voluntary army in the world. As part of the recruiting drive, a demonstration of achievement of the voluntary efforts to make strong the country's defences will be held.—*British Wireless.*

LANDSLIDE OCCURS

Traffic along Victoria Road, near the Chung Shing Bathing Pavilion, was interrupted for about two hours yesterday morning, when the road was blocked by a small landslide believed to have been caused by a burst water-pipe.

Coolies from the Public Works Department were on the scene about 10.15, and the road was opened again to traffic about 1 p.m.

Spelling Bee

HOW *many of these words are correct and what is wrong with the others?*

disentient	dissimilitude
entomology	ennunciate
entr'acte	disipation

English Oxford Dictionary spellings of these words will be found on page 9.

Wang Ching-wei Latest

Reserves Right To Negotiate Direct

Shanghai, Apr. 1.

The announcement by Wang Ching-wei from Hanoi that he reserves to himself the right to open direct negotiations with Japan, has attracted great attention in Shanghai political circles.

Wang in his statement referred to previous mediation attempts and to the repeated utterances of General Chiang Kai-shek; the Premier, Dr. H. H. Kung; the Chief of Staff, General Pai Chung-hsi; and the War Minister, General Ho Ying-ching, as indicating China's preparedness to talk peace.

Wang's statement is given the more attention since it coincides with the forthcoming visit of the British Ambassador to Tokyo, Sir Robert Craigie, to Shanghai, where he is expected to meet the British Ambassador to China, Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr.

On the other hand, it is known that the "provisional governments" of Peiping and Nanking are desirous of ending the war as soon as possible.

The two "governments" are reported to propose the establishment of a new "central government" with Wang Ching-wei as Premier and with the exclusion of anti-Japanese elements.

Negotiations with Wang Ching-wei to this effect are reported to be going on in Hongkong through certain quarters.

The journey of Dr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, to Moscow, is considered here as an attempt by Russia to strengthen Chinese resistance.—*Trans-Ocean.*

Wang's Statement

The following is a translation, in part, of a statement issued by Wang Ching-wei on Saturday.

The statement was issued through Wang's agents in Hongkong. It reads:

"At the 54th Conference of the Standing Committee of the Supreme National Defence Council at 9 a.m. on December 6, 1937 in the Central Bank of China, Hankow; added by H. H. Kung, Ho Ying-chin, Chu Cheng, Yu Jou-jen, Wang Ching-wei, vice-president who presided over the meeting in absence of General Chiang Kai-shek, the president, Chang Chun, the chief secretary, Hsu Mo, administrative Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and others.

"Hsu Mo, the vice Foreign Minister, reported during the meeting:—

Dr. Oskar Trautmann called on H. H. Kung on November 28 and on Wang Chung-hui, the Foreign Minister, the next day upon instructions from his Home Government to offer good office and intervention on the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

Dr. Trautmann said, according to Hsu's report, that the German Ambassador to Japan understood from repeated conferences with the Japanese War Minister and Foreign Minister that the Japanese Government would terminate the war with China on the following terms:

Japan's Terms

1.—Inner Mogolian Autonomy;

2.—The Demilitarised zone in North China to be extended, but right of administration in the area to remain under the Chinese Central Government. No anti-Japanese official should be appointed as head of the area. Non-intervention by the Central Government if there were a new government in North China;

3.—Demilitarised zone in Shanghai to be extended, but administrative right to remain the same;

4.—China to carry out the understandings reached at the Chang Chun-Kawaga conferences in Nanking last year in connection with the question of anti-Japanese movement;

5.—Japan hopes that some agreements would be reached with China in connection with the question of an anti-Comintern pact;

6.—Improvement of tariff rates with Japan;

7.—The Chinese Government to respect foreign interests in China.

On November 30 Dr. Trautmann left Hankow for Nanking, accompanied by Hsu Mo, to call on Generalissimo Chiang.

Call On Chiang

On December 2 a military conference, attended by Chiang, Pei Chung-hsi, Kuo Chu-tong and others, was held in Nanking, during which Hsu Mo reported the German good office and intervention and the Japanese terms for peace.

At the end of the meeting Chiang expressed (1) German good office and intervention should not be refused, the terms were not "treaty for a lost country" (2) Administrative rights in North China should be preserved.

When Herr Trautmann interviewed Chiang in the afternoon the Ambassador added that if China refused the Japanese terms war would go on and future terms would be different.

Chiang expressed then: (1) he had no faith in the Japanese, who would tear treaties into pieces at their will, but thanked Germany for its good offices and hoped the Japanese terms might be the scope of further negotiation (2) asked Herr Trautmann to report to the German Government that:

(a) Germany should be the mediator to that end;

(b) Chinese sovereignty in North China should be preserved.

Generalissimo Chiang then asked Germany to inform Japan that a prerequisite to peace was an end to hostilities, for it was impossible to negotiate amidst bitter fighting. (End of Hsu Mo's report during the Hankow conference).

Wang asked:

(1) If the Japanese terms brought by Herr Trautmann could be bpsis of negotiation, why not Konoye's declaration at the end of last year:

(2) German intervention took place before the fall of Nanking and Konoye's declaration was after the fall of Nanking, Hankow, Tsinan, Canton....Why negotiation could be allowed first and not later?

Message to Nation

With regard to war and peace I cannot refrain from addressing the nation.

What a country aims at is its existence and maintenance as an independent nation. When war cannot be avoided it must be war. When the time comes that peace is possible then it must be peace. Whether peace is possible or not, depends on the terms. The statement "these terms will not result in the extinction of the nation" is still ringing in my ears. I would therefore ask, why cannot we advocate peace?

Others may say, "China has attained national unity as a result of the war of resistance, and the advocacy of peace will result in the destruction of this unity." I strongly disagree with such a statement. From the dawn of history to the present day, those at the helm of State always made it their duty to maintain domestic peace for the purpose of resisting foreign aggression, not to engage in external war for the purpose of maintaining domestic peace.

China is engaged in a war of resistance for the purpose of maintaining her status as in independent nation; she did not go to war only to achieve national unity.

Others may say, "If peace is advocated, the Communists will immediately start trouble." The Communists are, by nature, mischief-makers. And as a matter of fact, it would be preferable for them to come out in the open and publicly create trouble against peace rather than engage in secret manipulations and intrigues under the cloak of patriotism as is the state of affairs to-day.

Many Examples

The above having been made clear, I solemnly declare the following. After the Sino-Japanest War in 1894, a humiliating peace was made, after the Boxer War in 1900, another humiliating peace was signed.

France had to endure a humiliating peace as a result of the Franco-Russian War. Germany concluded a humiliating peace in 1919 and had to groan under it until very recently when she came up again. It may be a pleasant thing to be able to relate such a case of national resurrection, but yet I have no desire to see such a peace, because it is a peace that cannot last. During these twenty months of bitter fighting, China has made tremendous sacrifices, but the cost to Japan has also been tremendous. This is clearly a path that leads to mutual destruction. But there is another path lying clearly before us that leads to co-existence and co-prosperity.

Passport Question

Lastly, I want to say the following. In the middle of last February, Chungking sent me a passport to go abroad: Firstly, if I had not left Chungking, I could not have sent out

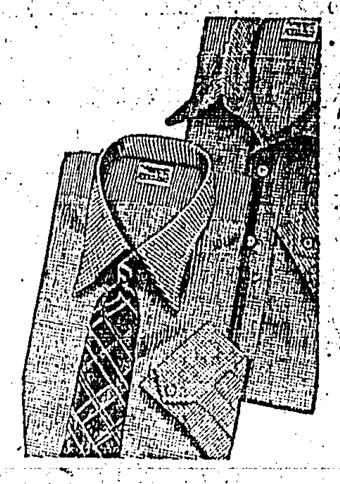
(Continued on Page 5.)

Lithuania Protests

Kaunas, Apr. 1.

Lithuania is reported to have protested to Germany, declaring that the latter is not conforming to the Lithuanian-German agreement regarding Memel.

It is alleged that many Lithuanians have been arrested in Memel, while large numbers are under economic persecution. All Jewish property in Memel has been placed under German control.—*Reuter Bulletin.*



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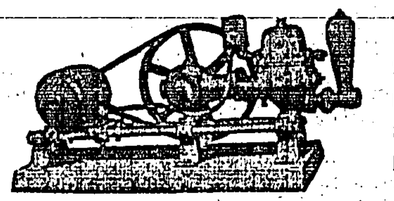

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STRAITS CHINESE FOOTBALLERS BEATEN ONCE MORE

WEAKNESS NEAR GOAL REVEALED IN BOTH GAMES

Forwards Dally Instead Of Shooting At Goal

(By "Abe")

Playing in the second of their three matches in Hongkong, the Straits Chinese footballers were defeated by a Colony eleven at Caroline Hill yesterday by three goals to one after being a goal in arrears at half-time.

On Saturday the visitors had been beaten by the South China A.A. on a hard ground which did not suit them at all. Yesterday, following the morning rain, the ground had become soft and slippery, and was more like the grounds to which the tourists are accustomed. Though they played a slightly better brand of soccer than they did on Saturday, the Straits men again revealed the same weakness in front of goal.

While the local players deserved their victory, it must be said that had the Straits forwards shot more often, they probably would have scored more than the one goal which they did. In midfield play they were as good as the Hongkong XI; but when they had got to within shooting distance they indulged in too much short-passing instead of taking shots at goal.

In yesterday's game, for instance, they did not deserve to be a goal down at half-time. The team, as a whole, had played as well as the Hongkong men in this half; the only difference was that in the Colony eleven, every one of the forwards made attempts to score, whereas their Straits counterparts dallied too long and were invariably robbed of possession before they could shoot.

SPLENDID COHESION

There was a cohesion between the Straits backs and half-backs, and between half-backs and forwards which was delightful to watch, especially in the first half when, though a goal down after 15 minutes, they easily held their own. Apart from the inability of the forwards to finish off their movements properly, the only other weakness apparent in the visitors' team was the way in which the local wingers were left alone. This was probably due to the fact that because Choo Seng-quee, the centre-half, had been given the task of shadowing Lee Wai-tong, the two wing-halves, Koh Hor-koon and Kee Yew-leng, were drawn far too often into the middle by the Hongkong inside forwards. As a result both Emberson and Strange were given many chances to take the ball down the wing. Emberson especially had plenty of rope by Koh Hor-koon who, except for leaving the Hongkong outside right too much alone, played a fine constructive game, however, setting the forwards in motion on several occasions with splendid through passes.

Lee Hai-choo and Loong Leek-boo delighted spectators with some fine passing bouts in the first half, and the work of Loong in the first 25 minutes of the game deserved better results.

Though the Straits forwards maintained their pace in the second period they found the Hongkong defence much too solid. Beltrao, at centre-half, played well and was given fine support from his flanks, Freshwater and Courtney, and behind him Hou Yung-sang and Sheehan seldom put a foot in the wrong place. The young Kwong Wah right back gave a particularly fine exhibition, kicking and clearing in splendid style.

The only goal scored by the Straits team was by Chia Keng-hok, the centre-forward, who showed fine ball control despite the slippery ground and the wet ball, but probably would have done better had he essayed more shots at goal instead of looking around for colleagues even when well-placed.

THE PLAY

Hongkong nearly took the lead in the opening minute of the game when Strange sent in a well-placed shot from a difficult angle, but Lee Pak-tong managed to push the ball out for an abortive corner.

Then followed a period of even exchanges, with the ball swinging from one side of the field to the other. Most of the Straits attacks were initiated on the right at this stage when Lee Hai-choo and Loong Leek-boo were combining very effectively. But the Hongkong defence, aided by the refusal of their opponents to shoot, weathered the storm, and in a breakaway on the right the ball swung to A. V. Gosano, who beat Lee Pak-tong for the first goal.

There was no further scoring in this half. Lee Wai-tong, playing his second game in two days, was slow and was too well-marked by Choo Seng-quee to be effective.

After the resumption, Hongkong went further ahead through Gosano again. The ball went to him after a scramble in front of the goal, and he beat Lee Pak-tong with a left-foot drive, which the goal-keeper got to but could not stop.

Hongkong should have been three up shortly after this. In a race for the ball, Strange beat the Straits goal-keeper, but with an untenanted goal he shot wide.

The visitors took a hand in the attack, and in one of their raids they reduced the deficit through Chia Keng-hock. But Hongkong again went to a two-goal lead, the scorer this time being Lee Wai-tong, who beat Lee Pak-tong from close range.

Teams:

Hongkong.—Tam Kwan-kon; Hou Yung-sang, Sheehan; Freshwater, Beltrao, Courtney; Emberson, Fung King-cheung, Lee Wai-tong, A. V. Gosano and E. L. Strange.

Straits Chinese.—Lee Pak-tong; Tan Kwai-ban, Soon Choon-lye; Kee Yew-leng, Choo Seng-quee, Koh Hor-khoon; Lee Hai-choo, Loong Leek-boo, Chia Keng-hock, Yuen Quan-chong and John Chye.

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Recreio Players Win Senior Cricket Shield

The Straits Chinese footballers who are now in Hongkong for a series of matches. So far they have lost both their games in the Colony, 3-0 to South China A.A. on Saturday and 3-1 to a Hongkong XI yesterday. Back Row (left to right).—Koh Hor-koon (Capt.), Soon Choon-lye, John Then (Manager and Coach), Fong Wai-mun, Chia Keng-hock, Lee Pak-tong, Yuen Quan-chong, Loong Leek-boo, Tan Kai-ban and Yap Boh-huat. Front Row (1. to r.).—Kee Yew-leng, Yap Thian-teck, Choo Seng-quee, James Goh, Ha Tee-siang, Lee Hai-choo, Ho Kok-choy and John Chye.

Last Year's Final To Be Re-Enacted

Tennis Tournament Resumes To-day

Several interesting matches are down for decision this afternoon at the Hongkong Cricket Club in the Colony Tennis Championships.

On the stand court, Tsui Wai-pui will play H. D. Rumjahn to re-enact last year's final. Tsui is confidently expected to win the singles title once again, and his form shown to date fully justifies the faith placed in him. But he should meet with strong opposition to-day, and a good match is assured.

Receiving a walk-over from W. C. Hung in the first round, Ho Ka-lau plays Lai Kwong-tsun to-day. His steadiness and powers of recovery are Ho's greatest assets and these may off-set Lai's stronger strokes.

The only doubles match to-day is that in which S. A. Gray and G. C. Burnett will meet A. V. Gosano and J. J. Remedios. The Recreio pair caused an upset in the first round of the tournament by eliminating E. C. Fincher and W. C. Hung, and if they can produce the same form they should win to-day.

The programme is as follows:

OPEN SINGLES

Tsui Wai-pui v. H. D. Rumjahn (stand court)
Lai Kwong-tsun v. Ho Ka-lau
W. J. Howard v. J. M. Tomlinson

OPEN DOUBLES

S. A. Gray and G. C. Burnett v. A. V. Gosano and J. J. Remedios

CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP

W. Sander v. J. J. Ferguson

CLUB HANDICAP

J. C. Pool v. A. T. Dow

CLUB DOUBLES HANDICAP

A. F. Walkden and J. Hackney v. E. A. R. Newton and W. Wooding

Stand Court Game Is Postponed

At 10 a.m. it was announced by Mr. T. C. Monaghan, the Tournament Secretary, that the match between Tsui Wai-pui and H. D. Rumjahn will not be played. Rumjahn has a touch of fever.

At any rate it is not yet certain whether the courts will be in condition for play. Mr. Monaghan states that if there is no more rain and the wind keeps up, the other matches will be played off as arranged.

Badminton Tie Re-Arranged

The play-off for the mixed doubles badminton league title between Club de Recreio (holders) and the University, originally arranged for Wednesday of this week, has been changed.

The match will be played at Taikoo on Thursday, April 6, at 8 p.m.

The change-over is the result of a mutual agreement between the two teams.

K.C.C. Seconds Improve Position By Defeating Indians At Sookunpoo

Placed as they were in the Junior Cricket League, the Kowloon C.C., strong contenders for championship honours, could not but regard their match against the Indian R.C. at Sookunpoo on Saturday very seriously. Two points behind the Police R.C. with a game in hand—the Club de Recreio were in exactly the same position on Saturday—they could not afford to drop any points against the lowly-placed Indians.

But if they had entertained any misgivings at all regarding the outcome of the match, these must have been dispelled as soon as the toss had been decided; for, after calling aright the spin of the coin, M. I. Razack, the Indians' captain, decided to bat first—which suited the Kowloon C.C. down to the ground. With their strong batting strength, the visitors, given sufficient time, did not fear anything less than 160.

As it turned out the Indians gave very little trouble. They were all out for 124, and the Kowloon C.C. won the game by seven wickets. As a result of this victory, the Kowloon C.C. are ahead of the Police by one point, and in view of the fact that the Club de Recreio were held to a draw by the Civil Service C.C., the championship will be decided by the result of the final match between the Police and the K.C.C., to be played at Happy Valley on Saturday.

BRILLIANT FIELDING

Against the bowling of Simpson and McKenzie, the Indians' opening pair, H. T. Barma and Naranjan Singh, went along steadily. If they were not scoring rapidly, they were not in trouble. Then at 26, just as it seemed that the pair were set for a big score, Naranjan Singh was the victim of a brilliant bit of fielding by W. Mulcahy. After the batsmen had crossed for a run, they attempted a second and the K.C.C. captain, with only one stump to aim at, threw down the wicket.

The K.C.C. bowling was steady without being particularly difficult, but the I.R.C. batsmen found run-getting far from being an easy proposition.

Only M. I. Razack (39) and H. T. Barma (24) seemed really comfortable. The former batted aggressively for his runs and was run out by as pretty a bit of fielding as has been seen for a long time. After driving the ball to long-on he called for a run. It seemed an easy run, but long-on (S. A. Gray) had other ideas. Running in, Gray picked up quickly and threw down the wicket almost in one movement, leaving Razack yards out of his crease.

The rate of the I.R.C. scoring was very slow throughout. They took two hours to make 124. Their later batsmen were not encouraged to steal short runs in view of what happened to Naranjan Singh and Razack, and moreover the K.C.C. bowling remained extremely steady right to the end.

CHANCE MISSED

Had G. A. Goodban been held in the slips before he scored, the Indians would have made a closer fight of it despite their low score. In the very first over sent down by M. R. Abbas, Goodban snicked the fourth ball to the slips, but first slip was not ready and the ball went by him for a four. And, batting very well, Goodban went on to make 59, in which were eight boundaries.

Goodban's innings put the K.C.C. well on the way to winning, and Mulcahy and Gray came along later to knock off the necessary runs in quick time. Four of the first five balls he received Mulcahy sent to the boundary and was then badly run out by Goodban. Gray hit six boundaries in his total of 28 before being bowled.

The Indians' bowling never rose above mediocrity. The K.C.C. batsmen showed how easily it could be hit and made the necessary runs for victory in just over an hour.

Germans Triumph In Motor Race

Paris, Apr. 2.

The automobile race for the Grand Priz of Pau, which took place today before 50,000 spectators, ended in a double German victory.

Herman Lang, driving a Mercedes Benz car, secured first place, closely folowed by Manfred von Brauchitson, also driving a Mercedes Benz.

Third place went to the Frenchman, Sommer, driving an Alfa Romeo car, and a Frenchman gained fourth place.

The German crack driver, Rudolf Caracciola was leading the field when at the end of the 13th lap he was forced to drop out of the race owing to a burst oil line.

Von Brauchitson was leading up till almost the end of the race, but lost the position when he was forced to repair his tank.

Fifteen drivers took part, including three Germans, 11 French, and one Swiss.

Numerous cars were forced to drop out of the race owing to technical difficulties, and no less than five gave up during the first and third laps. —*Trans-Ocean.*

ROYAL NAVY BEATEN IN LAST MATCH OF SEASON BY 40 RUNS

(By "R. ABBIT")

The Recreio first eleven on Saturday last won the Shield in the First Division of the League and on the whole they deserved to do so. They ran true to form right up to the last, however, as their undoubted weakness—the batting—caused them to be out for ninety-nine runs only. Then once more their excellent bowling pulled them out of trouble and they won by forty runs.

The Recreio won the toss and, contrary to the present fashion elected to bat, opening with E. M. L. Soares and J. Gosano on a wicket which took a good deal of spin. Moores and Whitmarsh bowled very steadily and both batsmen defended well, Soares watching the ball very well. Runs came very slowly and over half an hour passed before the twenty was hoisted.

A NASTY COLLAPSE

Two runs later Lees put on Christison, a left arm round bowler who had formerly been told off for the Second Eleven games. However, it seems that he got hit about early in the season and was dropped. He has now, however, found his length and has played recently for the first Navy team. He shook Recreio up badly! At 22 Soares apparently lost patience and took a dreadful cross-bat swipe at a length ball and was bowled. Two balls later Rodrigues was taken in the slips, while in his next over E. L. Gosano tried to drive and was beaten by the break, Moores bringing off a quick catch high up at second slip. Prata came in and managed to hang on but the thirty was not hoisted until after fifty-five minutes play. The bowling was very accurate and one or two balls popped up.

Whitmarsh relieved Moores at the north end, but the wicket came from Christison who bowled J. Gosano with a beauty. 32—4—9. The outgoing batsman had kept an end up and played with a straight bat, but nine runs in an hour is desperately slow. L. G. Gosano then came in, which was fortunate for Recreio as Christison's excellent leg breaks were the much easier off breaks to the left-hander. Prata did not last long as, after he had skied one from Whitmarsh behind mid-on for a couple, and had shown signs of going for the bowling, a cunningly disguised slow yorker defeated him. 35—5—6.

AN INVALUABLE STAND

Reed came in to face a very nasty situation and he defended firmly while Gosano made some nice shots. It was here the Navy began to lose their grip on the game and one realized they had only three bowlers. Moores tired and now, and also later, sent down some loose balls which resulted in four byes! Twenty-four invaluable runs were added before Reed paid the penalty of his incorrect back shot and played on to Moores. His bat is perpendicular enough but he brings it across the wicked from outside the off stumps toward the line of the leg stump. 61—6—9. One run later A. P. Pereira had a blind swipe and was bowled by Whitmarsh.

P. M. N. da Silva batted nicely—and looked as if he was worth a place higher than number nine. He made one lovely leg glance off Christison who had gone on again at the Pavilion end, and Gosano also played some pretty shots. A stand of 20 resulted and then Christison got da Silva to try and drive him and once more Moores obliged with a smart catch at second slip—the third of the match. 82—8—7.

Beltrao again offered assistance and another 17 runs were put on before Gosano tried to hook Christison and was l.b.w. for a most useful score of 24. Next over Beltrao mistimed Whitmarsh, returned a simple catch to the bowler. Recreio were all out for 99 and it would have been much less had the Navy possessed one more bowler. As it was the only three were overworked, and as it happened Moores had an off day.

THE NAVY BAT

I have reason to believe that the Navy had doubts about getting the runs and after I had seen their tail I was not surprised. They started, at 4.30 p.m. in a promising way, as the Rev. Chapman smacked E. L. Gosano prettily through the covers for four in the first over and runs began to come. Collins was particularly uncomfortable with Gosano who repeatedly did all but bowl him. Ozorio at first was not bowling so well as usual, but at 17 the ball slipped out of his hand and a slow high full-pitch resulted. Chapman snicked it just hard enough to steer it on to the top of his middle stick. 17—1—10.

After that Ozorio began to bowl really well, though he had no immediate success. Collins seemed to be settling down and Walters put the bat well on to the ball. At 29, however, the former tried to cut Gosano's rising ball and succeeded unfortunately for himself as Reed made a safe catch at third man. 29—2—14. Up to this I had thought the Navy were likely to get the runs but now trouble started. Firth hung his bat up at one of Ozorio's when 36 runs were scored, and allowed too much for the leg break, the ball going almost straight on and bowling him.

A GOOD CATCH

Whitmarsh came in and it was pretty clear that he and Walters would have to put up a big stand to save the game as Lees was the only good bat to come. But it was not to be. Walters stopped in some time and appeared to be getting set, (though at times he let Gosano alone on the off when the ball seemed to come dangerously near the off stump), but finally after playing five balls of an over from that bowler he off-drove the sixth and Soares at deep mid-off rushed back and across and brought off a fine catch in a very awkward position 42—4—13. Lees came in, and though the bowling was generally too accurate to score off much he got a nice extra cover four from Gosano and an off drive from Ozorio. But at 53 the former took his off stump and that was the end. The last five wickets only added six runs, for no one could stop with Whitmarsh. Gosano took four for 31 while Ozorio had six for twenty-seven, an excellent performance but not as good as Christison's 13—3—17—6.

THE WINNERS

On the whole I think the win of Recreio is a very good result. They have shown themselves desperately keen. I fancy they are the weakest batting side ever to win the Shield, but their excellent and varied team of bowlers, backed up by their splendid fielding and catching have pulled them through this year when cricket has fallen to a lower ebb than ever before in my experience. All the cricket has been of a very low standard and in one or two Clubs there is—in the first eleven—a definite loss of keen enthusiasm. The second Division is better off in this respect.

I hope to publish further notes on other matches in to-morrow's paper, as I have not yet been able to collect any reports from eye-witnesses, owing to my visit to Recreio.

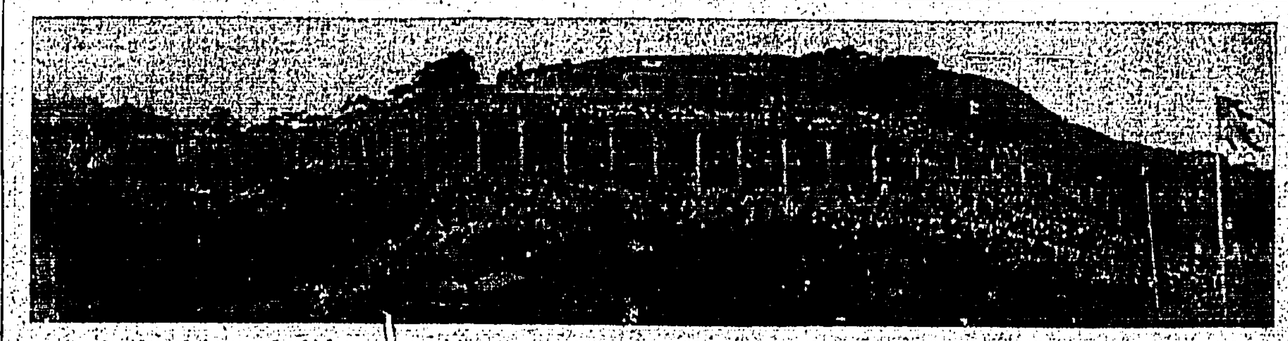
By the way one point I should mention and that was that there was a large concourse of spectators who were not only most enthusiastic but scrupulously impartial, giving the applause quite as hearty as that accorded to the home side.

Softball Matches Played Yesterday

Portugal defeated India by nine runs to five in the International Softball series played yesterday.

In the Girls' League, Walnuts beat Cardinals by thirteen runs to eight, and thus tie with the Wild Cats for first place.

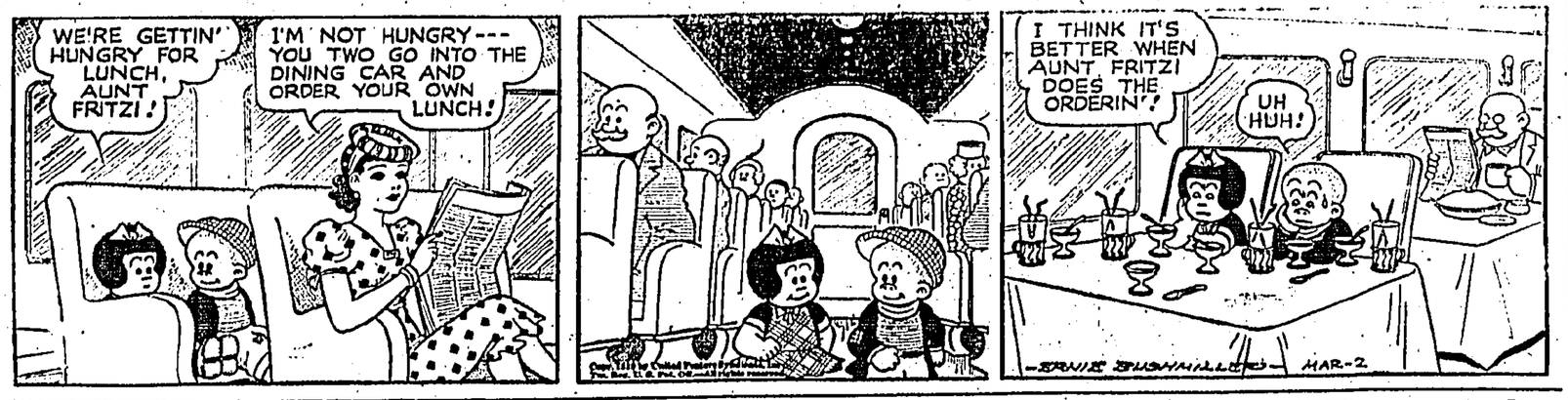
The other matches were postponed on account of rain.



An idea of the crowd which saw the match at Caroline Hill on Saturday between the Straits Chinese and the South China Athletic Association. All the stands were packed to capacity, and here's the crowd on "Aberdeen Hill," a natural grand-stand. The play may be a little distant, but who cares? Certainly not these people here!—*Photo by Mee Cheung.*

NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



HEAVY RAIN MARS MACAO RACE MEETING

HOGMANAY CARRIES OFF GOVERNOR'S CUP WITH GREATEST OF EASE

Heavy rain, combined with the scarcity of runners in some of the more important events, contrived to bring out a smaller attendance at Macao yesterday afternoon than otherwise would have been the case, for a fine programme had been arranged with the Governor's Cup as its centrepiece.

In this event some well known ponies competed but owing to the fact that Hogmanay was reputed to be a mudlark he was the only pony in the race backed with any confidence, which he subsequently backed up by winning by many lengths.

THE RESULTS

1.—THE RAINTON HANDICAP. Six Furlongs.

Kowloon Riding School's Merry Fatty (Mr. G. W. Cooper) 1
Mr. J. M. Braga's Fairy Ousel (Mr. K. L. Ip) 2
Mr. F. F. S's. Coureur Bleu (Mr. R. K. C. Chui) 3

Won by ½ length, short head.
Time: 33.2/5, 1.08, 1.48.

BETTING	W.	P.
Coureur Bleu (Mr. R. K. C. Chui)	13	5
Fairy Ousel (Mr. K. L. Ip)	18	7
Gold Clause (Mr. P. Randolph)	12	12
Merry Fatty (Mr. G. W. Cooper)	10	7
	73	41

Pari-Mutuel: Winner $31.00. Places $6.00, $6.50.
Cash Sweep: No. 237, $234.50; No. 199, $67.00, No. 97, $33.50.
Unplaced starter: No. 278, $20.

2.—THE HIGHFIELD HANDICAP. (First Section) One Mile.

Mr. C. S. W's Mac's Adventure (Mr. P. L. Chiu) 1
Mr. S. W. Lee's The Buccaneer (Mr. Woo) 2
Mr. A. H. Potts's King's Parade (Mr. G. R. Payne) 3

Won by a length, ½ length.
Time: 35.1/5, 1.09.4/5, 1.43, 2.17.2/5.

BETTING	W.	P.
Charybdis (Mr. W. Cooper)	13	14
Gold Tower (Mr. P. Y. T. Wei)	16	17
King's Parade (Mr. W. Raymond)	75	45
Lucky Eleven (Mr. G. R. Payne)	9	16
Mac's Adventure (Mr. Chiu)	102	62
The Buccaneer (Mr. Woo)	28	25
	240	181

Pony No. 6, Mongolian Cat, withdrawn in this race.
Pari-Mutuel: Winner $10.00. Places $3.50, $6.40, $5.80.
Cash Sweep: No. 407, $257.40; No. 329, $73.50; No. 218, $30.70.
Unplaced starters: Nos. 67, 471, 441 and 387, $10 each.

3.—THE HIGHFIELD HANDICAP. (Second Section) One Mile.

Mr. H. C. McComb's Persian Cat (Mr. P. L. Chiu) 1
Mrs. Gellion's Eagle (Mr. P. Y. T. Wei) 2
Kowloon Riding School's Lalitat (Mr. G. W. Cooper) 3

Won by a length, a neck.
Time: 36.3/5, 1.14.2/5, 1.47.4/5, 2.22.1/5.

BETTING	W.	P.
Cloudy Star (Mr. H. J. A. Hearne)	3	4
Double-Up (Mr. W. N. Yeh)	1	2
Eagle (Mr. P. Y. T. Wei)	17	7
Iron Knight (Mr. K. L. Ip)	2	3
Lalitat (Mr. G. W. Cooper)	13	7
National Dignity (Mr. S. L. Yuen)	65	40
Persian Cat (Mr. P. L. Chiu)	164	80
	265	143

Pari-Mutuel: Winner $6.80. Places $5.50, $11.50, $11.50.
Cash Sweep: No. 363, $303.00; No. 261, $86.80; No. 345, $43.40.
Unplaced starters: Nos. 37, 536, 200 and 403, $10 each.

4. The Bendigo Handicap. Six Furlongs.

Mr. Anharry's Charcoal (Mr. P. Y. T. Wei) 1
Mr. Lee & Lee's The Spirit of St. Louis (Mr. S. W. Lee) 2
Mr. C. K. Chung's Fan Tan (Mr. H. J. A. Hearne) 3

Won by 2 lengths, many lengths.
Time: .34-4/5, 1.09-2/5, 1.43-3/5.

BETTING	W.	P.
Charcoal (Mr. P. Y. T. Wei)	88	55
Fan Tan (Mr. H. J. A. Hearne)	17	33
High Tower (Mr. L. B. Chao)	22	13
Mayfair Court (Mr. W. N. Yeh)	2	5
Sports Gesture (Mr. P. L. Chiu)	11	11
The Spirit of St. Louis (Mr. S. Wee)	10	26
	150	143

Pari-Mutuel: Winner $7.20. Places $5.20, $5.40, $5.30.
Cash Sweep: No. 519, $303.00; No. 564, $86.70; No. 94, $43.30.
Unplaced starters: Nos. 382, 164 and 448, $10 each.

5. The Fulwell Handicap. Six Furlongs.

Mr. Oliver's Double Chance (Mr. A. W. Raymond) 1
Mr. Hoping's Flybynight (Mr. P. Y. T. Wei) 2
Mr. F. J. Gellion's National Anthem (Mr. G. R. Payne) 3

Won by a length, many lengths.

BETTING	W.	P.
Double Chance (Mr. A. W. Raymond)	183	47
Flybynight (Mr. P. Y. T. Wei)	57	17
Gold Sovereign (Mr. Ip Kuleying)	57	20
National Anthem (Mr. G. R. Payne)	10	7
	307	91

Pari-Mutuel: Winner, $7.10. Places, $5.20, $6.00.
Cash Sweep: No. 450, $315.10; No. 351, $90.00; No. 542, $45.00.
Unplaced starter: No. 362, $20.

6. The Governor's Cup. One Mile.

Mr. H. C. McComb's Hogmanny (Mr. R. L. Chiu) 1
Mr. J. H. Pott's Victory Life (Mr. H. J. A. Hearne) 2
Mr. Sports' Rotlisay Bay (Mr. K. L. Ip) 3

Won by many lengths, 2 lengths.
Time: .30, 1.113/5 1.46-4/5 2.23-3/5.

BETTING	W.	P.
Coureur Bleu (Mr. R. K. C. Chui)	6	4
Fairy Auk (Mr. A. W. Raymond)	69	28
Fairy Ousel (Mr. W. N. Yeh)	4	1
Gold Clause (Withdrawn)	-	-
Hogmanny (Mr. R. L. Chiu)	84	42
Merry Maker (Mr. S. L. Yuen)	32	6
Rothesay Bay (Mr. K. L. Ip)	4	2
Victory Life (Mr. H. J. A. Hearne)	19	11
	220	94

Pari-Mutuel: Winner, $11.10. Places, $3.90, $8.70, $25.70.
Cash Sweep: No. 14182, $6,854.60; No. 140, $1,072.80; No. 9899, $536.40.
Unplaced & non-starters: Nos. 3075, 12774, 4773, 13217, 0727, 6582, 16119, 12062, 14026, 10307 and 6174, $150.20.

7. The Consolation Stakes. Half a Mile.

Mr. Chanoi's National Dignity (Mr. S. L. Yuen) 1
Mr. A. H. Potts' King's Parade (Mr. A. W. Raymond) 2
Kowloon Riding School's Lalitat (Mr. W. Cooper) 3

Distance won: a length, Many lengths.
Time: .32-/5, 1.03-2/5.

BETTING	W.	P.
Cloudy Star (Mr. W. N. Yeh)	3	1
Double Up (Mr. P. Randolph)	1	1
Gold Tower (Mr. G. R. Payne)	1	1
Iron Knight (Mr. R. K. C. Chui)	1	2
King's Parade (Mr. W. Raymond)	49	14
Lalitat (Mr. W. Cooper)	12	11
National Dignity (Mr. S. L. Yuen)	90	39
	157	69

Pari-Mutuel: Winner, $7.40. Places $3.10, $3.10, $5.10.
Cash Sweep: No. 158, $209.40; No. 181, $83.50; No. 149, $42.70.
Unplaced starters: Nos. 17, 51, 372 and 539, $10.00 each.

POINT-TO-POINT MEETING

Miss Osborne Wins Two Out Of Three Races

There was a large attendance at the Fanling Hunt (Drag Hounds) Point-to-Point meeting at Kidney Hill on Saturday, which was featured by fine riding by Miss Osborne, who won the first and second races.

Mr. A. R. H. Butcher was unseated in the Members' Race for China ponies after leading for three quarters of the way. In the final event, for the Dowbiggin Trophy, which was confined to members of the M.G. Troop of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps, Mr. Butcher, Capt. A. H. Potts and Mr. J. Barrow, who were leading, made a mistake regarding the finishing line, and as a result Mr. M. F. L. Haymes, who was then fourth, secured first place.

Mr. M. B. A. Farguss' Streamline, magnificently ridden by Miss Usbourne, prevailed in this event but not without a struggle, for Spectrum ran exceptionally well and was beaten by the short margin of a half length.

Miss Usbourne's success did not end here, for she also rode Levis and Dobson's Three Farthings to a spectacular win in the Members Race for China Ponies.

The Dowbiggin Trophy was later presented to Mr. Haymes at a dinner at the Hunters' Arms, given by the Machine Gun Troop, which is being dismounted and turned into a mechanised unit of the Corps. Capt. Potts, Officer Commanding, was in the Chair, and there were about 35 past and present members of the Troop, with Lieut.-Col. H. B. L. Dowbiggin as guest of honour.

The following were the results of the meeting:

Members' Race (For Australian ponies).—1. Streamline (Miss Osborne); 2. Spectrum (Lieut. W. A. Ingram); 3. Koolbel (2/Lieut. S. C. Hancock).

Members' Race (for China ponies)—1. Three Farthings. (Miss Osborne); 2. Herga (Mrs. Benson); 3. Clowner (Lieut. E. F. R. Dobson.

Dowbiggin Trophy.—1. Scarlett O'Hara (Mr. M. F. L. Haymes); 2. Mouche (Mr. C. F. Field); 3. Traffic Hall (Mr. E. F. McCabe).

Some of the players in "You Can't Take it With You," voted best picture made in 1938, which is coming to the King's Theatre during the Easter holidays. This film has earned lavish praise everywhere.

Bowls League Commences This Month

Twenty-seven teams, representing 15 clubs, will participate in the Lawn Bowls League this season, according to the entries received on Saturday, the closing date, by Mr. R. P. Phillips, Hon. Secretary of the Association. The League will start at the end of this month.

Four clubs have put in three teams, four two each and the rest one each. The following are the entries:

Club de Recreio (3), Kowloon Bowling Green Club (3), Craigengower C.C. (3), Hongkong Football Club (3), Kowloon Football Club (2), Civil Service C.C. (2), Police R.C. (2), Kowloon C.C. (2), Kowloon Docks, Yacht Club, Taikoo, Hongkong Electric, Indian R.C., Stanley and Kowloon Tong.

CRAIGENGOWER BEATEN

In a friendly match played at King's Park on Saturday, the Club de Recreio defeated the Craigengower C.C. by 41 shots, the totals being 144-103. Scores:

J. C. Remedios, J. C. Alves, J. F. Ribeiro and F. X. Soares (Recreio) 19; J. Pau, A. E. S. Alves, J. S. Landolt and C. S. Rosselet (C.C.C.) 22.

A. M. Xavier, L. J. Silva, C. R. Pereira and F. X. Silva (Recreio) 20; W. J. Penney, A. J. Coelho, A. A. Razack and L. C. R. Souza (C.C.C.) 14.

J. Luz, P. A. Yvanovich, E. Souza and B. Basto (Recerio) 15; J. H. Xavier, W. Ward, A. E. Coates and B. W. Bradbury (C.C.C.) 25.

F. A. Macado, C. H. Basto, A. P. Guterres and J. E. Noronha (Recreio) 19; G. S. Ladd, N. F. Karanjia, A. M. Omar and U. M. Omar (C.C.C.) 21.

F. A. Xavier, L. F. Xavier, F. V. V. Ribeiro and J. Basto (Recreio) 37; J. A. Rozario, B. Whiteman, K. M. Omar and J. Cavangh (C.C.C.) 4.

M. Alarcon, C. C. Pereira, C. E. Marques and F. A. Alves (Recreio) 23; A. A. Lewis, M. A. Souza, H. W. Randall and R. Basa (C.C.C.) 17.

BEST FILM OF 1938 COMING

"You Can't Take It With You"

Best film news received in Hongkong for a long time is that the new Columbia picture, "You Can't Take It With You," directed by Frank Capra and voted the best film in 1938, will be shown at the King's Theatre during the Easter holidays.

Most critics are agreed that the film in most respects is as good as "Mr. Deeds Goes To Town." In fact, in some respects it is even better.

There is a Dickensian flavour about the picture. Some of the things the characters do may not be exactly sensible, but they all come under the heading of good clean fun.

The print of "You Can't Take It With You" was shipped from Shanghai to Hongkong by the Canton. It was rushed from Tsingtao specialy for the Easter holidays, and when news came through of the accident to the Canton, the local office of Columbia Pictures had an extremely anxious time, especially as it was rumoured that the case of films had been thrown overboard due to the serious condition of the steamer. Fortunately this was not so and delivery of the film was made on Saturday morning.

The film will be previewed on Wednesday.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY

Interport Team Leave For Shanghai

The Hongkong Ladies' Interport Hockey team and reserves left yesterday for Shanghai by the Yusang, and the expected to arrive in the Northern port on Thursday.

Miss E. Gray, who is taking the place of Mrs. Wilmot, left with the Interport players yesterday.

The captain is Miss I. Woolley, while Mrs. J. Lunson, the goalkeeper, is acting as manager.

It is understood that the team will meet a mixed eleven in Swatow en route to Shanghai.

ALL-INDIA TEAM

The following have been chosen to represent All-India in a friendly hockey game against the Y.M.C.A. tomorrow at 5.15 p.m. on the Y.M.C.A. ground:

N. C. Sen-Gupta (H. K. University), Gusein Singh (Kumaon Rifles), Datta Ram (Rajputana Rifles); M. H. Hassan (Radio), Lall Singh (Kumaon Rifles), M. R. Malik (K.I.T.C.); Hav. Shah Wali (Rajputana Rifles), Pyara Singh (K.I.T.C.), Lt. Pritam Nath (Rajputana Rifles) (Captain), Nerain Singh (Kumaon Rifles), Partab (Kumaon Rifles).

Reserves:—G. Singh (Radio)—(forward) and Ghulam Rasul (Rajputana Rifles)—(half-back).

C.B.A. LADIES XI

The following will represent the Central British Association Ladies in a Brawn Cup hockey match against the Hongkong Ladies on the former's ground to-day, commencing at 5.15 p.m.:

M. Parnell; P. Woolley and P. MacFayden; A. Webb, C. Bone and M. McLeay; E. Hunt, F. Grimmitt, E. Woolley, M. Quick and I. Cunningham. Reserve, B. Louis.

Light Blues Win Annual Boat Race

London, Apr. 1.

Cambridge beat Oxford by four lengths in the annual Boat Race.

The weather was sunny and warm, conditions were perfect and the water smooth, with a slight following breeze. Oxford won the toss and took the Middlesex side, but experts thought the choice was of little advantage on such a day. The conditions were expected to favour Cambridge.

The race started punctually at 11 a.m., and Cambridge led by quarter of a length after 200 yards.

Both crews were stroking 34. Cambridge led by three quarters of a length at Beverley Brook and a length at Craven Steps. At the milepost, the Light Blues increased their lead to nearly two lengths.

Cambridge then reduced their stroking to 32 against Oxford's 34, and as a result the Dark Blues cut down the lead to just over a length at Crabtree, one and quarter miles from the start.

However, Cambridge soon returned to 34 while on the other hand Oxford reduced the rate to 32. Cambridge increased their lead to two and quarter lengths at Harrods, and led by two lengths at Hammersmith Bridge, after one and three-quarter miles.

Cambridge now had the advantage of the bend, and at two miles were stroking 35 against Oxford's 34, and led by two and half lengths. At the Stork training ship, just over two miles, Cambridge were stroking 36 against 34, and led by three lengths.

Both crews were stroking at 30 at Chiswick, when Cambridge led by two lengths.

Cambridge Rowing Well

Oxford increased the rate to 34 against Cambridge's 30, but the latter were rowing well within themselves along the corner reach and, with a sheltered berth, went further ahead and led by three lengths at Duke Meadows, which was three miles. They increased their lead to three and half lengths at Barnes Bridge, only half a mile from home.

Cambridge were then stroking 36 against 35. Rowing beautifully, they were still three lengths ahead at four miles, and three and half lengths ahead when 200 yards from the finish.

Cambridge were still going well at the finish, but Oxford were rowed out. Cambridge won by four lengths in 19 minutes 3 seconds.—*Reuter.*

Trans-Ocean adds that the race attracted hundreds of thousands of spectators, who showed with which crew they sided by wearing either dark blue or light blue rosettes. The preponderance of dark blue badges indicated clearly that Oxford, winners in 1937 and 1938, were still favourites.

After sunshine in the early hours of the morning, the sky became slightly clouded about 10 a.m. and the light mist over the river valley in some places obscured the view of the spectators.

Cambridge has now won 48 times against Oxford's 42. One race ended in a dead heat.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

The Hongkong Stock Exchange official summary issued at 12.30 p.m. Saturday, says:

The market was quiet, with no changes of importance to report.

Buyers

Hongkong Bank $1,540
Union Insurance $455
Douglases $60
H. & S. Hotels $5.40
H.K. Lands $33½
H.K. Tramways $16
China Lights (Old) $6.10
China Lights (New) $5½
Dairy Farms ex rights $21½
Entertainments $6¼
H.K. Govt. 3½% Loan ½% prem.
Dairy Rights $16½

Sellers

H.K. & K. Wharves $100½
China Lights (New) $5½
H.K. Electrics $56½

Sales

Union Insurance $455
Douglases $60
H.K. Docks $16
Providents $43¼
H. & S. Hotels $5.45/50
H.K. Tramways $16.10
Dairy Farms ex rights $21½
H.K. Govt. 4% Loan 4% prem.
Antamoks Ps. .36
Atoks .32½
Baguio Gold .24
Benguet Consolidated 12.00
Coco Grove .20
Consolidated Mines .503
Demonstrations .14
I. X. L. .55
San Mauricio 1.00
United Paracale .64

SPORT ADVTS

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE SECOND EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on **SATURDAY, 8th and MONDAY, 10th April, 1939,** commencing at **12.30 p.m.** on both days.

The First Bell will be rung at **12 NOON,** and the Tiffin Interval will be after the second race **(1 p.m.)** on both days.

MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE

No One without a badge will be admitted to the Members' Enclosure. **Such must be worn throughout the duration of each Meeting in such a manner as to be readily identified.**

Badges admitting Non-Members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at $5.00 per day for Gentlemen and $3.00 per day for Ladies (both including tax) are obtainable through the SECRETARY upon the personal or written application of a Member, such Member to be responsible for all visitors introduced by him, and for Payment of all Chits, etc.

The Secretary's Office, 1st Floor, Exchange Building, (Tel. 27794) will close at **11 a.m.** each day.

Tiffins are obtainable at the Club House provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Boy (Tel. 21920).

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The price of Admission to the Public Enclosure is $1.00 per day including Tax, for all Persons, including Ladies, and is payable at the Gate. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform are admitted Half Price.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1939.

HOTEL METROPOLE ROOM with BATH from $6 up
CENTRAL CLEAN COMFORTABLE

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The "BURBERRY" in Woollen Gabardine

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- MEDIUM WEIGHT in SILK POPLIN

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Resists the most drenching rain, cut on very generous lines, in shades of fawn.

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Less 10% discount for cash.

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WEEK-END FOOTBALL FIXTURES

Representative Games

Straits Chinese F.A. 0 S. China A.A. 3
Straits Chinese F.A. 1 Hongkong F.A. 3

First Division

Kowloon 2 Club 0

Second Division

R.A.O.C. 1 Kwong Wah 5

Third Division (Runners-Up)

R.A.F. 0 30th Bty. 3

Friendly

Police 5 Kwong Wah 3

LEAGUE TABLES

First Division

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
S. China "A"	19	15	0	4	69	20	30
Navy	19	13	3	3	59	24	29
Eastern	20	13	3	4	52	34	29
Middlesex	20	9	3	8	43	37	21
S. China "B"	19	8	3	8	36	33	19
Kowloon	19	8	3	8	24	28	19
Kwong Wah	20	6	6	8	34	44	18
Police	20	9	0	11	47	55	18
R. Scots	18	4	7	7	36	56	15
Club	20	4	1	15	32	67	9
St. Joseph's	20	2	3	15	30	64	7

Second Division

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Middlesex	22	18	1	3	82	30	37
S. China	21	17	2	2	60	24	36
5th. Bde.	21	16	3	2	61	22	35
R. Scots	21	16	1	4	72	10	33
Kwong Wah	22	13	0	9	64	57	26
Engineers	22	12	0	10	58	50	24
R.A.O.C.	22	9	2	11	54	66	20
Kowloon	22	7	0	15	36	58	14
Police	22	6	2	14	27	75	14
St. Joseph's	22	6	1	15	33	20	13
Eastern	21	0	5	16	10	71	5
Club	22	1	1	20	17	82	3

Mr. David Jack Is Refused Licence

Southend.

Mr. David Jack, manager of Southend United F.C., applied unsuccessfully to Southend Licensing Committee recently for a public-house licence for premises proposed to be built in Hamstel-road, Southchurch.

Mr. Jack said he had no previous experience in the trade, but he promised to go into immediate training with a friend who was an hotel keeper.

The application was made with the full knowledge and consent of Southend United.

Mr. George Pollock, who supported the application, described the proposed premises as having the merit of not being "brewers' Tudor."

The application was refused without the objectors being called on.

VITAMIN D UPSETS DOGS

BERKELEY, Cal.

Vitamins—especially the celebrated Vitamin D,—may be great for human beings but they sure are tough on dogs, according to the home economics department of the University of California. Five dogs fed an excessive amount of Vitamin D suffered malnutrition and lost in weight.

OUR SPELLING BEE (see page 7)
dissentient — entomology — entr'acte
dissimilitude — enunciate — dissipation

GLOVER CUP GOLF

The draw for the competition of the Ladies' Section of the Royal Golf Club at Happy Valley, which was published on Saturday, is in connection with the Glover Cup, and not the Taggart Cup as inadvertently stated.

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THE PULITZER PRIZE PLAY ★ NOW ★ AT LAST ON THE SCREEN!

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JEAN ARTHUR · LIONEL BARRYMORE · JAMES STEWART · EDWARD ARNOLD

JEAN ARTHUR as lovely Alice Sycamore

LIONEL BARRYMORE as lovable Grandpa Vanderhof

JAMES STEWART as dashing Tony Kirby

EDWARD ARNOLD as Wall St. Tycoon Kirby

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SPRING BYINGTON · SAMUEL S. HINDS
DONALD MEEK · H. B. WARNER
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Screen play by Robert Riskin · Directed by FRANK CAPRA · A COLUMBIA PICTURE

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All vessels may call at any ports on or off the route,—and the route and all sailing are subject to change or deviation with or without notice.

Steamers	Tons	From H'Kong about	Destination
*ALIPORE	6,000	9th Apr.	Straits, Colombo, Bombay & Karachi.
CORFU	14,500	15th Apr.	Marseilles & London.
†*SOMALI	7,000	21st Apr.	B'bay, M'seilles, Havre, L'don,
A STEAMER		20th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
CARTHAGE	14,500	13th May	Marseilles & London.
†*BANGALORE	6,000	20th May	B'bay, M'seilles, Havre, L'don, Hull, H'bg, R'dom & A'werp.
RAJPUTANA	17,000	27th May.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
RANCHI	17,000	10th June	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
†*BHUTAN	6,000	17th June	B'bay, M'seilles, Havre, L'don, Hull, H'bg, R'dam & A'werp.
RANPURA	17,000	24th June	Bombay, Marseilles & London.

* Cargo only. † Calls Casablanca. All vessels may call at Malta

BRITISH INDIA APCAR SAILINGS (SOUTH.)

SHIRALA	8,000	8th Apr. 10.30 a.m.	S'pore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.
TILAWA	6,000	22nd Apr.	DO.
SANTHIA	8,000	6th May	DO.
TALMA	10,000	20th May	DO.
SIRDHANA	10,000	3rd June.	DO.

B I. Apcar Line Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH.)

NELLORE	7,000	5th May.	Manila, Rabaul, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne & Hobart
TANDA	7,000	3rd June.	
NANKIN	7,000	30th June	

Regular monthly sailings from Hongkong to Shanghai and Japan and H'kong to Australia.

Hong Kong to Sydney—19 days.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

NELLORE	7,000	8th April	Shanghai & Japan.
SANTHIA	8,000	13th April	Shanghai & Japan.
CARTHAGE	14,500	13th Apr.	Shanghai & Japan.
RAJPUTANA	17,000	27th Apr.	Shanghai & Japan.
TALMA	10,000	27th Apr.	Shanghai & Japan.
TANDA	7,000	5th May	Shanghai & Japan
RANCHI	17,000	10th May	Shanghai & Japan.
*BHUTAN	6,000	11th May.	Shanghai & Japan.

* Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. Parcels measuring not more than 5 c.ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

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EMPRESS OF RUSSIA via Honolulu .....Noon, Fri., Apr. 28.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN via Honolulu .....Noon, Fri., May 12.
EMPRESS OF ASIA via Honolulu .....7.00 a.m., Frl., May 26.
EMPRESS OF CANADA via Honolulu .....Noon, Fri., June 9.

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S S "PRESIDENT TAFT"	,,	APR.	21st	at	8.00 a.m.
S S "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND"	,,	MAY	5th	at	8.00 a.m.
S S "PRESIDENT PIERCE"	,,	MAY	19th	at	6.00 a.m.
S S "PRESIDENT COOLIDGE"	,,	JUNE	3rd	at	12.00 Noon
S S "PRESIDENT TAFT"	,,	JUNE	16th	at	6.00 a.m.

And fortnightly thereafter.

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S S "PRESIDENT ADAMS"	SAILS	APR.	14th	at	12.00 Noon
S S "PRESIDENT VAN BUREN"	,,	APR.	28th	at	12.00 Noon

And fortnightly thereafter.

MANILA

S S "PRESIDENT COOLIDGE"	SAILS	APR.	4th	at	8.00 a.m.
S S "PRESIDENT TAFT"	,,	APR.	14th	at	1.00 a.m.
S S "PRESIDENT ADAMS"	,,	APR.	14th	at	12.00 Noon
S S "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND"	,,	APR.	28th	at	1.00 a.m.

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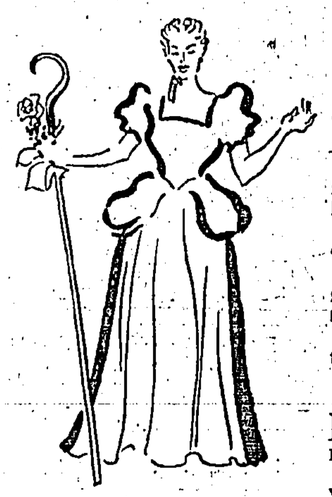
REVIEW of the NEW FASHIONS



Fashions sometimes show many exaggerations. Here is an evening gown which is almost a replica of those worn in the Pompadour period.

PASSING into review all the fashions this Spring, it must be acknowledged that 1939 Spring lines are going to be difficult.

So many designers seem to want us to dress like little girls in the daytime and make us demurely Victorian or sophisticatedly Pompadour in the evening.

Lanvin introduced Pompadour panniered evening frocks, complete with shepherdess canes topped by bunches of flowers.

Balenciaga had panniers also, and—what do you think?—some of her mannequins wore stockings with wide, horizontal stripes of black and pink with the daytime dresses.

There are bustle frocks, too. Schiaparelli and Chanel have them.

☆ ☆ ☆

PATOU showed one most adorable pannier-crinoline frock in white chiffon, and medieval ones with both elbow length and long sleeves, which I think were quite the loveliest models in his collection.

He had the most attractive hooded capelets in fur and also in coloured velvet to wear with the picture evening frocks.

His simple little girl black silk afternoon frocks, which had quite two inches of broderie anglaise white petticoats peeping beneath the hem are lovely.

Pinafore frocks, sailor frocks, suits with gathered basques and very short skirts, all looked charming on the youthful mannequins who wore them.

☆ ☆ ☆

AND if you are the dignified type you'll be glad to know that leading houses have in their collections 1939 versions of their classic lines, which always look right, that you'll very probably look your best in the picture evening fashions, for which there is undoubtedly a craze, and if you don't there are many frocks without panniers or crinolines for you to choose from.

☆ ☆ ☆

YOU'RE going to like the fashion for pastel-coloured coats over dark frocks, and printed silk circular full-length capes to partner dark frocks also. You're going to like the lovely summer frocks made in floral-printed wide-skirted coat frocks worn over tight taffeta slips.

You're also going to like all the quaint little ornaments to pin to the lapels of your tailored suit.

On the left a lovely Directoire gown; on the right a gown of the Louis XVI period.

Watch Your Watch

YOUR watch, even if it is only the size of a five cent piece, contains 150 parts, and naturally their perfect working depends to a large extent upon how you treat it.

Don't, for instance, wash your hands and risk the soap keeping out of the works. Take it off first, but don't lay it in a pool of water.

Housewives are apt to be careless about their watches. They don't always take off their watch before the family baking; they just push it up the arm, hoping for the best. The result is, of course, that particles of dough cling to the winder.

Never play tennis or type with a watch on your wrist. The constant motion plays havoc with even the most expensive model.

Here is another interesting fact. The rim of the balance wheel travels as far as from London to Tokio in one year! This is a journey for which the modern train or motor car would be most scrupulously overhauled—yet most owners begrudge their poor watch even a drop of oil!

You should take it once a year to a reliable jeweller if you want it to give you good service. The old oil is then removed and new put in.

Pretty watches are certainly decorative, but see that the case is not too light and that it fits properly. The number of jewels has nothing to do with the efficiency of the inside.

Wind your watch regularly, preferably in the morning, as it is during the day that most power is necessary. To avoid unnecessary vibration, wear it well above the wrist.

Finally, never attempt to regulate a watch yourself, but take it to a reliable dealer.

VENETIAN CREAM

WHISK up the whites of 2 eggs to a stiff froth and then fold in lightly 2 tablespoonfuls of caster sugar.

Melt ¼ of a jelly square and 2 table-spoonfuls of jam in a pan and then whip this into the egg mixture.

When light and frothy, pile into a glass dish and sprinkle with desiccated coconut.

B. M.

Shown here is a shirtwaist for a girl with new bias cut skating skirt. It has a double collar with the plain white one under the print one. The medallion print is in white on colour.

A Slimming Chart

A TIME comes to most of us when new exercises for lessening the hip-line we realise that our figure is out-of-date. Perhaps it is when the dressmaker gravely adds two inches in her measure-book, or it may be that you try on last year's frock and find it tight. You see it with the clearness that illuminates things past—You are getting stout.

You fly to your friends for advice. One recommends an orange diet; another milk and potato. These sound monotonous and you know that to dabble in diet without medical advice is never wise and may be dangerous.

You can, however, become slim by exercise. Exercise! You shudder at the thought.

But think of that new summer frock that almost fitted you, and think of young Mrs. So-and-So, who always looks so nice in everything because she is slim, and while you are in a slimming state of mind begin your exercises.

The most common obstacle in making the frock fit the figure is the trimmest hip-line; those padded easy chairs, comfortable motor cars, cushioned seats in cinemas and theatres! No wonder a woman's hip measurement may jump from 36 to 40 in a dozen years or less.

The Straight Swing

If you want to stay the course of the tape-measure and go through life with a slim outline, here are three exercises for you.

Stand with your right side next to a chair or table and place your right hand on this for support.

Swing your left leg, with straight knee, forward and then backwards as high as possible.

Hop on your right leg all the time.

Swing ten times. Reverse your position, swinging right leg ten times, and hopping on left leg.

In this exercise, as in the next one, "the hop's the thing." The second exercise is also planned to help your figure to keep young-looking.

The College Hop

Stand with heels together and hands on hips.

Bending right knee, raise you right leg till your knee is nearly touching your chest. Hop on left leg.

Reverse, raising left leg with bent knee and hopping on right. Raise each leg ten times.

The Flat Swing

Here is a lying-down exercise, with no hopping.

Lie face downwards on the floor with arms stretched out in front of you.

Swing right leg over to touch the floor on the left of your left leg.

Repeat, swinging left leg over right. Swing each leg ten times.

Juliet Sanford

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You have!

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with AN EGG? A raw egg well mixed with MALTONIC makes an ideal light breakfast.

with MILK? Pleasant to take and strengthening.

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MALTONIC cannot be made better, but it can be made "different."

For health, energy and enjoyment drink MALTONIC daily throughout the year!

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White first time!

MACLEANS PEROXIDE TOOTH PASTE

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Macleans patented pure white nozzle keeps the tooth-paste fresh and clean from first squeeze to last.

If you use a solid dentifrice, try Macleans Solid Peroxide Dentifrice

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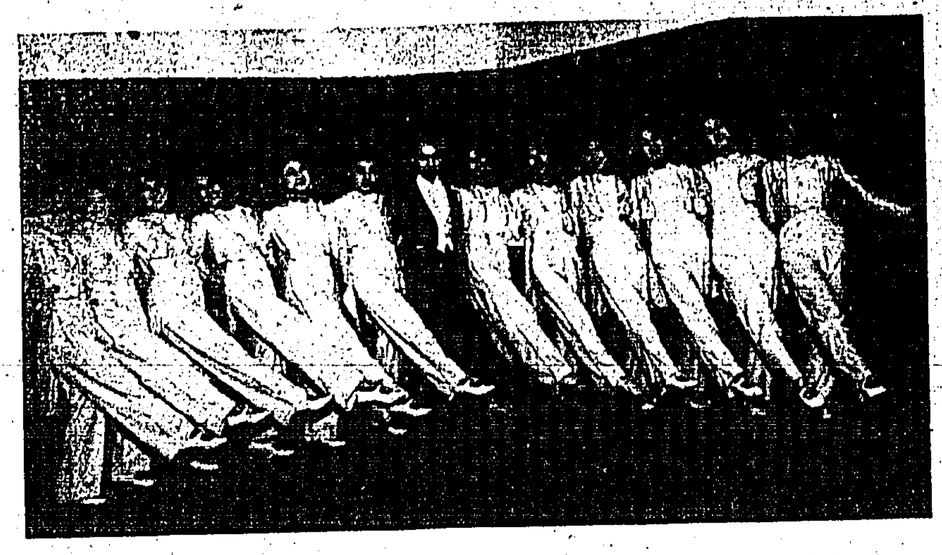
NEWS OF THE DAY IN PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR

Hongkong Telegraph PHOTONEWS

HAPPENINGS AS SEEN BY THE CAMERA'S EYE



Miss Daisy O'Keefe will present at the S.P.C. Ball on April 14, Mr. Hugh Chen and the Misses Bella Ma, Florence Lam, Elsie Wong, Elsie Law, Salina Luk, Ann Thu, Marie Chan, Lily Chan, Beatrice Law, Patricia Ho, Priscilla Ho and Dora Chow.—*King's Studio.*

At right, the Duchess of Gloucester being escorted by the Marquess of Willingdon into the Odeon, Leicester Square, where she saw the first presentation of *Topper Takes a Trip*, the proceeds of which go to the Old Etonian Housing Association and the Finsbury Housing Association, two organisations that are working for slum clearance in North London. The Duke of Gloucester is seen in the background.

Members of the Choir of St. Paul's Church.—*King's Studio.*

At right, the Hon. Pearl Lawson-Johnston, joint master of the Oakley, bestrides her mount, and her mount exchanges greetings with a friendly hound. A picture taken at a meet at Colworth House, Sharnbrook, Beds.

Group photograph taken at the Morrison Hall Flannel Dance held in the University Gymnasium recently to celebrate their success in the Inter-hostel Athletic Meet.—*A. Fong.*

BANK NOTICES

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KAN TONG Po,
Chief Manager.

WHY BRITAIN BUILDS BIG SHIPS

(Continued from Page 6.)

the fleet should not, however, obscure the fact that there are growing doubts among naval officers as to whether in all cases the right ships are being built.

Many would prefer to a few great and costly battleships a greater number of smaller ones. Part of a fleet can be despatched to the East, but half a battleship cannot be.

✧ ✧ ✧

MANY also question the value of the extremities of speed and range in cruisers, the critics maintaining that a large number of slower, better-armed and better-protected, and therefore less expensive, ships would better serve the country's strategical needs.

All agree that a great increase in the number of convoy escort ships is an urgent necessity, and that such ships, in which high speed is not required, are relatively inexpensive and can be built quickly.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Steamship
"MARECHAL JOFFRE"
No. 10 A/39.

Bringing Cargo from Marseilles via Saigon, etc., arrived Hongkong on Wednesday, 29th March, 1939.

Consignees are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before 8th April, 1939, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyor Messrs:—Goddard and Douglas in the presence of the Consignee at 10.00 a.m. on Tuesday, 4th April, 1939.

Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when any dutiable goods are examined by the Company's Surveyors.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

R. OHL,
Agent.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1939.

THE "TELEGRAPH" will send a Staff Photographer to all events of public interest. Requests should be addressed to the Pictorial Editor.

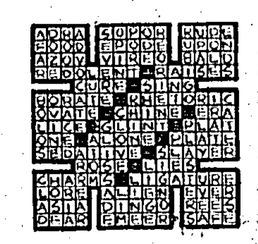
Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ACROSS

1—Fairy
7—Jumping
14—Makes happy
15—Experienced actor (slang)
16—Become firmly bound
17—Live back
18—Sharp knock
19—Dubiects
21—Meadow
22—Eldest son of Isaac
24—Father
25—Narrow opening
26—Sententious
28—Second person plural (poetic)
29—Walks over heavily
30—Girl's name
32—Covered colonnade
34—Notable periods of history
38—Aquatic mammals
40—Tale
43—Observe!
45—Squabble (slang)
46—Musical melodies
47—Mentally impotent
49—Member of Pueblo tribe
50—Prefix to advance
51—Breathed spasmodically
53—Want of conformity to rule of rectitude
54—Theatrical spectacle
56—Ancient Italian
58—Descendant of Esau
59—Visit foreign lands

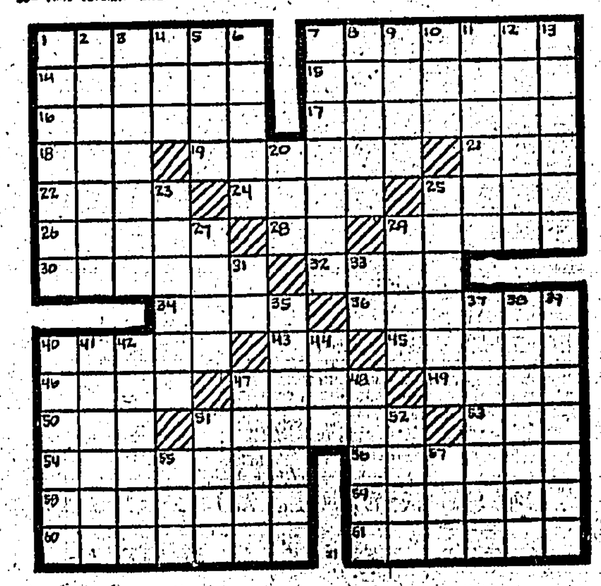
ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE



60—Stripped covering from
61—Force per unit area

DOWN

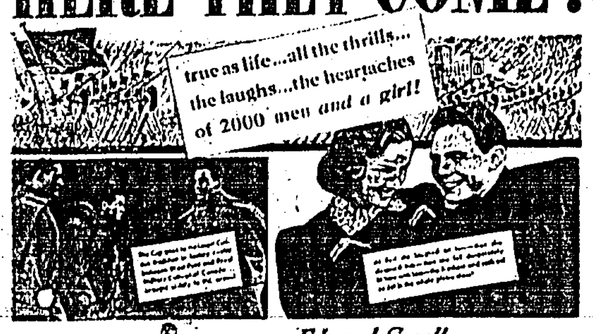
1—Slide
2—Is agreeable to
3—Embankment surrounding fort
4—Suffix of the nature of
5—Shelter made of cloth
6—Preclude from giving contradictory evidence
7—Narrow division of of surface
8—Genus of tropical palms
9—Future expenditure
10—Exclamation to check rashness
11—God of youth
12—Sea-nymph
13—Blunders with slow to result
20—Give money to
23—Serves as harbinger of
25—Interval of fine weather
27—Inspiring awe
29—Deprive by hunting (slang)
31—Radium
33—Until
35—Turned from direct lever
37—Of nature causing woe)
38—Taking of property by force (pl.)
39—Hard (geometric mineral)
40—Gradually elevated
41—Pronged implements for cultivating soil of censure
42—Northwestern state
44—Frequent (poetic)
47—Italian poet (died 1321)
48—Standards of judgment
51—Provided for cost of
52—Burden and rapid motion
55—Ostrich-like bird
57—Prohibit



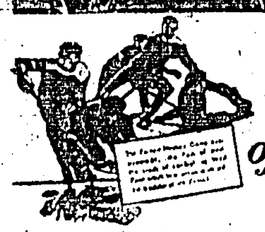
KING'S

SHOWING TO-DAY At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.

HERE THEY COME!



Edward Small presents



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A REFRESHINGLY DIFFERENT AND BRIGHT ROMANTIC COMEDY!

A NEW UNIVERSAL PICTURE
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"EMPRESS WU CHEH TIEN"

A Chinese Historical Drama with English Subtitles

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THE GREATEST MUSICAL OF THE YEAR!!!

GREAT AS THE ACCLAIM THAT HAS GREETED IT . . . GREATER THAN YOUR GREATEST EXPECTATIONS!

TYRONE POWER · ALICE FAYE · DON AMECHE
ETHEL MERMAN · JACK HALEY
JEAN HERSHOLT · HELEN WESTLEY · JOHN CARRADINE
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DOUGLAS FOWLEY · CHICK CHANDLER · EDDIE COLLINS
Directed by Henry King
Associate Producer Harry Joe Brown Screen Play by Kathryn Scola and Lamar Trotti Adaptation by Richard Sherman
Darryl F. Zanuck in Charge of Production

AN AMERICAN CAVALCADE ...of powerful drama ...glorious love... emotional thrills!

A 20th Century-Fox Picture

TO-MORROW, ONE DAY ONLY!

With the Camera Around Nudists Camps

"CALL OF THE SUN"

The "Body Beautiful" Cult in Sunny France

LATE NEWS

$30,000 Claim Withdrawn

The insurance claim against the China Underwriters, Ltd. came to a sensational ending at the Supreme Court this morning, when Counsel for the plaintiffs asked that the case be withdrawn and judgment with costs be given to defendants.

Plaintiffs were the Cheong Hing Hong and the claim was for $30,000.23 as the rateable proportion to be borne by defendants in the loss of marine products and seafoods in a fire in plaintiff's godowns in January, 1938.

The defence was that 127 of the 137 items claimed were fraudulent, and benefits under the policy were, therefore, forfeited. It was further alleged that the prices of some of the goods had been charged higher than the market price, and that the weight and price book had been altered.

Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., and Mr. H. C. Macnamara appeared for the plaintiff firm on the instructions of Mr. E. Davidson, of Hastings and Co. Defendants were represented by the Hon. Mr. Leo D'Almada, Jnr., and Mr. D. J. N. Anderson, instructed by Mr. O. E. C. Marton, of Deacons.

At the outset this morning, Mr. Potter told the Chief Justice, Sir Atholl MacGregor, that he had been instructed by his clients that they did not intend to proceed further in the case which meant, of course, judgment for defendants with costs.

Mr. D'Almada asked that an ordinary order as to costs be made for the moment so that they could discuss what kind of costs later in Chambers.

Mr. Potter said that the point should be decided forthwith as laid down by both practice books

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Mr. Potter agreed with this procedure if Mr. D'Almada thought he had any grounds to proceed with the arguments after looking at the authorities, and it was decided to adjourn the matter to Chambers tomorrow.

The case had been going on for almost two months and would probably have taken another month if it had not been withdrawn.

During the cross-examination of the witnesses for plaintiffs, suggestions that some of the claim items had been altered to show a higher price, as well as allegations of forgery and fraud, were made.

WEDDING BELLS

Popular Couple United At St. Andrew's

A popular Hongkong couple were united in marriage at St. Andrew's Church on Saturday afternoon, when Miss Ethel Florence Mudd became the bride of Mr. William Henry George Hirst.

THE BRIDE who is a Queen's Army Schoolmistress, is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Mudd, of Belfast, Ireland. Wearing an exquisite wedding gown of white lace, and carrying a sheaf of arum lilies, she arrived at the church on the arm of Capt. F. Sale, Area Education Officer, by whom she was given away.

The bridegroom's sister, Miss A. A. Hirst, was bridesmaid, wearing a pretty frock of green broiderie anglaise. She carried a bouquet of shaded pink gladioli.

The bridegroom who is the son of Mr. W. W. Hirst, Manager of the Steam Laundry Co., and Mrs. Hirst of Kowloon, is in the Civil Service, Senior Clerical and Accounting Staff, and at present is clerk to the Chief Justice. He is also a Corporal in the Machine Gun Battalion, Signals, of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps.

Mr. J. J. King, of Messrs. Geo. Falconer & Co. (Hongkong) Ltd., undertook the duties of best man.

The Rev. S. Hinchcliffe officiated at the ceremony, and Mr. Rupert Baldwin rendered appropriate music on the organ.

The reception was held later in the Peninsula Hotel, where the many friends of the happy couple gathered to wish them happiness and prosperity.

Mrs. Hirst chose for her going-away dress a smart model in peacock blue, with black accessories.

CHINESE WEDDINGS

Three Chinese couples were married at the Registry on Saturday morning by Mr. T. J. Gould, Deputy Registrar of Marriages.

Mr. Wang Fun, merchant, married Miss Ma Yu, teacher, residing at 88 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong. The witnesses were Messrs. Ma Chi-suen and Yang You.

Miss Tam Siu-ying, of 44 Shantung Street, Kowloon, became the bride of Mr. Tang Kwok-yin, clerk. The witnesses were Mrs. Jennie Jew Honk and Mr. Tang Yee-chuen.

Messrs. Woo Yee-tung and Poon Ping-leung acted as witnesses at the wedding of their children, Dr. Wu Hung-tak, medical practitioner, and Miss Poon Wai-kun, who is a teacher.

Firing practice is being carried out between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. to-day from Cape D'Aguilar.

JAPANESE TRADE UP

Remarkable Increase Over Last Year

Tokyo, April 2.

Japan's foreign trade during the first quarter of the current year ending March 31 showed remarkable increases both in exports and imports, according to figures compiled by the Ministry of Finance.

Imports during the first quarter of the year totalled Yen 757,000,000, increasing by 13 per cent over the same period of last year, while exports amounted to Yen 689,000,000, gaining by 14 per cent over the same period of the preceding year.

The last ten days of March recorded an excess of exports over exports to the amount of Yen 14,256,000 despite the fact that the first six months of the year are generally regarded as the "import season."

The trade balance for the first quarter of the present year shows a Yen 67,700,000 excess of imports over exports as against the Yen 66,010,000 adverse balance for the same period of the previous year.

Accounting for the increase in the outgoing trade during the period under review are the gains in the exports of cotton yarn, foodstuffs, machinery and others, while decreases were registered in the exports of cotton piecegoods, raw silk, and rayon fabrics.

During January and February, exports to third Powers decreased by 14 per cent, but those to the "Yen Bloc" countries increased by 45 per cent. The tendency is believed to continue.—*Domei.*

LAND RESUMPTION

Board of Arbitrators For Ko Shing Street Area

It is notified that the Board of Arbitrators, appointed to determine the amount of compensation to be paid in respect of the resumption of the remainning portion of the southern portion of the Praya Reclamation to the remainning portion of Marine Lot No. 58 (being a portion of Ko Shing Street), is constituted as follows:

Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith, Justice of the Peace (Chairman); Mr. P. D. Wilson, M. INST C.E., nominated by His Excellency the Governor; and Mr. E. M. Hazeland, architect, nominated by the Chairman on behalf of the former owners.

The Chairman has appointed Wednesday, April 12, at the Land Office, as the date and place for the Board to commence its sittings.

Any person claiming compensation, whether as owner or otherwise, by reason of such resumption, must at least two days before the commencement of the sittings transmit to the Colonial Secretary a written claim stating the nature of his right of interest in the land and the amount which he seeks to recover.

DAILY AT 2.30 5.20 7.20 9.20 STAR HANKOW ROAD KOWLOON TEL. 57795

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY

A MAGNIFICENT HUMAN ADVENTURE

Letter of INTRODUCTION

with ADOLPHE MENJOU ANDREA LEEDS
EDGAR BERGEN and "CHARLIE McCARTHY"
GEORGE MURPHY
A NEW UNIVERSAL PICTURE
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TO-MORROW: "DRACULA"

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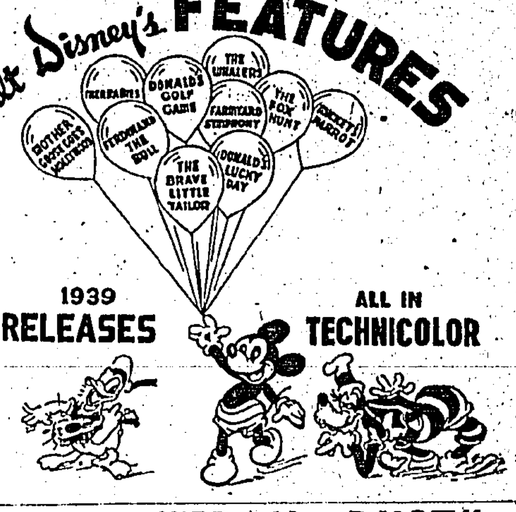
FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY

Walt Disney's FEATURES



1939 RELEASES ALL IN TECHNICOLOR

TO-MORROW "TRAIL DUST" William Boyd - Jimmy Ellison

TAKE ANY TRAM OR HAPPY VALLEY BUS

ORIENTAL THEATRE

4 SHOWS DAILY 2.30-5.15 7.15-9.30 FLEMING ROAD WANCHAI TEL. 30478

LAST 4 TIMES TO-DAY

HUNDRED DEATHS BY DAY—THOUSAND TERRORS BY NIGHT!

Planes crashing, Tom-toms beating, Savages stalking, Arrows flying, Bullets crashing, a picture that's just alive with thrilling moments.

EXTRA SPECIAL FOR TO-MORROW! ONE DAY ONLY "POPEYE" ALL COLOUR COMEDY CARTOON VARIETY SHOW!

SINBAD THE SAILOR · ON TRIAL FOR SPEEDING · ALI BABA AND THE 40 THIEVES

8 MORE SELECTIVE REELS OF THE WORLD'S FUNNIEST CARTOONS

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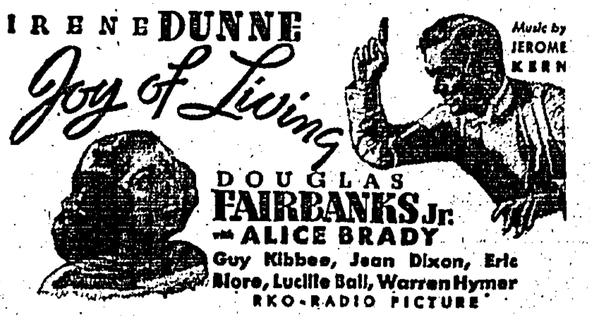
Daily at 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.
WANCHAI ROAD, WANCHAI. TEL. 28558

TO-DAY ONLY — LAST 4 SHOWS

Don't Wait for Your Friends to Tell You. "IT'S A KNOCKOUT!"

More fun, more life, more romance, more sheer delight and riotous gaiety than you pou've a right to expect in any one picture . . .

IRENE DUNNE Joy of Living



DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS Jr. with ALICE BRADY

Guy Kibbee, Jean Dixon, Eric Blore, Lucille Ball, Warren Hymer

RKO-RADIO PICTURE

TO-MORROW & WEDNESDAY——2 DAYS ONLY!

RETURN SHOWING BY PUBLIC DEMAND!

"SNOW WHITE AND THE SEVEN DWARFS"

Walt Disney's All Technicolour Miracle!

MATINEES: 20c.-30c.-40c. EVENINGS: 20c.-30c.-50c.-70c.-90c.

WAR RELIEF BALL

Another charity ball under the auspices of the Hongkong Chinese Women's Soldiers' Relief Association was held at the Roof Garden of the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday night, when the cabaret items presented on Friday night were repeated. The proceeds of both balls are to be devoted to the fund for war relief.

TALK TO Y'S MEN

Mr. Y. L. Lee, President of Ling Nan University, Canton, will be the speaker at the weekly tiffin meeting of the Hongkong Y's Men's Club, at St. Francis Hotel on Thursday, at 1 p.m. Mr. Lee recently returned from Chungking, where he attended the Educational Conference called by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors by FREDERICK PERCY FRANKLIN, at 1 and 3, Wyndham Street in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

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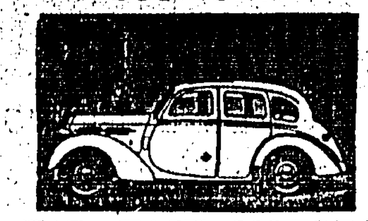
—dedicated to—
ECONOMY



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Library, Supreme Court

SECOND EDITION

The Hongkong Telegraph.

FOUNDED 1881 No. 15791 — 一拜禮 號三月四英港香 — MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1939. — 日四十月二 — SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS $36.00 PER ANNUM

Half a century of Tyre Leadership has culminated in the
DUNLOP
Fort
The Tyre with 2000 teeth to bite the road!
Ensuring the maximum of comfort, durability and, above all, safety.

Hitler's Speech Puzzles London

HITLER: Fireworks Fizzled Out

OUR FRIENDS are READY to FIGHT

—HITLER

HERR HITLER

Fuehrer Leaves World Mystified

LONDON, Apr. 2.

HERR HITLER'S SPEECH defiantly accepted the British challenge of opposition to German expansion.

In point after point, Herr Hitler breathed defiance toward Great Britain and threatened a denouncement of the Anglo-German naval treaty, a denouncement calculated to stir Great Britain more than any other action he could possibly take.

The speech seemed to mark the culmination of a situation which, for two decades after the Great war, Great Britain has devoutly made efforts to avoid—the definite division of Europe into two hostile camps.

PRECARIOUS RELATIONS

Certainly, never since the armistice have German-British relations been in such a precarious state.

Herr Hitler answered Great Britain by a challenge that if Great Britain wants war, he (Herr Hitler) was ready.

He declared that Mr. Chamberlain's present attitude may destroy the Anglo-German naval agreement; and, inferentially, the Munich pact.

REACTIONS TO HITLER'S THREAT

BERLIN, Apr. 2.

A PEACE SPEECH, addressed particularly to Britain, coupled with a warning, is the description applied to Herr Hitler's utterances at Wilhelmshaven, according to well-informed German quarters.

In the words of one commentator "Hitler declared that he wanted peace, and at the same time he gave a sharp warning against continuation of the Chamberlain encirclement attempts, whether disguised or undisguised."

"We don't believe the defensive nature of this policy; every day we see examples of an attempt to torpedo our peaceful actions with active attempts to put obstacles in Germany's way—the Rumanian agreement for example. Ready for peace, but not for encirclement, we shall certainly not remain inactive until the rope is right round our throat."

Press comment emphasises the danger of the "encirclement" policy, and declares that Herr Hitler has given Britain time for reflection.—*Reuter.*

"Left Us Mystified"

London, Apr. 2.

"Herr Hitler has left us more mystified, but no more troubled than before."

These words from comment on Herr Hitler's speech in the "Sunday Despatch" appear to represent the average Englishman's reaction.

While the "Despatch" welcomes the fact that Hitler refrained from denouncing the Anglo-German naval agreement, and that his speech did not contain "raging bellicosity" which had been anticipated, other papers express surprise at the comparative restraint behind the Fuehrer's verbal fireworks.

The newspaper "The People" says: "He shouts defiance when none threaten, and boasts his people's readiness for war, while knowing that no attack is contemplated; but it is inconceivable that a man who made his country mighty again should destroy his life's work by his own deliberate act."

"Hitler's Feeble Answer"

Mr. Beverley Baxter in the "Sunday Graphic" calls the speech "Hitler's feeble answer to Mr. Chamberlain," and declares that the speech is obviously intended for home consumption. His statements were not for the minds of informed men, but his accusations and utter lack of proportion were only for the immature minds of frenzied youths, who regard him as a god.

The "Sunday Express" thinks that the speech was "subdued," and delivered in an extraordinary atmosphere of mystery, especially in view

(Continued on Page 4.)

WHY RADIO WENT "PHUT"

Hitler's Broadcast To America

BERLIN, Apr. 2.

THE OFFICIAL explanation of the decision not to relay Herr Hitler's speech over the radio yesterday, is that the time of day was not likely to draw a large audience of listeners, and therefore it was decided to take records of the speech, and to play them over at an hour when most people were at dinner.

It is insisted that the sudden breaking-off of the short-wave relay to the United States was due to a technical fault.

It is unofficially suggested that Herr Hitler, having prepared a speech on more general lines, containing a lot of remarks of special American interest, began all over again after Mr. Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons, and concentrated on Britain.

As little special American interest remained, it was decided at the last moment not to broadcast the speech to America, but through a technical hitch, some of it got on the air.

Official Version

The official version of the speech was not released until Herr Hitler, who spoke from notes, had had an opportunity of carefully study aboard the liner Robert Ley what it looked like in writing. Nobody noticed any serious discrepancies between the written version and that broadcast on gramophone records.

Herr Hiter is still aboard the Robert Ley, and it is understood that he expected to land at Hamburg to-morrow afternoon.

Dr. Josef Goebbels, Minister for Propaganda, arrived to-day at Rhodes for a fortnight's holiday.—*Reuter.*

15 YEARS TOO LATE

Herr Hitler, obviously referring to Mr. Chamberlain, although he did not mention the Premier's name specifically, said: "If the English statesman says that the problems should be submitted to discussion, I now say that there was 15 years time for that."

Referring to the world-wide armament race, Herr Hitler said: "If others want to re-arm, I say that you cannot tire me out."

He announced that the coming party rally in Nuremberg in September would be entitled the "Party Rally of Peace".

"If it should ever come to a test of strength, the German people are ready at any time to exert their utmost.

"Our friends and others will be ready to march at any time in the future."—*United Press.*

Relations With Britain

LONDON, Apr. 2.

THE PASSAGE in Herr Hitler's speech on which attention has been mainly focussed in London is that referring to relations with Britain, and Germany's armaments.

An amplified version of this passage reads: "Germany does not think of attacking other nations without distinction. What we want to do is to extend our economic relations. We have a right to do that and we are not going to accept directions from any European statesmen inside or outside Europe.

"We are re-arming, but we do not dream of attacking other nations providing they leave us alone.

"The German Reich is not going to put up in the long run with a

(Continued on Page 4.)

RUSSO-JANPANESE PACT

MOSCOW, Apr. 2.—A Soviet-Japanese fisheries agreement, lasting for a year, has been signed.—*Reuter.*

Latest Spain Flashes

FIFTEEN to twenty thousand Italian troops are being concentrated at Almeria. They comprise the Littoria division and members of the mixed Green, Black, Blue and Brown Shirt divisions.

The Italians will shortly embark for Italy, leaving only a composite unit to represent Italy when the triumphant parade into Madrid is held this week.

* * *

HIS HOLINESS the Pope has sent a message to General Franco, blessing the Nationalist leader and the Spanish people, and expressing his thanksgiving for the "victory of Catholic Spain".

Pope Pius expresses the hope that Spain will resume "new vigour in the former Christian tradition".

Franco's reply expresses his "intense emotion caused by His Holiness' telegram, and gratitude for his "phrases of love".

Messages from United Press.

Insurance Claim Sensation

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Test Case For $135,000

The case was in the nature of a test for there were five other insur-

(Continued on Page 4.)

WHY DICTATORS ENVY OUR EMPIRE

THE top map shows the world as it is. Below, the principal countries are drawn to the size they would be if they held territory in proportion to their population. The standard taken is the average population for the whole world per square mile. The contrast illustrates Hitler's point of view when he said in his speech: "The reason for our economic troubles is to be found in our over-population." Mussolini makes the same claim, although both dictators pay premiums for large families.

The dictators cast envious eyes on the wide open spaces of the British Empire. Compare the size of Canada and Australia on a population basis with the correct scale above.

BRITISH PLEDGE TO RUMANIA

BUCHAREST. Apr. 2.

THE "UNITED PRESS" understands that certain assurances regarding Rumania's integrity have been arranged between London and Bucharest.

It is considered likely that the British Government will make a formal declaration regarding these assurances in the House of Commons to-morrow.

It is learned that the Rumanian Foreign Minister, before going on a tour of the western European capitals, plans to visit Ankara immediately after Easter where, it is understood, he will discuss the question of the Dardanelles.

It is believed that Rumania is anxious to obtain Turkish consent, in the case of Rumania being attacked, the Turkish Government will automatically permit warships of Rumania's allies to pass the straits for the support of Rumania.

It is understood that in this connection Rumania envisages not only the French navy but also the British navy, providing Britain assumes responsibility regarding Rumanian territorial integrity.—*United Press.*

BITTER PILL FOR NAZIS

Signal Defeat In Belgian Elections

BRUSSELS, Apr. 2.

THE RESULTS of the Belgian general elections so far confirm that the Catholics and Liberals have gained heavily.

The Socialists have lost slightly, while the Rexists are certain to lose over half their Chamber seats.

The pro-Belgian parties will obtain about 55 per cent. of the votes, and the pro-German Heimattriu Front, about 45 per cent.—*United Press.*

WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN DIES IN SHANGHAI

Shanghai, Apr. 3.

Mr. Charles Barnhardt, aged 60, retired Standard-Vacuum maritime engineer, died to-day in the Country Hospital after a long illness.

He was a veteran of the Spanish-American war, and a retired Petty Officer of the United States navy.

Born at Norwalk, Ohio, on August 6, 1880, he had resided in China since the end of the World War.

He is survived by a wife, and a 10 year-old son, both residents of Shanghai.—*United Press.*

Firing practice is being carried out between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. to-day from Cape D'Aguilar.

Col. Beck's Visit To London

LONDON, Apr. 2.

THE CENTRE of political interest shifts back to London to-morrow with the arrival of Colonel Beck, the Polish Foreign Minister, and the House of Commons debate on foreign affairs, following Herr Hitler's speech at Wilhelmshaven.

"Reuter's" diplomatic correspondent writes that Colonel Beck is bringing a number of officials and experts for the discussions, which will carry a stage further the situation created by the Anglo-French guarantee to Poland.

The question of further guarantees for the security of peace-loving countries may also form the subject of a discussion.

To-morrow evening the French Air Minister, M. Guy Lachambre arrives in London for a two-day's talk with Sir Kingsley Wood, the British Air Minister.

M. Lachambre will be accompanied by a number of technical experts, and it seems likely that the discussions will be concerned mainly with

(Continued on Page 4.)

LATEST

See Back Page For Further Late News

SOVIET REACTION TO BRITAIN'S PLEDGE

THE BRITISH guarantee to Poland was not commented upon by the Soviet press until to-day, when, after announcing the fact of the guarantee, papers declare that it is insufficient, and demand a further rapprochement between Britain and the Soviet Union.

The Soviet newspapers claim that Mr. Chamberlain is not the proper man for furthering this policy.

The official Government organ, "Izvestia" describes the Chamberlain declaration as "ineffectual," and recalls the Soviet proposal for a conference. The paper adds that Russia naturally prefers a general anti-aggression declaration endorsed by the major democratic Powers as well as the Soviet Union to the one-sided English declaration.

Both England and France are urged to abandon their policy of non-intervention, and to return to one of collective security. The paper declares that the Western Powers can depend upon the full support of the Soviet Union only when they agree to oppose any aggression regardless of its source.

This statement is interpreted in diplomatic circles to mean that Moscow would like to extend the anti-aggression declaration to the Far East.

"Pravda" Critical

Openly critical of the Chamberlain declaration is the Communist Party organ "Pravda" which writes: "Chamberlain's policy has not enjoyed the confidence of foreign countries for a considerable length of time,

(Continued on Page 4.)

POSITION OF THE SINO-JAPANESE WAR

LONDON.

A DEBATE took place in the House of Lords recently on the present position in the Far East. The subject was raised on a motion by Lord Strabolgi, who enquired what was the latest information the Government had with regard to the state of affairs in China and what steps were being taken to safeguard British trading interests. The debate was as follows:

Lord Strabolgi had the following Notice on the Paper: To ask His Majesty's Government what information they can give the House regarding the Sino-Japanese War with particular reference to events in South China; what steps His Majesty's Government are taking to safeguard British trading rights and interests in Hongkong; what is the position with regard to the Japanese invasion of Hainan Island; and whether any joint policy with the other interested Powers for bringing this struggle to an end is being pursued; and to move for Papers.

The noble Lord said: My Lords, though the Motion which stands in my name was put down in consultation with my noble friends, nevertheless it is not intended in any spirit of hostility to His Majesty's Government. Indeed, on the last occasion on which the noble Earl, Lord Plymouth, stated Government policy in your Lordships' House, in the debate before Christmas, in answer to the Motion of the noble Viscount, Lord Elibank, he adopted, if I may say so, an unexpected but nevertheless welcome attitude of firmness on this vital question of British interests in China. So far as his official statement could go, his words—at any rate to me and my noble friends—appeared to contain a clear warning that our patience is not inexhaustible.

Hainan Island

Since then certain events of great importance have taken place in China. As your Lordships are aware, the Island of Hainan has been invaded by the Japanese. Following the fall of Canton, the great port and colony of Hongkong is practically blockaded. Threats have been levelled at the authorities of the International Settlement in Shanghai. I see in to-day's newspapers that there is a modification of the Japanese attitude, and I am very glad to see that, but I must remind your Lordships that the so-called Government of Nanking—which, of course, is completely under Japanese control—has used extraordinary language towards our nationals and the French nationals in the International Settlement. I will trouble your Lordships, if I may, by reading out the exact words. It is a *Reuter's* report of February 26 last:

"The Nanking Government says 'it will not hesitate to brand British and French vessels and the International Settlement as an enemy unless Britain and France reconsider and change their attitude of assisting the Chiang Kai-shek *regime*, which is the public enemy of the Chinese nation.'" That is very strong language to be used by a Government which is supposed to speak for any section of the Chinese people, but which, as we know, does not represent anybody but themselves.

In addition, Japanese troops have erected barricades and electrically-controlled cables round the British Concession at Tientsin. There is no military objective in invading Hainan Island, so far as the Japanese war on the Chinese Central Government is concerned. It is deliberately provocative of the French and also of ourselves. Hainan Island is of great strategic importance to us, because it flanks the line of communications between Singapore and Hongkong. I understand that the Indo-French authorities in French Indo-China had stopped the trade in arms to China, and even in Red Cross materials, medical stores, and so on, in return for a promise from the Japanese that Hainan was recognised as in the French sphere of influence, and would not be attacked. We see what has happened and I suggest that this is a practical example of the uselessness of a policy of so-called appeasement where the Japanese are concerned. I have recently been in the East myself. I was very glad to hear when I was in Burma that the motor road from that British Dominion to North-West China is now completed, and is being heavily used for the transport of all sort of goods, including munitions. I suggest that that is the only language which the Japanese militarists understand.

Loan to China

I am also glad to note, as I am sure that your Lordships will be, that the United States Government have granted a substantial loan to China, and that we have also granted a small credit. I trust that further financial assistance will be forthcoming. The reason why I say that broadly, the Chinese to-day are fighting our battles for us. Supposing the Japanese had succeeded, as two years ago they boasted they would, in breaking Chinese resistance in ninety days, how long would it have been before there would have been a direct threat to Hongkong, and then to Malaya and the Dutch East Indies? Suppose that Japan had succeeded in subjugating all China, and recovering her economic and military strength, and suppose we were involved in more difficulties in Europe, does anyone suppose that British interests in the Pacific would have been left untouched?

The next observation that I wish to make is this. This war against China is not an old-fashioned war of conquest. It is being waged with the utmost cruelty and bestiality. In the occupied territories, as in Manchukuo, the Japanese are deliberately debauching the Chinese with opium and other harmful drugs. This has been admitted at Geneva in the anti-opium conference, and I think that knowledge of it is common property. There has been systematic destruction everywhere of the Chinese Universities and seats of learning. There has been introduced in the occupied territories a corrupt and dishonest *regime*, and a shutting out of all European and American commerce. I believe that the Foreign Office is painfully aware of the horrible excesses which have taken place and are taking place, particularly in Nanking. In this connection, with regard to Nanking, I would like to take the opportunity of saying this. I have said many hard things about the German *Nazi regime*, but on this occasion the Nazi German officials behaved very well indeed at Nanking. They behaved with great firmness and courage in helping to defend the Chinese refugees under their care from slaughter and violation by brutal and apparently undisciplined Japanese soldiers.

Chinese Junks

As we are speaking of these excesses, I must, as one who was at sea for many years myself, make a protest against the attacks at sea by sumurals on defenceless Chinese fishing junks. There is a freemasonry of the sea and these junk seamen and fishermen are a very fine race indeed. They are always ready to come to the help of others in the ordinary accidents of the sea. They take their wives and children on very long voyages. The attack on these helpless fishermen, as a policy of terrorism, was a most abominable act for which words sufficiently condemnatory are difficult to find. There is no military objective in destroying these junks and fishermen, and as these attacks were near our own territorial waters, I suggest that some protest should be made. I am not accusing the Government of being blind to these terrible events. I believe the Foreign Office are well aware of them and deplore them as much as I do.

I have already mentioned the action of the German Nazi officials in Nanking. My information is that German merchants are just as alarmed and disturbed by what is happening in China as our own merchants. It is the German officials who have to adopt an attitude of support and comfort for the Japanese authorities. I should like to take this opportunity of repeating what I have said before, that here is a tremendous chance for the German Government to show their good faith, humanity and will for peace, by joining with ourselves and with other interested Powers to bring pressure to bear—diplomatic and, if necessary, economic pressure—to stop this mad adventure of the Japanese militarists in China. I ventured to make the suggestion be-events in South China and in other parts of China. The House will remember that apart from the occupation of Amoy by the Japanese Navy on May 13 last, the Sino-Japanese hostilities were not extended to South China till October last, when the Japanese landed at Bias Bay and began their advance on Canton. The City was occupied ten days later after slight resistance on the part of the Chinese. Since then the Japanese forces have not advanced into the interior but have contented themselves almost entirely with consolidating their position in Canton, where they set up a local administration entitled the Kwangtung Self-Preservation Committee on December 20, and in conducting mopping up operation in the Delta of the Pearl River.

Two of these operations have taken place in close proximity to the boundary of the Hongkong leased territory. On the first occasion, towards the end of November last, two small parties of Japanese soldiers crossed the frontier into British territory, but retired when their error was pointed out to them. On February 21 last a more serious incident occurred. Six Japanese aeroplanes engaged in these mopping-up operations flew at a low altitude over the Hongkong border near Shamchun, and dropped six bombs in British leased territory, killing one Sikh policeman and six Chinese and causing considerable damage to a train. Machine gun fire was also opened on the British railway station, and two Chinese were killed and a number of people, which we have not been able exactly to ascertain, were wounded. On that very same day Sir Robert Craigie, our Ambassador at Tokyo, made a preliminary protest to the Japanese Government, who replied on February 23 expressing profound regret at the incident and promising to pay full compensation for the damage done. Assurances have also been received that disciplinary measures would be taken against those who were shown to be guilty after a thorough investigation of the facts, and that adequate measures would be taken to ensure that there would be no repetition of such an incident. These assurances have now been embodied in a formal Note handed on February 27 to our Ambassador, who, on the instructions of my noble friend the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, informed the Japanese Government that His Majesty's Government regarded the incident as having been settled on those terms.

The noble Lord opposite then asked in his Question what action we are taking to protect British interests in that part of China, and particularly our interests at Hongkong. I should therefore like to say a word about the position in regard to the Pearl River, because the Pearl River is of supreme importance in connection with the trade of Hongkong. The opening of this river to British trade is provided for in the Anglo-Chinese Treaty of 1842. It was first closed to navigation by the Chinese authorities on October 13, and a protest was at once made to them by His Majesty's Consul-General at Canton. Since their occupation the Japanese have maintained the closure of the river, and His Majesty's Government have for some time past been actively engaged in endeavouring to secure its reopening. I am sorry to say that these efforts have not so far been effective. The possibility of taking further steps towards this objective is at present under consideration, and in any event I can assure the House that His Majesty's Government propose to continue, as at present, to do all that is possible to secure British trade and shipping in the occupied areas of China from discrimination in favour of Japanese or any other interests.

So far as the Customs in that area are concerned, the latest available information indicates that the Customs at Canton, while they have not actually been brought under Japanese control, have been subjected to a certain measure of control by the Japanese, as in the case of the Shanghai Customs, and a number of Japanese nationals are being added to the staff. The Customs at Hoihow, in the Island of Hainan, have been treated in the same way. I should like to add this, that it was largely due to the courage and tenacity of Mr. Hooper, the Deputy Commissioner at that time in charge of the Customs at Canton, who is a British subject, that the Customs administration at that port was held intact throughout the attack on Canton and its capture by the Japanese.

I should like to say something about Hainan, to which the noble Lord has referred. Japanese troops landed in the island on the 10th of last month, and on the 14th His Majesty's Ambassador of Tokyo, who had been instructed to make representations to the Japanese Government, in case my words might reach anyone who could pass on the proposal, that if Germany really wishes to make some return for the great advantages that the present Prime Minister has conferred upon her by his policy of appeasement, there is their chance in China, where their interests are identical with ours. We recently heard the German Chancellor proclaim that Germany must export or die. There is an immense market in China, where the Germans will have no chance whatever of trading if this Japanese policy is continued to success.

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (The Earl of Plymouth): My Lords, I am grateful to the noble Lord for once again having informed me of the special points to which he intended to allude to-day. The whole Chinese question is such a vast one that it would really be impossible to deal with every aspect of the situation out there. Therefore, I will confine my remarks to the points that have been specifically raised by the noble Lord. The difficulty in approaching this question is to give practical effect to any desires or feelings that one may have, and although with much that the noble Lord said I agree, at the same time I doubt whether he can have given very much thought to the actual practicability of some of his suggestions.

Before I refer to the general situation, I should like to give him some information which he has asked for relating in particular to recent ment, was informed by the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs that the object of the occupation was to render effective the blockade of the south coast of China. Mr. Arita further said that its duration would not exceed the period required by military needs, and that its character would, similarly, be dictated purely by military considerations as Japan had no territorial designs there. Similar assurances were received by the French and United States Ambassadors. I understand that the United States Government have despatched a destroyer to safeguard United States interests on Hainan and that the French Government are intending to take similar action. Although I am fully aware of the strategic or tactical considerations involved, as a matter of fact it cannot be said that there are any important British interests on that island.

The position of the French Government is undoubtedly somewhat different from our own in connection with this matter. The treaty position of the French Government in respect of the Island is based, firstly, on the Chinese assurance of 1897 to them regarding the non-alienation of the island and, in the second place, on the Franco-Japanese Agreement of 1907. We actually have no similar agreement with Japan, and the only treaty bearing upon the situation is the Washington Nine-Power Treaty. The noble Lord has contended that this action on the part of the Japanese cannot have been taken with a view to threatening the position of the Chinese Government, but rather that it must have been taken with the intention of (shall I say?) threatening or giving anxiety to the French Government and ourselves. It is difficult to pass judgment on that. I can only say that the actual reason given to us by the Japanese authorities was that which I have already quoted—namely, to render effective the blockade of the South China coast, and, as I have said, we have been told that the period of occupation will not exceed the period required by the military needs of the situation—a very vague phrase I admit, but still that is the position as it has been explained to us by the Japanese Government.

General Situation

I think I have now dealt with the specific points which the noble Lord raised during the course of his speech, but I should like to take this opportunity of saying a word or two about the general situation. When we last debated the Chinese question, before Christmas, I took the opportunity of explaining, in some detail I think, the attitude of His Majesty's Government towards the problem, and, therefore, I can do little more than repeat what I said on that occasion. In general, the Far-Eastern policy of His Majesty's Government is based on the Nine-Power Treaty, the main provisions of which I outlined when we last had a debate on this question. His Majesty's Government were, therefore, at some pains to make clear to the Japanese Government in the Note which they addressed to them on January 14 that they cannot recognise changes involving infringements of or derogations from the provisions of this Treaty which are brought about by force or by the unilateral modification of its terms. They cannot agree that the Treaty is obsolete or that its provisions no longer meet the situation, except in so far as that situation has been altered by Japan in contravention of its terms.

But this is not to say that His Majesty's Government contend that this Treaty or any other Treaty is eternal. If the Japanese or any other signatory has any constructive suggestions to make regarding points on which it is thought that the Treaty might be improved, His Majesty's Government for their part would be ready to consider them and enter into negotiations with all the other signatories regarding the modifications suggested. Similarly, His Majesty's Government are always ready to resume negotiations with the Chinese Government on the subject of extra-territoriality and other similar questions when peace has been restored. As I say, a Note embodying those points was addressed to the Japanese Government on January 14, but so far the Japanese Government has not sent any reply.

Measures Taken

The noble Lord has suggested certain ways in which he thinks that we should deal with the situation. When I have been explaining the position of His Majesty's Government with regard to this matter, I have always pointed out that, in the view of His Majesty's Government, no measures such as some of those which the noble Lord described will really be of any use in solving this difficulty, or helping the situation unless they are going to be effective measures. Clearly, for measures of the kind which he described, such as economic sanctions of various kinds, it is absolutely essential that action should be taken by all interested parties at the same time. Although I cannot say more than that on that particular subject, I want to draw the attention of your Lordships' House to the various ways in which His Majesty's Government have assisted the Chinese Government in the extremely difficult position in which they now are. As your Lordships know, we have from the beginning of the war kept Canton open as a means of communication for China. Of course that channel could no longer be made use of when Canton fell, but in addition to that we have, as the noble Lord pointed out, built a road through Burma to the Chinese border to join up with the Chinese Yunnan-Fu Road. More recently, we have taken powers, as your Lordships know, under the Export Guarantees Act, which will enable us to give credits to China more easily than has been possible up to now. In addition to that, I can assure the noble Lord that the general position in regard to this aspect of the question is constantly under consideration and is never lost sight of.

End to War

Further than that, I am afraid I am unable to go this afternoon, but I would like finally to say this. The noble Lord has asked whether there is no possibility of the Powers jointly bringing pressure to bear upon the Japanese Government with a view to bringing the war in China to a speedy end. It would be difficult to say, and erroneous to say, that I thought there were prospects of being able to achieve that objective, but I can say that His Majesty's Government are in close and constant consultation with the other Powers concerned on matters which affect their common interests. With a view to securing a settlement which will be fair and just to both sides and take all proper account of the interest of third parties, His Majesty's Government have indicated to the Chinese and Japanese Governments that they are ready at all times to use their good offices, and they will not hesitate to take all necessary steps as soon as the moment appears to be appropriate. But, as I say once again, I am afraid I must admit that at present the situation does not appear to have changed in this respect since I addressed your Lordships' House in December last, and I cannot look upon the prospects as good. I have endeavoured to the best of my ability to deal with the questions which the noble Lord raised in the course of his speech, and I hope that, although I may not have entirely satisfied him, at any rate my remark may have given a limited satisfaction to him and others in your Lordships' House.

Lord Strabolgi: My Lords, I have only to thank the noble Earl for his very full reply to the question I put on the Paper. I quite understand that it is not possible for him at this stage to give greater satisfaction. If I may say so, I think he has said all he could under the circumstances. I understand that the matter is under review, that the possibility of joint action has not been lost sight of, and that His Majesty's Government are with us in deploring these appalling events in China and in wishing to bring them to an end. Perhaps I may be permitted to remark on what the noble Earl said with regard to the Chinese Customs, that your Lordships are aware that very substantial international loans have been secured on the Chinese Customs, and that the revenue depends on the Customs being properly and honestly administered. We surely have very strong ground for protesting against any infringement there, especially—this is the extraordinary part of it—since there has been no declaration of war by the Japanese Government on China. The whole of this ghastly campaign is referred to as an incident. They cannot have it both ways. They have no legal right whatever to interfere with the Chinese Customs on which important loans are secured. But as I say, I am obliged to the noble Earl and I quite appreciate that he could not say more at the present time. In these circumstances, I beg leave to withdraw my Motion.

Motion for Papers, by leave, withdrawn.

Commodore E. B. C. Dicken and Mrs. Dicken photographed with friends at the recent Hongkong Dockyard Recreation Club Dance.—Ming Yuen.

6-Foot Woman Is "Boss"

A six-ft. white-haired mother of two has just been appointed woman staff supervisor of Imperial Airways, and will be responsible for the engagement, training and administration of hundreds of women employed in the United Kingdom.

She is Mrs. F. M. D. Henderson, M.B.E., London-born, and takes up her post on March 1.

Recently she confessed that her flying experience was confined to a few trips from London to Paris.

Mrs. Henderson has held a number of administrative posts, including that of employment secretary to the London Society for Women's Service, and latterly organising secretary to the Junior Council of the London and National Society for Women's Service.

Despite her many duties, she still finds time for work in the Auxiliary Fire Service. Her son is a paymaster-lieutenant in the Navy, her daughter is employed by a famous fashion house

Japanese Invasion Of Hainan

London.

Further questions were asked in Parliament recently regarding the Japanese occupation of Hainan:—

Mr. Noel-Baker asked the Prime Minister whether he can tell the House what guarantees he has received from the Japanese Government that they will not maintain a permanent military occupation of the Island of Hainan?

Mr. Butler: I would refer the hon. Member to the reply given to my hon. Friend the Member for Kidderminster (Sir J. Wardlaw-Milne) on 15th February.

Mr. Noel-Baker asked the Prime Minister whether he can make a statement concerning the present situation in the International Settlement at Shanghai?

Mr. Butler: A working understanding for co-operation between the Shanghai Municipal Council and the Japanese authorities has been reached which, my Noble Friend understands, does not impair the authority of the Council.

Mr. Noel-Baker: May we assume that the Government will continue to support the municipal council in their local negotiations with the Japanese authorities?

Mr. Butler: Yes Sir.

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R020367. Sympathy. ("Firefly".) (Friml.) .....Richard Tauber.
Can I Forget You. "High Wide and Handsome") (Sung in English.)
R020370. Ich Liebe Dich! (I Love You.) "Zauber der Boheme")
Jan Kiepura.
Weine Nicht Bricht Eine Schone Frau Dir. Das Herz.
(Do Not Cry.) (Sung in German.)
R 20380. La Boheme. Act. 1. "Che gelida manina" (Your Tiny Hand) (Puccini.)
Martha. Act. 3. "Ach so fromm" (Like A Dream.)
(Flotow.) .....Jan Kirpura. (Sung in German.)
R 20269. Turandot. ("Non Piangere Liu") (Puccini.) .....Jan Kiepura.
("Nessun Dorma") (Sung in German.)

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New Trumpets For State Occasions

London.

THERE cannot be many people in London (or in the Empire for that matter, if they have visited England), who have not seen the magnificently caparisoned trumpeters of the Household Cavalry—the Life Guards and the Royal House Guards ("The Blues") and heard their thrilling fanfares on this or that State occasion.

These State Trumpeters have blown and polished their heraldic trumpets so long that a new set of eight has been made.

Not since the '80s have new ones been called for, but since then they have, of course, been repaired and reconditioned and polished so many hundreds of times that the silver has worn so thin that you could almost put your finger through it in places. Half a century's use had made the old instruments as thin as this paper and in the process they had so lost weight that they were but half their original weight; this was about thirty ounces each—which means that about £160 worth of silver has been polished away.

The new trumpets will be worth between £35 and £40 each. They are tuned to an exact E flat. The tuning has had to be tested for absolute accuracy by a scientific gadget called a resonoscope. This passes the note of the trumpet through a cathode ray, and the ray, being projected and held on to a glass dial, appeared in a zigzag line, which showed it was accurate. If sharp, the ray would have sheered off to the left, if flat it would have veered away to the right. After all this and other things are done, the trumpets have to go away to the Assay Office so that every part of them may be "hall-marked."

UNLAWFUL GAMING

Not long ago the proprietors of a club were charged before one of the London magistrates with allowing the club premises to be used for the purpose of unlawful gaming contrary to section so-and-so of the Gaming Houses Act of 1854. The magistrate held that stud poker was not an illegal game and dismissed the "formation." The police appealed to the High Court and there the judges sent the case back to the magistrate with orders to convict. So, unless a yet higher court ultimately—and appropriately—"takes a hand" stud poker is in this country an illegal game.

This particular case turned on the meaning of the act of 1854 and a precedent case of that year (a baccarat case) in which the judge—the famous Hawkins—said "The unlawful games, then, are ace of hearts, Pharaoh, basset, hazard, passage, roulet, every game of dice except backgammon, and every game of cards which is not a game of mere skill; and, I incline to add, every other game of mere chance. Does baccarat come within this category? The description of the game . . . . . satisfies me that it does. It is a game of cards. It is a game of chance; though, as in most other things, experience and judgment may make one player or banker more successful than another, it would be a perversion of words to say that it was in any sense a game of mere skill. It is therefore, in my opinion, an unlawful game within the meaning of the statute."

The court, with regard to stud poker, adopted the words of Hawkins with regard to baccarat and repeated that it would be a perversion of words to say that it—stud poker—was in any sense a game of mere skill.

Which may be so as looked at from the bench but probably not as looked at from the card table.

Anyhow it probably won't make any difference. Whist drives are held all over the country under the most respectable—even ecclesiastical—auspices and they are all illegal.

CONTEMPT OF COURT

Not very often nowadays do we get a really good "popular" case of contempt of court. Most of these cases turn on the indiscreet comment of newspapers on cases pending. The editor usually appears in sack cloth and ashes, apologizes, perhaps pays a fine, and that's that. The contempt is usually exemplified by words rather than deeds. But not always.

The other day a case came before Appeal Court III. An appellant, conducting his own case, asked for a new trial. It was refused. The appellant left the court, apparently resigned. Shortly afterwards he returned and sat down in court. As the two Lord Justices were leaving the court he stood up and hurled tomatoes at their lordships. His aim was untrue ("A pity I wasn't a better shot," he remarked later). One tomato fell on the clerk's table. Another whizzed between the judges' heads through the door as they were leaving, and squashed on the wall. The third, owing to force majeure, he had no chance to deliver. He was sent to Brixton jail for six weeks, but was released by permission of the court for Christmas.

Well, we can always find a precedent in our law.

It is not recorded in the "Year Books" of centuries ago (the ancestors of present day Law Reports) in the quaint Norman-French-English legal language of the time that an offender "Jettait a brickbat at the dit judge"?

Group photograph taken after the recent wedding of the Rev. W. J. Williams, R.N., and Mrs. O. M. Jago at St. Andrew's Church.—*Mina Yuen.*

Medium Loses Case, Spirit Tells Her "Fight On"

7 Women Hold Armchair Seance In Seaside Villa

LEIGH-ON-SEA, ESSEX.

THE spirit of a Red Indian chief recently advised Mrs. M. Bruce, a 48-years-old Leigh-on-Sea widow, to appeal against a judgment for £400 entered against her in the King's Bench Division earlier in the day.

The chief, mentioned as Mrs. Bruce's spirit guide, "Grey Feather," in the action, gave his advice in my presence, while Mrs. Bruce, in a trance, held a sitting of her "circle."

Six middle-aged women were sitting round a blazing fire in a small villa in Leigh-on-Sea.

SURGEON'S COAT

Mrs. Bruce put on a white surgeon's coat and motioned the "circle," to rise and link hands.

The Lord's Prayer was said and Mrs. Bruce, closing her eyes, tightly grasped the hands of the two members next to her.

Rocking gently to and fro she spoke. Her voice, normally high, became a deep-throated rumble. The voice announced that Grey Feather was among the "circle" and asked if there were any questions.

"CAN YOU TELL US?"

Mrs. Barnes, a member of the "Circle," said:

"Can you tell us, Grey Feather, if your medium should appeal against the judgment entered at the King's Bench Division to-day?"

There was a pause, and a long indrawn breath from the medium before the deep voice answered:

"She must be strong, fight hard, and fight on. Help is forthcoming. She must fight."

Mrs. Bruce, with her eyes tightly closed, stood in turn before each member of the "circe" and made passes with her hands. In sentences which were a peculiar mixture of broken and ordinary English she gave advice or "blessed" them.

This over, Mrs. Bruce opened her eyes and sat down heavily in a chair.

"What happened?" she asked.

Eagerly the members of the "circle" told her that "Grey Feather" had advised her to fight on.

Mrs. Bruce was alleged to have obtained £400 from a Miss Dodd who attended her seances. She did not appear in court, but entered a plea that the money was a gift.

In the drawing room of her modest villa, where there is a bust of Grey Feather, she said: "Grey Feather has been my spirit guide for 12 years.

"I have a small income, and I have never made a profit from my Spiritualist activities."

Mrs. Bruce has three children.

The Umbrella Dance

France's latest dance is "La Chamberlaine," in which, as is to be expected, the umbrella plays a big part.

This, is how to do it.

The orchestra strikes up a one-step or tango. A male dancer, umbrella over his left arm, walks alone among the dancers.

He selects the girl with whom he would like to dance. With the umbrella he hooks her partner's arm. The girl at once leaves her partner and begins dancing with him.

The former partner, left alone with the umbrella, in turn looks round for a partner, and so on.

A.R.P. Workers To Get 60/- A Week

All A.R.P. volunteers and auxiliary firemen doing whole-time service in war will receive 60s. a week for men and 40s. for women.

Sir John Anderson, Minister for Civilian Defence, announcing this in the House of Commons recently added:—

"It will be understood that this proposal must be subject to any later decisions of the Government of the day should the occasion for whole-time service arise."

War's Two Worst Terrors Beaten By Scientists!

TWO of war's greatest horrors—death from the air by mustard gas and incendiary bombs—have been broken at last.

Scientists in England and America have discovered chemicals that greatly reduce the power of mustard gas to kill, and of incendiary bombs to set fire easily to property.

Professor Bullard, of Hobart College, New York, has the antidote to mustard gas—dreadful oily liquid that is dropped in bombs upon towns in wartime, or sprayed from aeroplanes.

MUSTARD GAS NOT ONLY KILLS IN ITS GAS FORM. IT EATS THROUGH THE CLOTHES, AND IF ONLY A DROP FALLS UPON YOU, SHOCKING BURNS CAN RESULT.

But now the professor has discovered a chemical that, when soaked into clothing, turns mustard gas in liquid form into a harmless powder.

Wonderful relief indeed! Better, because recently also, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.—world's biggest chemical combine—announced that their experts had found a powder that robs incendiary bombs of much of their terror.

Their powder, dissolved in water and sprayed on to woodwork is designed to prevent fire even when an incendiary bomb bursts fifteen inches away.

Both these discoveries should soon be available to Britain and further important tests of experiments will be made.

First Walk For 7 Years

FOURTEEN - YEAR - OLD Bridget Graveling, of King's Lynn, Norfolk, recently went out for a walk for the first time since she was six and a half years old.

It was pretty, blue-eyed Bridget's first glimpse for seven years of the world outside the walls of a hospital, and there were all sorts of new wonders to see and talk about.

IN PLASTER

Bridget was the victim of a bone disease caused by rheumatism, and for as long as she can remember the whole of the lower part of her body has been encased in plaster of paris.

She had been an inmate of five hospitals before, at the Royal Northern Hospital in Holloway, North London, the surgeons successfully performed a rare operation on the bone of her leg, which she had broken by turning over in bed.

Disease had prevented the bone from developing properly, and this was the cause of the fracture.

Things Bridget had never seen or heard before were Belisha crossings and talking-films.

"I can only dimly remember ever having been to a cinema at all," she said.

"After the talkie was over I was taken by Nurse Coopland, my dearest friend, to meet Tom Mix.

"BRAVE GIRL"

"I was very nervous, but he laughed and shook my hand, and said, 'I'm honoured to meet such a brave little girl. I hope you will get well for good.'

"I had been practising walking for nearly four days when Nurse Coopland asked me if I would like to go to the pictures."

Bridget's parents have never seen her walk since she first entered a hospital seven years ago, but in a few weeks they will come to London to take her back to King's Lynn.

"Whenever anybody mentions the word 'home' I get so excited I can hardly breathe," she said.

Crowd Storms 'Vision Cinema

Crowds waiting admission at the Monseigneur News Theatre, Marble Arch, to which the Boon-Danahar fight was relayed by television recently, suddenly stormed the doors.

About 20 men and women forced their way in and mixed with the audience.

The manager called for aid. More than 50 policemen answered. Only a few of the "gate-crashers" were traced.

The Marble Arch Pavilion and the Tatler News Theatre also screened television relays of the fight.

GUINEA SEATS

At the Marble Arch Pavilion, the excitement was intense and, with all the comfort of the cinema, the audience followed the fight with the verve of ringside spectators.

Women shrieked, men shouted.

As each blow found its mark there were gasps. Loud cheers greeted Danahar's courageous recoveries from counts of nine.

Twice there were technical hitches, but B.B.C. commentator. T. H. Woodroffe, apologised from the ringside for the breakdowns, which were due to the transmitting end, and not to the apparatus at the cinema.

ALWAYS CLEAR

Not once did the audience lose sight of the boxers, and every blow was seen and heard.

The screen measured 200 sq. ft.—the largest in the world. It was eight times as big as the "American Miracle," about which they have been boasting in the United States.

Mr. Isidore Ostrer, chairman of Gaumont-British, who was responsible for the show, said afterwards that they had given a demonstration of what could be done with television in the cinema.

It was the Corporation's intention, he said, to install televisors in all its cinemas throughout the country.

Police Use Plane As Black Maria

For the first time an aeroplane was used as a Black Maria recently when two prisoners were flown from Jersey to Southampton.

The machine was one used on the regular service.

Three Bournemouth C.I.D. officers and the two prisoners were the only passengers.

Taken to Bournemouth and charged with safe-breaking the men will appear before Bournemouth magistrates.

ARRESTED AT LUNCH

The men were arrested while lunching at a Jersey hotel. A third man escaped through a window.

Prisoners and their luggage, which included four large suitcases and a big box, were driven 30 miles in a "Black Maria" to Bournemouth police station from Eastleigh airport.

Police guarded all entrances to the hangar when the change-over from plane to car was made.

Palm Oldest Living Thing

BRISBANE.

The oldest living thing on earth, a giant palm which is believed to be 15,000 years old, has just been replanted by 200 botany students of the University of Cleveland. The tree was uprooted by vandals recently.

Known as "Grandfather Peter," its age was verified in 1912 by Professor Chamberlain, of Chicago, the world authority on the Macrozamia, as these palms are called. He was surprised to find the largest and oldest living specimens in the world growing in their wild and natural state on the Tamborine Mountain in Queensland.

The professor estimated that "Grandfather Peter," the largest of the trees, was 15,000 years old. It stands twenty-five feet high. The others in the grove varied in age from 3,000 to 8,000 years. These palms—they are not strictly speaking trees, are a cross between a fern and palm—grow exceedingly slowly. The fern-like leaves are six to seven feet long, fifteen inches wide, rigid and beautifully green and glossy. The plam bears a huge seed cone, not unlike a pine-apple, and one was found to weigh eighty-five pounds.

Extends Aid For Cancer Victims

LONDON.

A government grant, provided for in Great Britain's new cancer bill, will enable all curable cancer sufferers to avail themselves of modern methods of treatment.

Cancer now causes 70,000 deaths in England yearly, and at present only one case in four which might hopefully be treated is receving attention.

Plans for the campaign will include provision of cancer centres in all large towns, and hospital beds for advanced cases. Surgery radium and X-ray will be available for all. Local authorities will be empowered to pay, when necessary, the travelling expenses of a patient to the nearest centre.

The measure also enables the Minister of Health to lend up to £500,000 to the National Radium Trust for the purpose of radium and equipment.

Glands Restored to Youthful Vigour In 24 Hours

Scientist Explains How New Discovery Makes Men Feel Years Younger

Dr. James Rastelli

An eminent physician, with more than 30 years of experience, after long study and scientific experiments, has announced that the real secret of youth, vigour, energy, and health is to be found in the glands in your body, particularly in the sex glands.

The amazing thing about the discovery of this doctor is the fact that he has perfected a combination of herbs and medicines into simple and easy-to-take tablet or pill form. This discovery, called Vi-Tabs, is tasteless and easy to take, yet it works with amazing speed in acting directly upon the glands, blood, and body within 24 hours. This great discovery is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by any one to bring new youth, vigour, and vitality, and enable you to enjoy the real pleasures of life.

Don't Be a Weak Man

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from loss of vigour, weak memory and body, nervousness, impure blood, sickly skin, depression, and poor sleep. Instead, you merely take this new simple home treatment discovered by an eminent physician. In a few days you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve forces increase. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. Don't be a weak and sickly man and miss the joys and pleasures of life. Put this great discovery to the test and see for yourself that you too can again feel young and participate in the joys and pleasures of life with greater animation and enjoyment than ever before.

Vi-Tabs

Doctor Praises Vi-Tabs

Vi-Tabs has been praised by millions of suffering men and by physicians throughout the world. For instance, Dr. James Rastelli, widely-known scientist and physician, recently stated: "When gland power diminishes it is my observation that the tone of the entire body declines. The memory suffers and energy and vitality are lowered, and there is a marked slowing down in all the body processes and functions. Many scientists are of the opinion that the true secret of youthful vigour and vitality lies in the glands. Based on my years of experience, study, and practice, it is my opinion that the medical formula known as Vi-Tabs represents the most modern and scientific internal treatment of stimulating and invigourating the glands and thus tends to restore youthful vigour and vitality to the body."

Feel Results in 1 Day

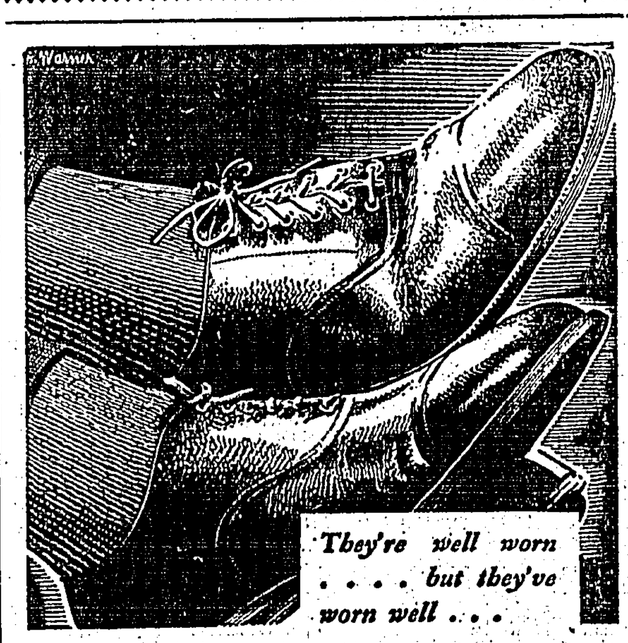
Because Vi-Tabs are scientifically compounded to act directly upon the glands and thus invigourate the blood and reanimate the body, there is no long waiting for results. Most users report an astonishing improvement within 24 hours and that they feel ten years younger within one week. These results have been accomplished time after time in thousands of cases, some of which had almost given up hope of ever being strong, well, and vigourous again.

Results Guaranteed

So outstanding has been the success of Vi-Tabs in restoring youthful animation to men who were old before their time that it is now offered under a positive guarantee to cost nothing unless it is entirely satisfactory in every way. Get Vi-Tabs from your chemist under this written guarantee. It must make you younger, stronger, full of energy and vitality, and able to enjoy the pleasures of life as well as you did when you were in your prime, or you simply return the empty package and the full purchase price will be returned without question or argument. Don't suffer another day from that run-down, old-before-your-time, debilitated condition. Get Vi-Tabs from your chemist today. The guarantee protects you.

Smoke Lloyd's Bondman Tobacco

A BRITISH PRODUCT



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SCHOOL of Motoring Ltd. offers you trial or short or comprehensive courses in motor tuition with European or Chinese Instructors. Phone 20882 or 50800.

WANTED KNOWN.

EUROPEAN LADY, qualified in body massage, is willing to call on clients at their homes, manicure, pedicure. Phone 51040, address 29A Nathan Road, 1st floor, Kowloon.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Closed in, new modern foreign style eight-roomed house, furnished or unfurnished, convertible two families. In beautiful grove trees, overlooking land and sea. Coolest spot, New Territories. Ample ground for poultry, goat dairy, pig farm. Brokers protected. Box 523, "Hongkong Telegraph."

LOST.

LOST small black cocker spaniel dog strayed from 509, The Peak, on 28th March. If found will finder please communicate with Telephone No. 20059.

Exchange At A Glance

SELLING

T.T. London	1s. 2.21/32
Demand	1s. 2.21/32
T.T. Shanghai	176
T.T. Singapore	52½
T.T. Japan	104¾
T.T. India	81⅝
T.T. U.S.A.	29⅞
T.T. Manila	57⅜
T.T. Batavia	53¾
T.T. Bangkok	151⅛
T.T. Saigon	107½
T.T. France	10.77
T.T. Germany	71
T.T. Switzerland	127
T.T. Australia	1/6¼

BUYING

4 m/s L/c London	1/2.31/32
4 m/s D/p do.	1/3
4 m/s L/c U.S.A.	29⅝
4 m/s France	11.10
30 d/s India	83⅛
U.S. Cross rate in Lon.	4.68⅛

Britain's Protest

London, Apr. 2.

Great Britain has expressed sharp displeasure to the Japanese, following Tokyo's official notification of the annexation and occupation of the Spratley Islands.

When a Japanese Embassy official here hesitated at the British Foreign Office to repeat the notification previously given to the British Ambassador in Tokyo, he was told that Britain considers Japan's procedure a strange method of settling the disputed ownership of the Islands.

"A method which cannot commend itself to His Majesty's Government" was the British reply.

The Foreign Office added that Japan's action is bound to further complicate the situation in the Far East, upon which it is understood Britain will shortly enter into consultations with France and possibly the United States.

Although Britain previously also regarded the Islands as their possession and have never formally abandoned that claim, they refrained from challenging French sovereignty there.—*United Press.*

STOCK MARKET REPORT

The Hongkong Stock Exchange official summary issued at 12.30 p.m. Saturday, says:

The market was quiet, with no changes of importance to report.

Buyers

Hongkong Bank $1,340
Union Insurance $455
Douglases $68
H. & S. Hotels $5.40
H.K. Lands $33½
H.K. Tramways $16
China Lights (Old) $8.10
China Lights (New) $5¼
Dairy Farms ex rights $21¼
Entertainments $6¼
H.K. Govt. 3½% Loan ⅛% prem.
Dairy Rights $15¼

Sellers

H.K. & K. Wharves $109½
China Lights (New) $5⅛
H.K. Electrics $50½

Sales

Union Insurance $465
Douglases $69
H.K. Docks $16
Providents $4¾
H. & S. Hotels $5.45/50
H.K. Tramways $16.10
Dairy Farms ex rights $21½
H.K. Govt. 4% Loan 4% prem.
Antamoks Ps. .36
Atoks .32½
Baguio Gold .24
Benguet Consolidated 12.00
Coco Grove .36
Consolidated Mines .003
Demonstrations .14
I. X. L. .55
San Mauricio 1.00
United Paracale .64

The Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of Asia" arrived at Shanghai on Saturday at 3 p.m. and left yesterday at 5.30 a.m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Head Office, No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central, on Saturday, April 22nd, 1939, at 3.00 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1938.

The Transfer Register will be closed from April 10th to 22nd, 1939 inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. Y. TANG,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1939.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Thirty-fourth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building, on Thursday, the 13th April, 1939, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1938.

The Transfer Books Books of the Company will be closed from 29th March to 13th April, 1939, both days inclusive.

DODWELL & COMPANY LIMITED.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1939.

OUR FRIENDS ARE READY TO FIGHT

(Continued from Page 1.)

policy of intimidation or encirclement.

"I concluded an agreement with Britain—the naval pact. It is based on the fervent desire we all possess never to go to war with Britain.

"If this wish no longer exists in England, then the practical condition for this agreement is removed. Germany will be quite content to put up with this view.

The Right To Live

"We are so sure of ourselves because we are so strong, and we are united. He who has no power loses the right to live.

"If they talk in other countries of re-arming now, and say that they will re-arm more and more, then I can only say to those statesmen that they will not weary me.

"I am determined to continue to march along this path, and I am of the conviction that we shall proceed on it more rapidly than the others.

"If someone should really want to measure his strength with ours by force, then the German people are at all times in a position to do this, and I am prepared and determined."—*Reuter.*

Labour To Press For Active Steps

London, Apr. 2.

It is understood that Mr. Arthur Greenwood, who was leading the Labour Party in the House of Commons owing to the illness of Mr. Clement Attlee, will press for active steps to widen the basis of Mr. Chamberlain's declaration of Friday last, in the course of his opening speech in the House of Commons tomorrow, writes "Reuter's" lobby correspondent.

Mr. Chamberlain, who will follow Mr. Greenwood, is expected to deal with this question, besides making a general statement.

The Liberal opposition leader, Sir Archibald Sinclair, Mr. Anthony Eden, Mr. Winston Churchill, and possibly Mr. David Lloyd George, are expected to take part in the debate, which will be closed, Mr. Hugh Dalton and Sir John Simon, winding up for the Labour opposition and the Government respectively.—*Reuter.*

SOVIET REACTION TO BRITAIN'S PLEDGE

(Continued from Page 1.)

and even in England it is actively opposed by an influential group of Conservatives."

"Distrust in British foreign policy can only be overcome when England adopts measures which clearly prove her willingness to combat in an active and determined manner any further advancement of Fascist aggression."—*Trans-Ocean.*

Consequence Of Munich

Moscow, Apr. 2.

Fears that pressure may be applied to Poland to give up the Polish Corridor pervade Soviet opinion of Britain's pledge to Poland.

Official comment in the "Pravda" says that distrust of British policy by the Soviet press is one of the consequences of Munich, when the floodgates of Fascist aggression were thrown open, and a blow dealt to the peace-loving Powers.

"That distrust can only be removed by measures showing on the part of Britain willingness actively to fight against further aggression.—*Reuter.*

PALESTINE DISORDERS

Palm Sunday Service Interrupted

JERUSALEM, Apr. 2.

TWO JEWISH street-sweepers were fired upon in the Jewish quarter of Jerusalem by unknown Arabs to-day, one of the men being severely wounded, and the other but slightly hurt.

A 24-hours curfew was immediately imposed on the entire section of the old city.

Palm Sunday services in the Church of the Redeemer were interrupted.

Numerous actions by Arab irregulars in different parts of Palestine indicate that the intense feeling has by no means subsided.

A Jewish official was fired at near Tulkarem, and the railway station at Kafr Yehoshua, near Haifa was attacked by Arabs, who set fire to the building.

An Arab was shot by British officials in a village near Tiberias during a house-to-house search, and an Arab was also shot in Nazareth.

Sabotage acts are reported from various parts of the country, the oil line being damaged in one region, the telephone lines destroyed along the Jaffa-Lydda highway, and the railway line between Jaffa and Jerusalem being damaged.—*Trans-Ocean.*

H.K. Stock Market

The following quotations were issued on the Hongkong Stock Market this morning:

BANKS	
H.K. Banks $	1,360 b.
H.K. Banks Lon. £	82½ n.
Chartered £	8⅝ n.
Mercantile, A. & B. £	27 n.
Mercantile, C. £	13 n.
East Asia $	80 n.
INSURANCES	
Canton $	220 n.
Union $	455 b.
China Underwriter $	1½ n.
H.K. Fire $	183 n.
SHIPPING	
Douglas $	68 n.
Steamboats $	13 n.
Indo-Chinas, P. $	60 n.
Indo-Chinas, D$	24 n.
Shell Bearers s/-	82/6 n.
Waterboats $	9 n
DOCKS ETC.	
Wharves $	109½ n.
Docks $	16 b and sa.
Providents $	4¾ b.
New Eng. Sh. $	6.70 n.
Sha. Docks, Sh. $	101½ n.
MINING	
Kailan s/-	17/6 n.
Raubs $	8 n.
Venz: Goldfield $	3 n.
Hongkong Mines cts.	4 n.
Antamoks Ps. (x.d.)	.36 sa.
Atoks Ps. (xd.	.32½ sa.
Baguio Gold Ps.	.24 sa.
Benguet Cons. Ps.	12.00 sa.
Coco Grove Ps.	.36 sa.
Con Mines Ps.	.003 sa.
Demonstrations Ps.	.14 sa.
I.X.L. Ps.	.55 sa.
Gumaus Ps.	—
San Mauricio Ps.	1.80 sa.
Suyoc Consul Ps.	—
Paracales Ps.	.64 sa.
LANDS	
Hotels $	5.45 b.
Lands $	33½ b.
Lands 4% deb. $	104 n.
S'hai Lands Sh.$	8½ n.
Humphreys $	8.55 n.
H.K. Realties $	4.40 n.
Chinese Estates $	102 sa.
UTILITIES	
Trams $	16.10 sa.
Peak Trams (old) $	8 n.
Peak Trams (new) $	4 n.
Star Ferries $	67½ n.
Y. Ferries (old) $	24¾ n.
Y. Ferries (new) $	24 n.
China Lights (old) $	8.10 b.
China Lights (new) $	5¼ b.
H.K. Electrics $	57 s.
Macao Electrics $	18¼ n.
Sandakan Lights $	12 n.
Telephones (old) $	23 n.
Telephones (new) $	7¼ n.
Tractions s/-	22/- n.
Tractions (Pref.) s/-	22/6 n.
INDUSTRIAL	
Cald: Macg. (ord.), Sh. $	14 n.
Cald: Macg. (Pre.), Sh. $	13 n.
Canton Ices $	1 n.
Cements $	13¼ n.
H.K. Ropes $	3.60 n.
STORES, &c.	
Dairy Farms (ex. rts.)	21½ b. and sa.
Dairy Farms (rts.) $	15¼ n.
Watsons $ (x.d.)	8.10 n.
Lane Crawfords $	8 n.
Sinceres $	1.80 n.
Wing On (H.K.) $	42 n.
Powell, Ltd. cts.	90 n.
COTTON MILLS	
Ewo Sh. $	10.20 n.
S'hai Cotton Sh. $	104 n.
Zoong Sings, Sh. $	30 n.
Wing On Textiles, Sh. $	40 n.
MISC.	
H.K. Entertainment $	6¼ b.
Constructions, $	1¾ n.
Vibro Piling $	6.30 n.
Ch. Govt. 5% 1925 G.$ Bonds	67% n.
H.K. Govt. 4% Loan	4% prm. b.
H.K. Govt. Loan 3½%	1/8% prm. b.
Marsmans (Lond.) s/-	13/9 n.
Marsmans (H.K.) s/-	5/- n.

INSURANCE CLAIM SENSATION

(Continued from Page 1.)

ance companies interested, namely North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., Yangtse Insurance Co., Commercial Union Assurance Co., the Insurance Co. of North America, and the Taiping Insurance Co.

It is understood that the claims against them totalled $135,000 and that all of them agreed to abide by the decision in the test case.

LAMBERT DUNBAR & CO

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Bldg. 3rd Floor

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APRIL 2, 1939.

THE FOLLOWING IS A CABLE SYNOPSIS OF THE TRADER'S COLUMN IN THIS WEEK'S ISSUE OF BARRON'S WEEKLY:

NEW YORK: APRIL 1 (SATURDAY)

The Trader says that the unloading of stocks has been for domestic account. The first thrust of selling on Thursday came from Paris. Both arbitrage and international investment houses were moderate buyers on Saturday.

It is doubtful whether the market would have collapsed had the early Spring conditions for business been as favourable as indicated a month ago. Barron's Index reveals that there has been no improvement for five months.

The lack of recovery power was equally responsible for the selling as the war scare.

Detroit authorities expect the beginnings of curtailed auomobile operations sometime in April, which is normally the year's peak. April output is estimated at 350,000 units, down 50,000 units from a week ago. The reduction reflects the determination to keep inventories down. Retil sales of major automobiles have been climbing steadily and are now the best since Christmas.

Conservative production programmes in the barometric industries promise to prevent any recurrence of the necessitous inventory liquidation of 1938.

The drop in commodity prices since the beginning of the year has been barely substantial.

We still think that first-quarter earnings, except for oil and textile companies, will compare favourably with 1938, notably for merchandising concerns. Ominous dividend curtailment is unlikely.

A genuine bear market must establish the superiority of cash to equities. Yet, cash is becoming less valuable than at any time for the past two years.

Seasoned stocks are now much more attractive than when industrials were last at the present level at the end of June, 1938.

President Roosevelt' cotton subsidy plan is now apparently discarded.

Canada is imposing a dumping duty on low-priced United States crude oil.

Montgomery Ward's first-quarter net income is expected to equal that of the corresponding period of 1937. Pittsburgh steel operations on Monday are expected to show a decline of three points.

NEW PACIFIC AIR LINES PLANNED

APART FROM the establishment of a North Atlantic airline not later than June this year, Imperial Airways is planning other important developments in the Pacific zones.

These include survey flights from New Zealand to investigate projected commercial services, one of these being the establishment, in due course, of a trans-ocean route across to Canada.

Another new sea route in 1939 will be that crossing the Tasman Sea between Sydney (Australia) and Auckland (New Zealand).

Although all such development work in long distance air travel on Empire air routes promises to be the dominant feature of 1939, much valuable progress is also promised in other directions.

One of these is a general development of facilities on airlines between London and the continent.

New Type Machines

For the impending North Atlantic commercial service, Imperial Airways will be employing four new multi-engined flying boats of a long-range type.

These new aircraft, though generally similar in design to those which flew on the North Atlantic experimental flights of 1937, are capable of carrying heavier loads on non-stop North Atlantic crossings.

Another feature of these new flying boats is that they are equipped for refuelling while in the air.

Final trials will be carried out with a view to adoption of aerial refuelling in connection with this year's ocean crossings, which are expected to begin as soon as the bases on the other side of the Atlantic are ice-free and ready for service.

REACTIONS TO HITLER'S THREAT

(Continued from Page 1.)

of the confusion regarding its broadcast arrangements.—*Reuter.*

Plaintive Denial

The "Sunday Times" says that Hitler plaintively denied he was threatening anybody, and that all he wants is to be left alone.

"In that we are all willing to oblige him if he will leave other people alone. We find no encouragement and no relief of any kind in yesterday's speech. There remains a hope to save peace That hope lies in co-operation, not isolation. If they stand together, the peace-loving Powers are still the strongest."—*Reuter.*

Labour's View

London, Apr. 2.

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, deputy leader of the Opposition, who will be the first speaker in to-morrow's foreign affairs debate in the House of Commons, declared at Bradford to-night that Herr Hitler's utterances yesterday did not show any signs of departure from his settled policy.

He offered no constructive suggestions for the settlement of Europe. His strategy was wrecking the nerve of the smaller European countries, and creating unsettlement in Europe. So long as this strategy continued, the danger of war, which Herr Hitler said he wished to avoid, would continue to exist.—*Reuter.*

COL. BECK'S VISIT TO LONDON

(Continued from Page 1.)

technical, rather than staff matters.—*Reuter.*

Beck Departs

WARSAW, Apr. 2.

The Polish Foreign Minister, Colonel Joseph Beck, departed this afternoon for London.

Colonel Beck was received on Saturday night by President Eduard Moscicki for a lengthy conference at which Marshal Rydz-Smigly and Premier Skladkowski were also present.

Commenting on the visit, Polish papers recall that it was first announced on February 20, but they admit that since that time it has attained unforeseen significance.

The first mention of the Jewish question in connection with the visit was made at the beginning of March, when the Rumanian Foreign Minister, M. Gafencu, declared in Warsaw that Rumania was also interested in Colonel Beck's visit to London, and would support all Polish steps for a solution of this problem.

Colonial Question

According to the original plan, Colonel Beck was also expected to discuss the question of raw materials and colonies, as well as the possibilities of economic co-operation with England.

As a result of the visit of Mr. R. S. Hudson to Warsaw, many financial difficulties had been cleared up, and it is reported that England is willing to grant Poland a credit of £20,000,000 for armaments.

Polish political circles clearly realise that England is making a strong bid for Polish membership in the Anglo-French front, but the Foreign Ministry still maintains that Poland has no intention of deviating from her former policy.

It is denied that the London conferences will result in Poland assuming obligations to England which will exceed those involved in the Franco-Polish alliance.

One newspaper declares that the Beck visit should be regarded as nothing more or less than a normal indication of co-operation between two nations in the wider field of politics.—*Trans-Ocean.*

Craigie Leaves For Shanghai

TOKYO, Apr. 3.—Sir Robert L. Craigie, the British Ambassador to Japan, accompanied by Lady Craigie, sailed from Yokohama on Sunday morning en route to Shanghai.

During his three days' stay in Shanghai, Sir Robert will hold conversations with Sir Archibald Kerr Clark Kerr, the British Ambassador to China, on the Far Eastern situation.—*Domei.*

POST OFFICE.

MAIL FOR CANTON

Registered and Ordinary mail and Parcels (not Insured) will be accepted for Canton and despatched as circumstances permit.

VIA SIBERIA ROUTE

Letters and Postcards for Europe (except Great Britain and Eire) and South America are forwarded "via Siberia" if so superscribed.

OUTWARD MAIL TIMES

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS

From	Per	Due.
Japan and Shanghai	Chenonceaux	April 3.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai—(San Francisco date, 10th March).	Pres. Coolidge	April 3.
Japan and Shanghai	Antenor	April 4.
Haiphong, Pakhoi and Fort Bayard	Kiangsu	April 4.
Australia and Manila	Nellore	April 4.
Straits	Terukuni Maru	April 4.
Straits	Van Heutsz	April 4.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—London date, 29th March.	**Imperial Airways Plane**	**April 5.**
Japan	London Maru	April 5.
Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 29th March.	**Pan American Airways Plane**	**April 5.**
Japan	Shirala	April 6.
Japan	Anyo Maru	April 7.
Haiphong	Canton	April 7.
Shanghai	Conte Verde	April 7.
Canada, U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (Vancouver B.C., date, 18th March).	Emp. of Canada	April 7.
Japan and Shanghai	Husimi Maru	April 7.
Manila	Nagara Maru	April 7.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—London date 1st April.	**Imperial Airways Plane**	**April 8.**
Japan	Alipore	April 9.
Straits	Teiresias	April 10.
Australia and Manila	Changte	April 11.
Shanghai	Glenbeg	April 11.
Saigon	Laos	April 11.
Calcutta and Straits	Santhia	April 11.
Japan	Vitorlock	April 11.
Straits and Manila	Menestheus	April 12.
U.S.A., Honolulu and Japan—(San Francisco date, 18th March).	Pres. Adams	April 13.
U.S.A., Honolulu and Japan—(San Francisco date, 24th March).	Pres. Taft	April 13.
Japan	Rakuyo Maru	April 14.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (San Francisco date, 17th March)	Asama Maru	April 15.
Straits	Diomed	April 15.

OUTWARD MAILS

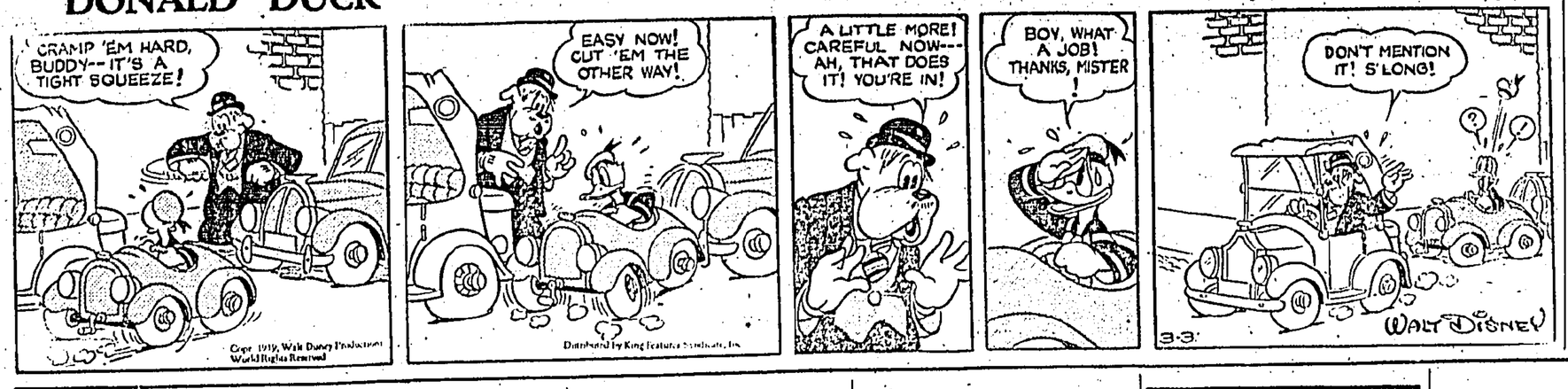
For	Per	Date and Time.
Monday		
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London, 10th April	**Imperial Airways Plane**	**Mon., April 3.**
	K.P.O.	Reg. April, 3, 5 p.m. Ord. April, 3, 5.30 p.m.
	G.P.O.	Reg. April, 3, 5 p.m. Ord. April 3, 7 p.m.
Air Mail for Malaya, Java and Australia by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due Sydney 10th April	**Imperial Airways Plane**	**Mon., April 3.**
	K.P.O.	Reg. April, 3, 5 p.m. Ord. April, 3, 5.30 p.m.
	G.P.O.	Reg. April, 3, 5 p.m. Ord. April 3, 7 p.m.
Manila	Pres. Coolidge	Fri., April 3, 7 p.m.
Tuesday		
Swatow	Szechuen	Tues., Apr. 4, 10.30 a.m.
Batavia and Sourabaya	Tjisalak	Tues., Apr. 4, 10.30 a.m.
Haiphong	Mingsang	Tues., April 4, 1 p.m.
Shanghai and Japan	Terukuni Maru	Tues., Apr. 4, 3.30 p.m.
Parcels only for Straits, Penang, Ceylon, Aden, Egypt, Marseilles and London—due London, 10th May.	Antenor	Tues., Apr. 4. G. P. O. and K. P. O. Parcels, Apr. 4, 5 p.m.
Wednesday		
Foochow via Swatow	Hunan	Wed., Apr. 5, 9.30 a.m.
Swatow	Wosang	Wed., Apr. 5, 10.30 a.m.
Mombasa, Beira, Lourenco Marques, (Parcels and Papers only for South Africa via Durban)	London Maru	Wed., Apr. 5, 2.30 p.m.
Amoy	Tsinan	Wed., Apr. 5, 3.30 p.m.
Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu, and U.S.A. by the "Pan-American Airways Direct Service"—due San Francisco, 12th April.	**Pan American Airways Plane**	**Wed., Apr. 5.**
	K.P.O.	Reg., Apr. 5, 5 p.m. Ord., Apr. 5, 5.30 p.m.
	G.P.O.	Reg., Apr. 5, 5 p.m. Ord., Apr. 6, 7.30 a.m.
Thursday		
Swatow	Kweiyang	Thurs., Apr. 6, 10.30 a.m.
Manila, Saigon, Bangkok, Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar, Lourenco Marques, and (Parcels and Papers only for South Africa via Durban)	Boissevain	Thurs., April 6, 3.30 p.m.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London, 13th April	**Imperial Airways Plane**	**Thurs., April 6.**
	K.P.O.	Reg. April 6, 5 p.m. Ord. April 6, 5.30 p.m.
	G.P.O.	Reg. April 6, 5 p.m. Ord. April 6, 7 p.m.
Air Mail for Malaya, Java and Australia by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due Sydney, 15th April	**Imperial Airways Plane**	**Thurs., April 6.**
	K.P.O.	Reg. April 6, 5 p.m. Ord. April 6, 5.30 p.m.
	G.P.O.	Reg. April 6, 5 p.m. Ord. April 6, 7 p.m.
Swatow	Yatshing	Thurs., April 6, 7 p.m.
Friday		
Swatow	Kwangtung	Fri., Apr. 7, 10.30 a.m
Sandakan	Woolgar	Fri., April 7, 10.30 a.m
Air Mail for "K.L.M. Airways Direct Service"—due Amsterdam, 20th April.	**Husimi Maru**	**Fri., April 7.** **G.P.O. and K.P.O.** Reg. Apr. 7, 11 a.m. Ord. Apr. 7, 11.30 a.m.
Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles,—due Marseilles, 7th April.	Husimi Maru	Fri., Apr. 7. G.P.O. and K.P.O. Reg., Apr. 7, 11.15 a.m. Ord., Apr. 7, Noon
Air Mail for Indo-China, Iran, and France (Paris and Northern Provinces only) by the "Air France Airways Direct Service."	**Air France Plane**	**Fri., Apr. 7.**
	K.P.O.	Reg., Apr. 7, Noon. Ord., Apr. 7, Noon.
	G.P.O.	Reg., Apr. 7, Noon. Ord. Apr. 7, 5 p.m.
Brindisi—due Brindisi, 30th April.	Conte Verde	Fri., Apr. 7, Noon.
Manila	Emp. of Asia	Fri., Apr. 7, Noon.
Saturday		
Shanghai and Japan	Nellore	Sat., Apr. 8, Noon.

Paris, Apr. 2.—The Yankee Clipper, en route from Lisbon to Marseilles, to-day landed at Biscarosse, south-west of Bordeaux, owing to bad weather.—*Reuter.*

The Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of Canada" arrived at Yokohama on Saturday at 6 p.m. and is due at Hongkong next Saturday at 9 a.m.

DONALD DUCK

By Walt Disney



FRESH MUSHROOMS
$2.25 per lb.
Lane, Crawford Limited

OBITUARY

Well-Known Resident Of The Colony

A well-known local resident, Mr. George H. White, died at the Queen Mary Hospital on Saturday after a long illness. He is survived by his mother, who is in England, his wife, formerly Miss Gladys Woolley, and a son Geoffry, who is in Shanghai.

Joining the Kowloon Docks in 1920, the late Mr. White worked there as an engineer draughtsman until 1935, when he joined Dodwell and Company and was transferred to Shanghai. There he remained for some time before returning to Hongkong.

The funeral service, conducted by the Rev. J. R. Higgs, was held in the chapel of the Protestant Cemetery, Happy Valley, yesterday. The remains were later taken to Sookunpoo for cremation.

The chief mourner at the funeral was the widow supported by Mrs. G. A. White, Mrs. W. H. Woolley, Mr. W. J. Woolley, and Mr. F. J. Herridge. The pall bearers were Messrs. J. C. Brown, A. E. P. Guest, D. Anderson, J. S. Howell, J. B. O. Sturgeon, and Chief Inspector W. R. Chester-Woods.

Apart from the chief mourners, those present at the funeral included the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Mrs. J. B. O. Sturgeon, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Ramsay, Mrs. A. E. P. Guest, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Fincher, Mrs. A. White, Mrs. A. W. Bliss, Mrs. C. E. Millard, Messrs. R. K. Valentine, P. Polson, R. R. W. Ashby, C. Maberly, J. G. Gomez, T. L. Knight, R. Hall, A. Pearson, K. R. Macaskill, W. Greig, W. R. Forsyth, S. Gray, G. N. Mitchell, R. Morrison, O. F. Hamilton, E. Abraham, E. H. P. White, W. Tillery, W. Elliott, Fung Cheung, and Master W. Cullen.

Floral tributes which rested on top of the coffin were from "Mother", "Jim, Jess and Joyce", "Kid and Geoff", and "Dodwell and Company".

Wreaths were also sent by "Fred, Bert", "Pat, Don and Stott", "Chester and Elsie", "May and Bertie", "Brownie and Samy", "Kathelcen and Owen", "Marjorie and Pat", "Marjorie, Mick and Bell", "Margaret and Billy", "Charlie and Victor":

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley H. Dodwell, Mrs. V. L. Mitchell and family, D. H. Knox, Miss J. Ahwee, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hynes and family, Mr. and Mrs. S. Gray and Jean, Norman and Jack Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. R. Perry, T. L. Knight and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. Snary, George H. White (s.s. Kutsang', Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bond, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Valentine, L. Gardner and sons and all at Patricroft, D. M. Denholm, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Howell, W. Hirst, E. F. Fincher, A. W. Salter, J. P. Ulderup, Mr. and Mrs. A. Y. Calamel, Mr. and Mrs. P. Polson, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. W. Ashby, A. L. Benn, Hamilton, Mrs. Garrod, Eileen and John, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Duncan and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. Read, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Bolton and family, Mrs. A. White, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Everest and family, Mrs. A. Hopwar, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Cray, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fraser, W. Chain, Capt. and Mrs. H. Fantham, Shirley and Daird Fantham, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. A. Watson, A. M. G. Phillipens, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Martin and Reginald, Mrs. F. Cole and family, Ronnie Brookes, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Clemo, Capt. and Mrs. James Modie, Capt. and Nan R. Fairley, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Gilroy;

The Staff of Dodwell and Co., Ltd.; the staff of Dodwell and Co., Ltd., Shanghai; Dodwell's Motor Department; Dodwell's Wanchai Service Station; Members of the Kowloon Dock Recreation Club.

JOSEPH A. COONEY

First Class Stoker Accorded Full Naval Honours

Full naval honours were accorded to Joseph Arthur Cooney, 1st. Class Stoker of H.M.S. Medway, who died at the Royal Naval Hospital on April 1, age 20 years.

Among those present at the funeral were Captain Barry, Commander Murray-Smith, Engineer Commander Frew, a detachment from other ships in port, and also a detachment from the French cruiser, Lamotte Piquette.

Three volleys were fired by a firing party from the Medway, and the Last Post was sounded after the burial service.

Floral tributes were received from The Commander-in-Chief, Officers and men of H.M. Ships of the China Station at Hongkong; Captain and Officers, H.M.S. Medway; Commander and Warrant Officers, H.M.S. Medway; Men of H.M.S. Medway and 4th Flotilla; Officers and Men of the Lamotte Piquette; Medway Quarterdeck Football Team; Starboard Watch Football Team; Port Watch Football Team; His Mess Mates; The 20, 22, 24, 26, and 28 Mess, H.M.S. Medway; Chief Stokers and Mechanicians; Depot Ship E.R.A's; and others.

CARDINAL SBARRETTI

Sub-Dean of The Sacred College

Rome, Apr. 1.

The death is announced of Cardinal Donato Sbarretti, Bishop of Sabina and Poggio Mirteto, and Sub-dean of the Sacred College, at the age of 82. —*Reuter*

Cardinal Donato Sbarretti, suburbicarian Bishop of Sabina, and Secretary of the Congregation of the Holy Office, was born at Monterranco (Spoleto) on November 12, 1850.

On being ordained to the priesthood, he immediately entered into the diplomatic servce of the Vatican, being at once sent to the United States as auditor to the Apostolic Delegation there.

On January 9, 1900, Pope Leon XII nominated Monsignor Sbarretti as bishop of Avana, a title he held for about two years. In the latter part of 1901, he was created Titular Archbishop of Ifeso and nominated Apostolic Delegate to Canada.

His Eminence was recalled to Rome in 1914, to assume the important post of Assessor of the Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office, an office which he held until December 4, 1916, when Pope Benedict XV created him Cardinal.

From 1919 until 1929, Cardinal Sbarretti was prefect of the Congregation of the Council. In 1930, Pope Pius XI appointed him to the directorate of the Congregation of the Supreme Tribunal of the Holy Office, with the title of secretary.

China

Moscow To Chungking By Air

Chungking, Apr. 1.

After having successfully blazed a 2,500-kilometre trail, sections of which were over some of China's most difficult orographical heights, the giant tri-motored plane Lanchow returned to Chungkiang from Hami this afternoon.

It is expected that a regular air mail and passenger service between the wartime capital and the east Sinkiang metropolis will be inaugurated shortly.

At Hami the line will be connected with the air-route of the Sino-Soviet line, with which passengers and mails will be exchanged.

The Lanchow took off from Hami in its return journey and arrived at Liangchow on the Kansu-Ninghsia border yesterday. After stopping over there for the night, it resumed its flight this morning, making brief stops and picking up passengers and mails at Lanchow and Sian, and reached Chungking at 1.40 p.m.

According to tentative plans, the Chungking-Hami service will be on a weekly basis. Four stations, aside from the terminal stations at Chungking and Hami, will be set up along the route, at Sian, Lanchow, Liangchow and Suchow.

The Lanchow, it will be remembered, started its trail-blazing journey to Hami some time ago. At Hami it stayed for several days, surveying conditions and making necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the new service.—*Central News.*

TRAIL OF OIL

Shopbreakers Traced And Arrested

Breaking into a grocer's shop in Po Kong Village in the early hours of Friday morning, two men stole a quantity of eggs and about 100 catties of groundnut oil.

A foki of the shop woke up about 4.30 a.m. and on entering the kitchen discovered that a barrel of nut oil had been prised open.

The police were notified, and a trail of oil drops were followed from the shop to a hut in the village, where two men were found asleep, while the stolen goods were found concealed in the hut.

The two, Lo Chun, 30, and Lo Fat, 37, were charged with breaking and entering the Tai Loong Rice Shop when they appeared before Mr. E. Himsworth at the Kowloon Magistracy on Saturday, and were sentenced to four and three months' hard labour respectively. First defendant received four months as he had a previous conviction.

Det.-Sergeant C. Downman prosecuted.

HEAVY DAMAGE IN SQUALL

Two Yachts Upset In Harbour

Five Europeans, including a woman, were thrown into the harbour, junks were damaged and capsized, and cargo lost to the value of $9,477, during the sudden squall about 1 p.m., yesterday. The Europeans involved were Mr. B. Joffe, of the China Light and Power Co., Ltd., Mr. Peter Legden, Mr. Leo Benuch, Mr. Millington, and Miss Jefferies.

Accompanied by Mr. Legden and Mr. Benuch, Mr. Joffe was sailing in the yacht Artema near Stonecutter's Island, when the squall, which had been threatening for sometime, broke. Through the strong wind and driving rain that made every slight movement of the boat precarious, Mr. Joffe and his companions sighted an overturned boat with two Europeans, Mr. Millington and Miss Jefferies, clinging to it.

Experiencing much difficulty, Mr. Joffe and his companions manoeuvred the Artema to effect a rescue, but the violent wind and waves gained the upper hand and Mr. Joffe and his friends were also thrown into the harbour when their own boat capsized.

For one and half hours the Europeans clinging on to their submerged boats waiting for help, and a rescue was finally affected by the steam launch Kwong On which passed close by. The crew of the launch took the Europeans aboard, righted the two overturned boats and towed them to Laichikok.

None of the Europeans were injured and when they reported the accidents to the Water Police Station they spoke well of the way the crew of the Kwong On had rescued and treated them. Mr. Joffe also reported the loss of $22 in consequence of his immersion.

Many Junks Damaged

Up to 10 p.m. yesterday, no fewer than nine reports were received at the Water Police Station concerning the damage and capsizing of junks and near-loss of lives as a result of the squall.

The reports revealed that $9,477 worth of cargo had been lost or damaged.

—Cheung-Yung-mui—reported that her boat was lying alongside the seawall in Whitty Street when the squall began. The boat carried a cargo of 37 piculs of scrap iron kept in sacks which fell overboard when the wind dashed the boat against the praya wall. The scrap iron was valued at $800. The boat was valued at $400.

Also in the vicinity of Whitty Street, another boat, the mistress of which was Chau Sam, lost 400 bags of rice, worth $4,000, as a result of the storm. In the same locality a junk lost 300 bags of rice, valued at $2,700. Seventeen bales of paper were damaged to the extent of $1,700, and three bags of paper, valued at $300, were lost when another cargo boat collided with the praya wall.

Three lighters, moored at Kennedy Town and carrying together 2,200 bags of rice, also suffered in the squall and 300 bags of rice, valued at $3,300, fell into the sea.

The crew of a cargo boat out at Fuk Kin Toi, near Junk Bay, nearly lost their lives when the boat overturned with a load of pigs, potatoes, pickles and other goods. The men had to hang on the capsized boat for four hours before help came to them through the steam launch Sam Tat.

Foggy conditions prevailed in the locality and if the Sam Tat had not passed close by the crew of the junk might well have lost their lives when the overturned junk drifted to the open sea.

Chau Pun-fat, master of the junk, reported that the boat was worth $300 and the cargo $277.

ADMIRAL LE BIGOT

French Naval Commander Arrives in Colony

The French Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Le Bigot, paid a visit to Flagstaff House on Saturday, where he was received by a Guard of Honour drawn from the Royal Scots. H.E. the G.O.C., Major General A. E. Grasett and Mrs. Grasett, greeted the distinguished visitor, whose call here will probably be his last in his present appointment. He is to hand over his command to his successor, Vice-Admiral Lecoux, at Shanghai on April 14.

The Lamotte-Piquet, the flagship cruiser in which the Admiral arrived, saluted the country with 21 guns on Saturday. After being delayed one day by fog, she entered the harbour and later went to dry dock for annual overhaul.

Belgium

Dramatic Turn In The Elections

Brussels, Apr. 2.

A dramatic incident connected with the general election which is proceeding to-day was the announcement that M. Martens has resigned from the Medical Academy.

It was the appointment of M. Martens to the Academy which caused the present Cabinet crisis. Liberals and powerful ex-servicemen's organisations protested against the appointment on the ground that M. Martens had been sentenced to death after the war on a charge of having co-operated with the German invaders.

Recent events in Central Europe have given significance to the elections. The three main parties, Catholics, Liberals and Socialists, are fighting on the programme for a United Belgium with a stable Government. Present forecasts are that there will be little change in the state of the parties.—*Reuter Special.*

RESERVES RIGHT TO NEGOTIATE DIRECT

(Continued from Page 7.)

my telegram of December 29, 1938. It has pained me greatly at that very critical moment to leave the capital. Even much more painful had it been for me to leave the country. But I left the country to show that if my proposals were accepted, personal considerations did not enter the matter. Secondly, I hear that the National Government is trying hard to bring about international mediation. Thirdly, should the National Government let the present impasse drag on without coming to a definite decision, I may return, even though I may have gone abroad.

I cannot tell whether and when I will share Dr. Tseng's fate. Should I die, I hope my compatriots will re-read these lines, and clearly understand that my policy is the road that will lead China to her salvation, secure permanent peace in the Orient and in the world generally. Though my suggestions may not be acceptable to Chungking to-day, the time will certainly come when the entire Chinese nation as well as the people of Japan will welcome my proposals, and I will have no regrets.

Hanoi Precautions

Hanoi, Mar. 31.

It has definitely been established that Wang Ching-wei is still staying at his original retreat in Hanoi under the strictest police guard following the recent murderous attack on Tseng Chung-ming, Wang's Secretary, by Chinese assassins. With the progress of the examination of the arrested terrorists, the assassins were understood to have deliberately chosen Tseng as their first victim instead of mistaking him for Wang.

It is understood that the terrorists have resorted to the violent measures in an attempt to discourage advocates of the so-called pacifist faction of which Wang is believedly the moving spirit.

In view of the Tseng Chung-ming affair, the French authorities, with the co-operation of French consular officials in various parts of China, have decided to maintain a discreet attitude in admitting Chinese into French Indo-China hereafter.

It is understood that granting of passports to Chinese wishing to come to Indo-China will be preceded by strict inquiries into the careers and personal circumstances of the applicants. The weapons used by the culprits in the recent attack were brought from abroad. The French authorities will hence maintain a stricter inspection of the belongings and luggage of Chinese travellers.—*Domei.*

Social Items

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the following to be Public Vaccinators: Miss Lam Wai-ching, Miss Chung Pik-ha and Miss Chan Mai-yin.

* * *

Mrs. R. B. Wood, of Wongneichong Road, Happy Valley, had to have one of her fingers amputated at the Queen Mary Hospital on Friday, after she had caught it in the door of a car.

* * *

"Under the Seven Seas, all Men are Brothers" is the title of an address to be given to the Peace Pledge Union by Mr. Percy Chen next Wednesday. The meeting will take place as usual at the Challenge Bookshop, at 5.30 p.m.

* * *

Mr. A. B. Raworth, General Manager of the General Electric Company of China, and Mrs. Raworth, arrived from Shanghai by the Potsdam.

A Look Through The "Telegraph"

50 YEARS AGO

April 3, 1889.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIPTION CAPITAL .. $2,500,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 1,250,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. BELL-IRVING, Chairman, Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman, Mr. E. A. SOLOMON, Mr. J. S. MOSES, Mr. S. C. MICHAELSEN, Mr. G. E. NOBLE, Mr. LEE SING, Mr. POON PONG.

The objects for which this Company is formed are to transact in the Colony of Hongkong and its dependencies the purchase and sale of Property, to advance monies on Mortgage, to undertake the Management and Agency of Estates, and generally to carry on any business in connection with Landed Property.

The fullest information can be had on application at the Company's Offices, No. 7, Queen's Road Central.

ALEXANDER LEVY,
Secretary (Pro. tem.)
Victoria Buildings.

25 YEARS AGO

April 3, 1914.

A paragraph in our columns yesterday remarked the appearance of gharries in Kowloon. They deserve further notice. We tried one last evening and were greatly relieved in our mind when we read the announcement, inside the gharry, "tame horses and neatly carriages ready for hire." It is comforting to know that the new company has not selected wild horses to go between the shafts. Ours was quite tame—tame almost to intelligence, for it knew where we wanted to go better than did the driver when it came to one turning. Seriously, however, the gharry is not unwelcome. If it manages to give these rickshaw coolies something of a fright and so reduces their insolence in some degree, it will do a fine bit of work.

* * *

At the annual dinner of the Institution of Naval Architects, the Japanese Ambassador replied to the toast of "Our Guests." He said Japan was trying to emulate Britain in safeguarding her national interests. Peace was indispensable to civilisation, and it was Japan's firm purpose and hope, with England's co-operation, to be able to realise ideal peace for many generations.

10 YEARS AGO

April 3, 1929.

The Central Government forces are still advancing rapidly up river, while the attack from the West on Hankow is progressing, Hanchwanhsien on the Han River having fallen to the Government troops.

* * *

Sir Austen Chamberlain, who is spending the Easter vacation in Italy, to-day met Signor Mussolini, the Italian Dictator.

Afterwards a semi-official communique was issued regarding the purpose of the meeting. It says that in the course of a long discussion, which was characterised by the cordial personal friendship uniting the two statesmen, Sir Austen Chamberlain and Signor Mussolini re-affirmed the warmth of Anglo-Italian friendship and placed on record the harmony of the views of both Governments in relation to important political questions, which have interest to both countries.

5 YEARS AGO

April 3, 1934.

A band of pipers, playing a Scottish marching tune, led the first contingent of men to resume work on the giant Cunarder known at present as No. 534, to the building yard of Messrs. John Brown and Company at Clydebank this morning.

It was a notable day on Clydebank for no work has been done on the great Cunarder for over two years. To-day only 400 men began work, but the numbers will steadily increase until in a few weeks 6,000 men will be employed on her. At present the shell is complete except for the stern and it is hoped that the vessel will be ready for launching in the autumn. In preparation for that event, £35,000 has been spent in widening and deepening the Clyde.

The vessel will have a tonnage of 73,000 and will be the largest and probably the fastest in the world. The resumption of work follows the passing of the legislation empowering the Government to advance up to £9½ millions to Cunard-White Star Merger Company. (534 is now the Queen Mary. —Ed.)

Singapore Sailor Seeks Bride

London.

A LONELY Singapore sailor who asked Jarrow's mayor, Mr. Alfred Rennie, to find him a girl who would write to him "with a view to matrimony," will shortly receive offers of marriage from six girls.

Whether or not gentlemen prefer blondes the sailor declared that he had no fixed views on hair colour.

The six girls, who have written in confidence to the mayor, are all willing to marry the lonely sailor—"if he is attracting and worthy of a Jarrow girl's love."

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H.K.T.

12.0-12.20 p.m. Relay of Service of Intercession from St. John's Cathedral.

12.30 Gilbert and Sullivan Excerpts. "The Gondoliers"—We're Called Gondolieri . . . Derek Oldham, George Baker and Chorus; Are You Peeping? . . . S. Gordon, B. Elburn, D. Oldham, G. Baker, W. Lawson, A. Davies and Chorus. "The Mikado"—Here Is Beauty . . . B. Lewis and H. A. Lytton; For He's Gone And Married Yum-Yum . . . A. Davies, H. A. Lytton, D. Oldham, E. Griffin, B. Elburn, L. Sheffield, G. Baker and Chorus; Alone, And Yet Alive . . . Bertha Lewis (Contralto); On A Tree . . . Henry A. Lytton (Baritone). "Iolanthe"—When All Night Long . . . Sydney Granville (Bass). "Patience"—When I first put this Uniform On . . . Darrell Fancourt and Chorus of Dragoons with Orch.; In A Doleful Train; Now, Is Not This Ridiculous . . . N. Brierciiffe, G. Baker, M. Eyre and Chorus of Girls.

1.0 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 New Dance Music. Fox-Trots—Garden Of The Moon (from the film); Love Is Where You Find It (film 'Garden of the Moon') . . . Jimmy Dorsey & His Orchestra; Tangos—La Maleva; Vieja Amiga . . . Orchestra Tipica Francisco Canaro. Fox-Trot—J'ai Ta Main; One-Step—Y A D'La Joie . . . Charles Trenet & His Orchestra. Tango—Hours And Days . . . Eugen Wolff and His Orchestra. Fox-Trots—Siboney; Adios . . . Madriguera & His Orchestra with Vocal Refrain.

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.40 B.B.C. Recording—"The Old Contemptibles" Part I. The Record of the British Expeditionary Force from Mons to Ypres, between August and November, 1914, by Beatrix Brice. Produced by Felix Felton and Val Gielgud.

2.15 Close down.

6.0 "For The Children". Singing Games For Young Children: Intro—Goodmorning Merry Sunshine; Alphabet Song; Mulberry Bush; Baa-baa Black Sheep; Hickory Dickory Dock; Ding Dong Bell; Ten Little Indians; The Farmer in the Dell; Georgie Porgie; Hey Diddle Diddle; Pop goes the Weasel; A-B-C Tumble down D.

London Bridge is Falling Down; Mary had a Little Lamb; Mistress Mary Quite Contrary; Now I Lay Me Down to Sleep; Pat-a-Cake; Peas Porridge Hot; Polly put the Kettle On; Rock-a-bye Baby; Ring around a Rosie; See-saw Margery Daw; Simple Simon; Sing a Song of Sixpence; Three Blind Mice; Three Little Kittens; To Market to Market; Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star . . . Harry Sosnik & His Orchestra.

Studio—Serial Story

You Didn't Oughta Do Such Things (film 'Big Fella') . . . Paul Robeson (Bass) with Orchestra. Lullaby (Brahms) . . . Elisabeth Schumann (Soprano) with Orchestra.

6.30 Closing local Stock Quotations.

6.32 Raie da Costa at the Piano.

"Music In The Air"—Medley (Hammerstein and Kern); "One Hour With You"—Medley (Whiting and Straus).

6.45 London Relay—Music-Hall. Mr. Murgatroyd and Mr. Winterbottom (Two Minds with not a Single Thought); The Orchestra conducted by Charles Shadwell. Presented by John Sharman.

7.45 Military Band Music. Hungarian Fantasy (Figedy) . . . Band of The Royal Hungarian "Maria Theresia" Regiment conducted by Alexander Figedy. Sousa Marches On: Intro—Wolverine; Invincible Eagle; Sabre and Spurs; Thunderer; Semper Fidelis; Hands Across the Sea; High School Cadets; Crusader . . . Regimental Band of H.M. Grenadier Guards cond. by Major George Miller.

8.0 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 Schubert—"Unfinished" Symphony and other compositions. Symphony No. 8 In B Minor ("Unfinished") . . . Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra cond. by Bruno Walter: Die Forelle, Op. 32 . . . . . Kirsten Flagstad (Soprano) with Piano accomp. by Edwin McArthur. Moment Musicale In A Flat Major, Op. 94, No. 6 . . . Wilhelm Backhaus (Piano). Rondo (from 'Sonata in D Major'), Op. 53 . . . Joseph Szigeti (Violin) with Nikita de Magaloff at the Piano. The Erl King, Op. 1 . . . Alexander Kipnis (Bass) with Gerald Moore at the Piano. Marche Militaire . . . San Francisco Symphony Orchestra cond. by Alfred Hertz.

8.45 London Relay—'Edna's Fruit Hat'. A romance by John Pudney, author of 'Uncle Arthur' and 'Ethel and her Engine'. Characters in order of speaking; Fanny; Ruth; Clara; George 1st Neighbour; 2nd Neighbour; Edna; Mrs. Gussett; the Lawyer. Production by Leslie Stokes.

9.15 London Relay—The News.

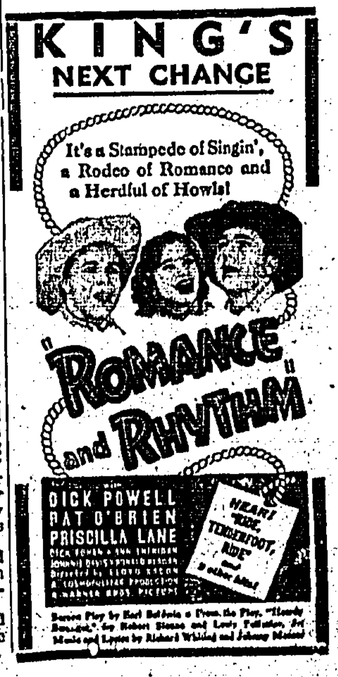
9.30 London Relay—'The Song Reporter' Ian Stewart.

9.45 London Relay—Sports News and Market Notes.

9.50 A programme of Dance Music. Fox-Trots—I Must See Annie Tonight; Brother Bill . . . Brian Lawrance and His Lansdowne Orchestra with Vocal Chorus. Fox-Trot—Rose Marie (from the film) . . . Roy Fox & His Orchestra. Bolero—Tendre Bolero; Rumba—Mario La O . . . Lecuona Cuban Boys with Vocal Chorus. Fox-Trots—Have You Anything On To-night, Matilda Darling? Le Touquet . . . Billy Cotton and His Band with Vocal Chorus. Waltzes—Neapolitan Nights; Midnight Waltz . . . Gino Bordin and His Hawaiians. Fox-Trots—Moon Glow; Nobody's Sweetheart . . . Joe Daniels and His Hot Shots in "Drumnasticks". Tangos—Tango Medley: Intro — Tango Melodique; Arana de la Noche; Tango des Boses; Madame, You're Lovely; Jealousy; Adios Muchachas . . . Mantovani and His Tipica Orchestra.

10.30 London Relay—'In Town To-night'. Introducing personalities from every walk of life in interviews with Lionel Gamlin, flashes from the news of the week, and "Standing on the Corner' (Michael Standing interviews the 'Man in the Street'). Edited and produced by C. F. Meehan.

11.0 Close down.



STATION DRAMA

Stabbing Incident At Police Quarters

As Detective Sub-Inspector R. Cunningham, a Sergeant and a reporter of the *S. C. M. Post* were talking in the charge room of the Water Police Station last night, there was a sudden commotion and the blast of a police whistle just outside the room.

There was a dash for the door and D. S. I. Cunningham gave chase to an elderly Chinese whom he overtook and arrested in the compound of the Station. The man was taken to the charge room with a bleeding gash above his left eye, and closely following him was his son, a stoker attached to the Station, with a nasty cut on his left wrist. On the elderly man's person was found a curious knife with a curved blade.

It appeared that the old man had come to the Station to ask his son for 10 cents, and when that was refused him he attacked the lad.

The old man tried to escape, and in so doing fell down a flight of stone steps and hurt himself.

The Sun Attacks HERE

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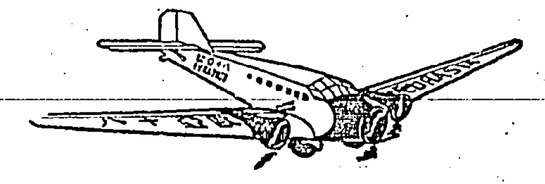

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Every Wed. & Fri. . . . . from Chungking to Chengtu and return
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Every Wed. & Fri. . . . . from Kunming to Hanoi

Kunming-Chengtu-Sian-Lanchow Line
Every Thu. & Sat. from Kunming to Lanchow via Chengtu & Sian
Every Sun. & Fri. from Lanchow to Kunming via Sian & Chengtu

Lanchow-Ninshia Line
Every Fri. from Lanchow to Ninshia and return

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We have often heard Hongkong residents say they would like an economical car with top gear performance—one that had plenty of room for five people and plenty of eye-appeal.

Such a car is—The Studebaker Champion—due in Hongkong middle April.

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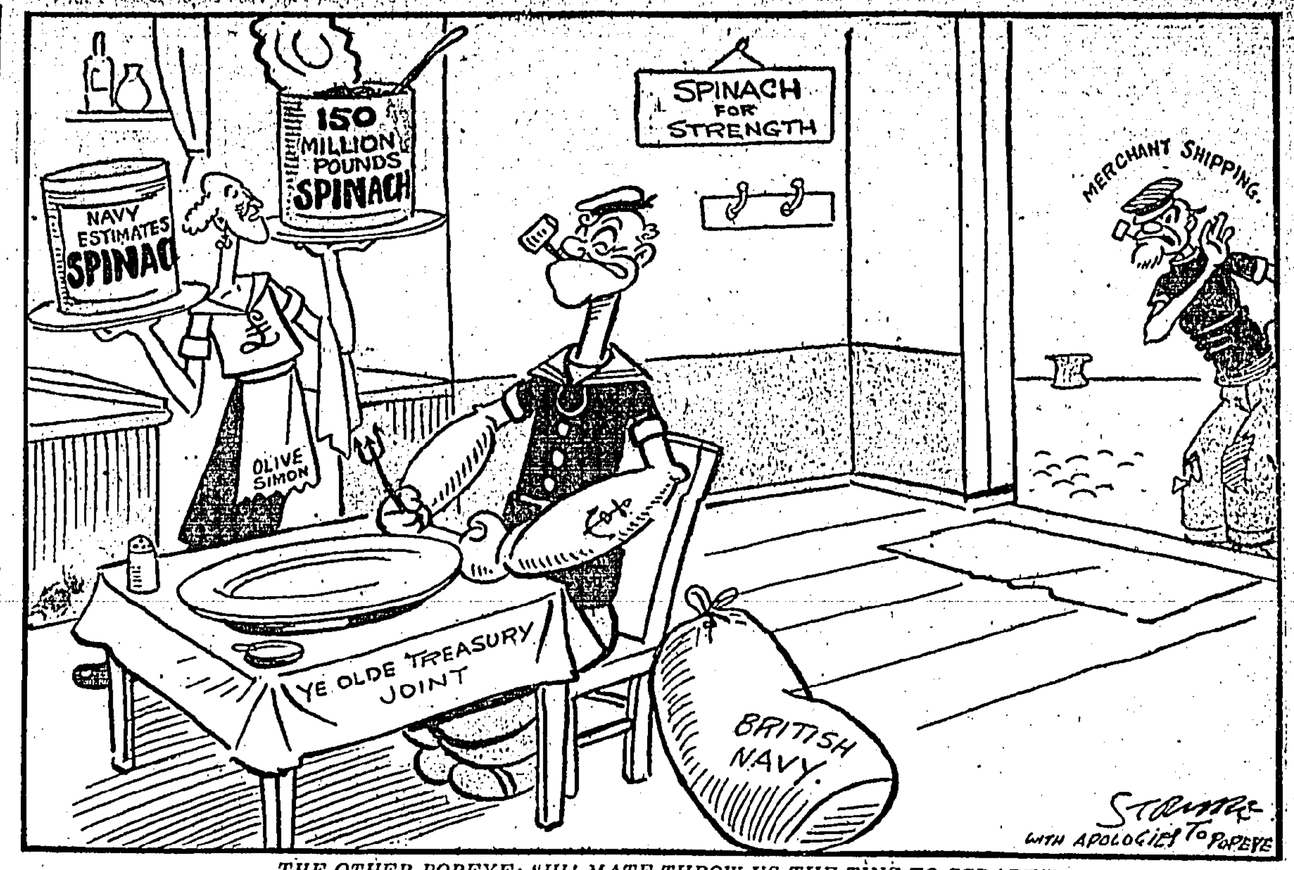


THE OTHER POPEYE: "HI! MATE, THROW US THE TINS TO SCRAPE!"

The Hongkong Telegraph.
Wyndham St., Hongkong
'Phone 26615
April 3, 1939

Gangsterism

THE British troops in Palestine are up against two hostile forces. One is the Arab rebellion. The other is what the War Office in an official statement recently called a "campaign of lying and exaggerated propaganda" directed against them by "persons and organisations unfriendly to this country."

First came a complete exoneration for the conduct of British officers and men. "The character of the British soldier is too well known to need vindication." That tribute will be supported not only by his own countrymen but by the people of every land to which he has been sent, as well as by his opponents in the field.

The Forces in Palestine are not fighting a normal enemy. They are working to suppress gangsterism on a national scale. Against them are ranged not more than 1,000 to 1,500 permanent active rebels. But these form only the nucleus of armed gangs, brought together often by terrorism and intimidation.

These bodies form, fight, and scatter—then reappear elsewhere. Their leaders quarrel among themselves. Rebels and peaceful citizens are "inextricably mixed." Every village, every house almost, must be suspected of harbouring—willingly or unwillingly—armed terrorists.

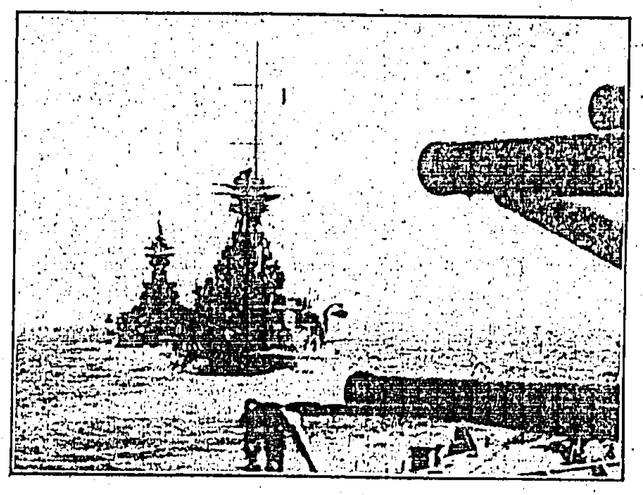
British soldiers are subject to the most cowardly forms of attack. Their enemies are the lurking ambusher, the sniper, the gunman who fires in the dark. It is heartbreaking work for trained fighting men, yet they are facing it with discipline and courage.

In the words of the official statement, there is "no alternative" to military action. Murder and outrage must be suppressed if order is to be restored to the country, and innocent civilians are to be allowed to live their lives in peace.

The only possible method is a patient system of "check and search." The means adopted to comb out rebels are well known to the inhabitants, and those who are caught in the machine have only themselves to blame.

Kid-glove methods are useless against organised criminals, but it is possible to temper severity with reason. That is being done in Palestine.

Why Britain Builds Big Ships



by
CAPT. B. ACWORTH
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THE LAUNCHING last month, of the new battleship King George V. was a first-class naval occasion.

She was the first battleship to take the water since 1925, when H.M. ships Nelson and Rodney were launched, and she is the first of the five new battleships now under construction to commission.

Though details of her design are secret, it is understood that she and her sister ships will be of 35,000 tons displacement, 30 knots speed, and mounting 14-inch guns, heavy anti-aircraft batteries and 13,000 tons of armour.

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TWO FURTHER battleships, reported to be of 40,000 tons, to meet suspected increases in the tonnage of new Japanese battleships, were voted in the 1938 estimates, but these two ships have not yet apparently been ordered, a fact which may indicate doubts as to Japanese intentions, if not as to the desirability of building battleships of such great individual tonnage and cost.

But the launch of the King George V, is more than an important incident in Britain's rearmament programme; she is a symbol in the minds of naval officers and men, and of the general public, of the awakening of Britain from her maritime sleep.

Though throughout Britain's history sea power has proved her salvation, and though after every major war England has forgotten its lesson, seldom, if ever, has the country allowed itself to sink to such a dangerous points of naval unpreparedness as prevailed in 1935, a year in which the country came within an ace of what might have proved another world war.

Taking twenty years as the under-age limit of modern warships the under-age fleet of 1914 consisted of 79 battleships, 96 cruisers, 186 destroyers and 97 submarines.

In 1935, with the world in a highly disturbed state, in the East as well as the West, and with two of Britain's old allies as potential opponents, the under-age fleet had destroyers and 52 submarines, and even this shrunken fleet included many new ships still under construction and old ships undergoing reconstruction. Furthermore, the fleet was short of personnel and of essential stores.

BUT THAT is past history; what of the present?

The building programme in hand has as yet not greatly increased strength in ships over the 1935 position, though there is some improvement in cruisers and destroyers, and a great improvement in personnel and stores. The present British and French fleets combined are, it is true, superior to any possible European combination in their major units.

At the present moment the British and French fleets combined include 25 battleships and 112 cruisers.

In the case of these heavier ships, therefore, it is clearly possible to divide the combined fleet, and to institute an effective blockade in the North Sea and Mediterranean.

But in the absence of a sufficient number of convoy escort vessels British merchant ships are still insecure against submarine action in home waters and in the Mediterranean, and, indeed, in the seas and oceans of the world, in view of the great submarine fleets of other European nations.

✧ ✧ ✧

IF, HOWEVER, the Japanese Navy is included in a possibly hostile combination, the completion of a part of the re-armament programme must be awaited before Britain can regard herself as secure, and a great deal more than the present building programme if she wishes to be independent through her own sea supremacy.

During the next two years the Navy will be strengthened by two battleships, 24 destroyers, 14 submarines, four escort vessels and four large aircraft carriers.

By 1942, with the new battleships (including the two which, as recently announced, are part of the 1939 programme) coming into commission, and the completion of a large programme of other new construction to be laid down during this and next year, the nation may expect to be prepared at sea against any conceivable attack.

But if the launching of the King George V is a symbol of the restoration of visible sea power, still more does it symbolise the re-birth of the national maritime spirit, and of the enthusiasm and keenness of the officers and seamen who man the fleet.

✧ ✧ ✧

NO LONGER need all but the favoured few look forward to retirement and oblivion at, or even before, the prime of life. An expanding fleet and a temporary shortage of personnel is the sailors millennium, for in such circumstances every junior officer and man can, subject to his own exertions, be sure of promotion to posts of responsibility.

No longer are fleet exercises and gunnery practices a dull routine, as for so many years they have been liable to be. Today there is alertness and enthusiasm afloat, arising from the knowledge that the times are dangerous, and that the Navy may be called upon, at a moment's notice, to prove itself again the nation's bulwark.

The high spirit and morale of

(Continued on Page 14.)

GRIN AND BEAR IT — By Lichty

"It was simply beautiful—I never saw so many people cry at a wedding before."

Herr Hitler's Speech

Vituperation Hurled At England

Wilhelmshaven, Apr. 1.

Looking unusually serious and tense, Hitler watched the 35,000-ton battleship Von Tirpitz glide into the water.

Tens of thousands of people from all parts of Germany were hurrying all day in 50 special trains and hundreds of motor lorries to attend the launching of the German 35,000-ton battleship Admiral von Tirpitz and to hear Hitler's speech.

Popular enthusiasm was whipped up last night when naval detachments marched through crowded streets with bands playing, while feverish preparations ensued in the shipyard, shops and houses.

More naval vessels joined the numerous warships already at anchor at Wilhelmshaven before the launching, including the new "Strength Through Joy" liner, Robert Ley, in which Hitler may shortly go on a short voyage.

The tonnage of the third German capital ship already planned is unknown. Some authorities hint that it will be 45,000 tons and will be called "Frederick the Great."—*Reuter.*

British Meddlers

Wilhelmshaven, April 1.

In the course of his speech Hitler declared that Britain had no right to meddle in Germany's internal affairs.

"What right," he said, "has Britain to shoot others in Palestine where they are defending their homes? In Central Europe we did not slaughter thousands, but what we did we did peacefully."

Referring to the Anglo-German Naval Treaty, Hitler said, "If this desire for peace does not persist in Britain, the practical pre-suppositions of the Treaty are removed."

Hitler referred to "those who pick chestnuts out of the fire," and said that they were likely to burn their fingers.

"We have a great Reich, strong enough to cope with its rights. We are not dependent on the favour or disfavour of other states or statesmen."

Hitler spoke for an hour. His speech was interrupted frequently by cries of "pfui" (shame) and boos, when he mentioned Britain and raised many laughs at her expense.

Speaking of the territorial claims of Germany in Czecho-Slovakia, he said: "At the time when Britain was very small, the first German king was crowned in Prague. We would have done nothing against an independent Czech state, first, if it had not oppressed Germans, and second, if it had not been used as an instrument of Communism.

Old German Right

Referring to the annexation of Czecho-Slovakia, he said; "We employed the old German right, and united with that right what history and geographical position proposed. We did not oppress the Czechs—they will have more freedom than the peoples of so-called virtuous nations. I think that I have done a great service to peace, for I have removed a great danger from Central Europe.

"Germany does not dream of attacking other nations. We only want to develop our economic interests."

He described the Reich as an enormous consumer of goods and a good country to have as an economic partner.

Speaking of armaments, he said that Germany would go on as long as other nations forced her.

"I think that we will make progress quicker than others" he declared.

He said that the axis would persist in all circumstances and all times. He rebuked journalists who alleged that the axis was breaking, and he described the axis as the most natural instrument in the world.

"If somebody says to me," he continued, "that there is no ideological and psychological difference between Britain and Soviet Russia, I congratulate them."

Undefeated Germany

Hitler referred to Spain as a triumph of a country which has liberated herself from Bolshevism, and he expressed pride for what many young Germans had done for Spain.

Referring to Germany's pre-War history, the Fuehrer said that she had been trying to ensure for herself a place in the sun.

"Although Germany has merely pursued her peaceful way, other countries opposed her with hate and persecution and finally there was war."

He spoke of the cruel policy against Germany, and quoted the alleged remark of a British statesman that annihilation of Germany would ensure great prosperity for every British citizen.

He said that no-one could claim to have defeated heroic Germany, and referred to President Wilson's 14 points.

He said that Germany was led to hope for peace, with neither victor nor vanquished, without reparations, and with colonial territory and general disarmament. Germany was to give an example of disarmament and others were to be obliged to follow suit.

"All problems were to be freely and openly discussed and above all the right of self-determination was to be established.

Germany believed this assurance, and then there began a breaking of words such as the world has never seen—Europe became a land of crime, oppression and plunder."—*Reuter.*

Poland

Col. Beck Leaves For London

Warsaw, Apr. 2.

Col. Beck left for London at 1.23 p.m. local time. He was accompanied by Count Potocki, head of the western department of the Foreign Ministry, and two other military officials.

Before his departure Col. Beck had a conversation on the platform with the British Ambassador, Sir Howard Kennard. He will arrive in London to-morrow afternoon.—*Reuter.*

PRESS PREDICTIONS

London, Apr. 2.

Regarding the forthcoming visit of the Polish Foreign Minister, Col. Beck, the *Sunday Times* writes that the conversations between the general staffs of the British and Polish armies will not begin this week, but that negotiations will be immediately opened concerning the British loan to Poland. In this connection the paper mentions the sum of £20,000,000.

According to the paper, Col. Beck will also discuss the question of emigration of Jews living in Poland.

The paper's diplomatic correspondent indicates that the British Government intends to undertake towards the countries of the Balkan League; Rumania, Yugo-Slavia, Greece and Turkey; obligations similar to those it has undertaken towards Poland.

Commenting on Chancellor Hitler's speech at Wilhelmshaven, the paper stresses Germany's desire to adhere to the naval pact with Britain, as well as her clearly expressed desire to arrive at a limitation of the armaments race.

The *Observer* emphasises that Herr Hitler's speech clearly shows that Germany aims less at military than at economic expansion.

Political circles here affirm that the British Government has no wish to prevent by force the population of Danzig returning to the German Reich if such should be their desire. The same circles point out that the question of Danzig is not of vital importance for Poland and is susceptible of a peaceful settlement by negotiation.—*Trans-Ocean.*

Scotland

Government Wins By-Election

London, Apr. 1.

The Government retained Kincardine and West Aberdeenshire in a by-election held there yesterday.

It was the second time the Opposition candidate, Mr. A. J. Irvine, a Liberal, had failed, but this time the Government majority was reduced by 1,515.

Polling resulted as follows:

Mr. Thornton Kemsley (C)	11,111
Mr. A. J. Irvine (Lib)	9,990
Government majority	1,121

Figures at the General Election were:

Sir C. M. Barclay-Harvey (C)	12,477
Mr. A. J. Irvine (Lib)	9,841
Government majority	2,636

—*British Wireless.*

Manchukuo

Mongolian Troops Cross The Border

Hsinking, Apr. 2.

Outer Mongolian troops riding in about 10 armoured cars and motor-lorries crossed the border and entered Manchukuo territory near Aragabolka, about 50 miles south-west of Lake Buir Nor between March 18 and 20, and demanded the Manchukuo citizens in the border area to retreat northward, reports from the western frontier outposts says.

It has also transpired that three Outer Mongolian aeroplanes flew over Manchukuo territory near Lake Buir Nor on March 11 and reconnoitred the area about 20 miles south of Aragabolka.

The Manchukuo Government, upon receipt of reports of the Outer Mongolian incursions, is preparing a strong protest to be presented to the Soviet Government through the Soviet Consul at Harbin.—*Domei.*

OVERNIGHT NEWS PAGE

Czech Debts

London, Apr. 2.

The British Government is seriously tackling the problem of Czecho-Slovak debts to British holders.

The Bank of England, at the Treasury's request, is asking for detailed information regarding such financial obligations as the Czecho-Slovak Government and corporation loans, shares or participations in Czech companies, balances with banks in Czecho-Slovakia and other financial claims, but excluding trade obligations.

Sudetenland obligations are not included in the canvas.—*Reuter.*

Britain

R. A. F. COMES OF AGE

New Impetus To Recruiting

London, Apr. 1.

To-day the Royal Air Force celebrates its 21st. anniversary and the King sent a message in honour of the occasion.

The message stated, "On the occasion of the 21st. anniversary of the Royal Air Force, I send my congratulations and good wishes to all ranks of the service and to all those employed in the Air Ministry.

"I have known the Royal Air Force from its earliest days, and I am proud to think that its spirit remains unchanged; a spirit that has enabled it to surmount so many difficulties and to rise true to its motto to even greater heights of achievement".

Messages were also received from the Air Minister, Sir Kingsley Wood, Marshal of the R.A.F., Lord Trenchard, and Air Chief Marshal Sir Cyril Newall, Chief of the Air Staff.

The Air Minister is broadcasting a short talk on the anniversary tonight.—*British Wireless.*

A.A. Defence

London, Apr. 1.

Defences took place in Hyde Park this afternoon. Fighter planes flew over the Park in formation during daylight, and after dark a single aircraft flew over, while searchlights on the ground tried to find them.

Military and civil defence units demonstrated how in an emergency they could serve the community, and every facility for inquiries about the various units was available to the general public.

Among those who attended the demonstration were the Air Minister and the Labour Minister, Mr. Ernest Brown, and the Financial Secretary to the War Office, Sir Victor Warrender.—*British Wireless.*

U.K. RECRUITING

London, Apr. 1.

A great impetus to recruiting is expected as a result of the recent decision to double the Territorial Army, and local organisations all over the country are preparing every means at their disposal for a big national effort.

All means of publicity are to be employed, and from now on no prospective recruit will be turned away.

Organisers show the greatest confidence in the success of the drive.

The War Minister, Mr. Hore Belisha, appealing at Bermondsey for recruits for the Territorial Army, said in reference to Mr. Chamberlain's statement on Poland, "Our country has spoken. With what pride we must all have heard a message which springs from the true heart of the British people and which says to the would-be aggressor, 'Hold back! No further will you go'".

The Minister added that the Territorial Army is now the largest voluntary army in the world. As part of the recruiting drive, a demonstration of achievement of the voluntary efforts to make strong the country's defences will be held.—*British Wireless.*

LANDSLIDE OCCURS

Traffic along Victoria Road, near the Chung Shing Bathing Pavilion, was interrupted for about two hours yesterday morning, when the road was blocked by a small landslide believed to have been caused by a burst water-pipe.

Coolies from the Public Works Department were on the scene about 10.15, and the road was opened again to traffic about 1 p.m.

Spelling Bee

How many of these words are correct and what is wrong with the others?

disentient	dissimilitude
entomology	ennunciate
entricate	dispation

English Oxford Dictionary spellings of these words will be found on page 9.

Wang Ching-wei Latest

Reserves Right To Negotiate Direct

Shanghai, Apr. 1.

The announcement by Wang Ching-wei from Hanoi that he reserves to himself the right to open direct negotiations with Japan, has attracted great attention in Shanghai political circles.

Wang in his statement referred to previous mediation attempts and to the repeated utterances of General Chiang Kai-shek; the Premier, Dr. H. H. Kung; the Chief of Staff, General Pai Chung-hsi; and the War Minister, General Ho Ying-ching, as indicating China's preparedness to talk peace.

Wang's statement is given the more attention since it coincides with the forthcoming visit of the British Ambassador to Tokyo, Sir Robert Craigie, to Shanghai, where he is expected to meet the British Ambassador to China, Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr.

On the other hand, it is known that the "provisional governments" of Peiping and Nanking are desirous of ending the war as soon as possible.

The two "governments" are reported to propose the establishment of a new "central government" with Wang Ching-wei as Premier and with the exclusion of anti-Japanese elements.

Negotiations with Wang Ching-wei to this effect are reported to be going on in Hongkong through certain quarters.

The journey of Dr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, to Moscow, is considered here as an attempt by Russia to strengthen Chinese resistance.—*Trans-Ocean.*

Wang's Statement

The following is a translation, in part, of a statement issued by Wang Ching-wei on Saturday.

The statement was issued through Wang's agents in Hongkong. It reads:

"At the 54th Conference of the Standing Committee of the Supreme National Defence Council at 9 a.m. on December 6, 1937 in the Central Bank of China, Hankow; added by H. H. Kung, Ho Ying-chin, Chu Cheng, Yu Jou-jen, Wang Ching-wei, vice-president who presided over the meeting in absence of General Chiang Kai-shek, the president, Chang Chun, the chief secretary, Hsu Mo, administrative Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and others.

"Hsu Mo, the vice Foreign Minister, reported during the meeting:—

Dr. Oskar Trautmann called on H. H. Kung on November 28 and on Wang Chung-hui, the Foreign Minister, the next day upon instructions from his Home Government to offer good office and intervention on the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

Dr. Trautmann said, according to Hsu's report, that the German Ambassador to Japan understood from repeated conferences with the Japanese War Minister and Foreign Minister that the Japanese Government would terminate the war with China on the following terms:

Japan's Terms

1.—Inner Mogolian Autonomy;

2.—The Demilitarised zone in North China to be extended, but right of administration in the area to remain under the Chinese Central Government. No anti-Japanese official should be appointed as head of the area. Non-intervention by the Central Government if there were a new government in North China;

3.—Demilitarised zone in Shanghai to be extended, but administrative right to remain the same;

4.—China to carry out the understandings reached at the Chang Chun-Kawaga conferences in Nanking last year in connection with the question of anti-Japanese movement;

5.—Japan hopes that some agreements would be reached with China in connection with the question of an anti-Comintern pact;

6.—Improvement of tariff rates with Japan;

7.—The Chinese Government to respect foreign interests in China.

On November 30 Dr. Trautmann left Hankow for Nanking, accompanied by Hsu Mo, to call on Generalissimo Chiang.

Call On Chiang

On December 2 a military conference, attended by Chiang, Pei Chung-hsi, Kuo Chu-tong and others, was held in Nanking, during which Hsu Mo reported the German good office and intervention and the Japanese terms for peace.

At the end of the meeting Chiang expressed (1) German good office and intervention should not be refused, the terms were not "treaty for a lost country". (2) Administrative rights in North China should be preserved.

When Herr Trautmann interviewed Chiang in the afternoon the Ambassador added that if China refused the Japanese terms war would go on and future terms would be different.

Chiang expressed then: (1) he had no faith in the Japanese, who would tear treaties into pieces at their will, but thanked Germany for its good offices and hoped the Japanese terms might be the scope of further negotiation (2) asked Herr Trautmann to report to the German Government that:

(a) Germany should be the mediator to that end;

(b) Chinese sovereignty in North China should be preserved.

Generalissimo Chiang then asked Germany to inform Japan that a prerequisite to peace was an end to hostilities, for it was impossible to negotiate amidst bitter fighting. (End of Hsu Mo's report during the Hankow conference).

Wang asked:

(1) If the Japanese terms brought by Herr Trautmann could be basis of negotiation, why not Konoye's declaration at the end of last year:

(2) German intervention took place before the fall of Nanking and Konoye's declaration was after the fall of Nanking, Hankow, Tsinan, Canton....Why negotiation could be allowed first and not later?

Message to Nation

With regard to war and peace I cannot refrain from addressing the nation.

What a country aims at is its existence and maintenance as an independent nation. When war cannot be avoided it must be war. When the time comes that peace is possible then it must be peace. Whether peace is possible or not, depends on the terms. The statement "these terms will not result in the extinction of the nation" is still ringing in my ears. I would therefore ask, why cannot we advocate peace?

Others may say, "China has attained national unity as a result of the war of resistance, and the advocacy of peace will result in the destruction of this unity." I strongly disagree with such a statement. From the dawn of history to the present day, those at the helm of State always made it their duty to maintain domestic peace for the purpose of resisting foreign aggression, not to engage in external war for the purpose of maintaining domestic peace.

China is engaged in a war of resistance for the purpose of maintaining her status as an independent nation; she did not go to war only to achieve national unity.

Others may say, "If peace is advocated, the Communists will immediately start trouble." The Communists are, by nature, mischief-makers. And as a matter of fact, it would be preferable for them to come out in the open and publicly create trouble against peace rather than engage in secret manipulations and intrigues under the cloak of patriotism as is the state of affairs to-day.

Many Examples

The above having been made clear, I solemnly declare the following. After the Sino-Japanest War in 1894, a humiliating peace was made, after the Boxer War in 1900, another humiliating peace was signed.

France had to endure a humiliating peace as a result of the Franco-Russian War. Germany concluded a humiliating peace in 1919 and had to groan under it until very recently when she came up again. It may be a pleasant thing to be able to relate such a case of national resurrection, but yet I have no desire to see such a peace, because it is a peace that cannot last. During these twenty months of bitter fighting, China has made tremendous sacrifices, but the cost to Japan has also been tremendous. This is clearly a path that leads to mutual destruction. But there is another path lying clearly before us that leads to co-existence and co-prosperity.

Passport Question

Lastly, I want to say the following. In the middle of last February, Chungking sent me a passport to go abroad. Firstly, if I had not left Chungking, I could not have sent out

(Continued on Page 5.)

Lithuania Protests

Kaunas, Apr. 1.

Lithuania is reported to have protested to Germany, declaring that the latter is not conforming to the Lithuanian-German agreement regarding Memel.

It is alleged that many Lithuanians have been arrested in Memel, while large numbers are under economic persecution. All Jewish property in Memel has been placed under German control.—*Reuter Bulletin.*

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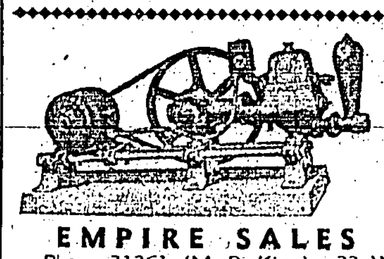

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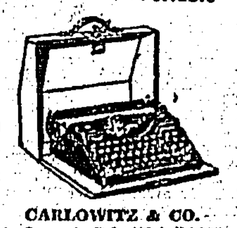

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STRAITS CHINESE FOOTBALLERS BEATEN ONCE MORE

WEAKNESS NEAR GOAL REVEALED IN BOTH GAMES

Forwards Dally Instead Of Shooting At Goal

(By "Abe")

Playing in the second of their three matches in Hongkong, the Straits Chinese footballers were defeated by a Colony eleven at Caroline Hill yesterday by three goals to one after being a goal in arrears at half-time.

On Saturday the visitors had been beaten by the South China A.A. on a hard ground which did not suit them at all. Yesterday, following the morning rain, the ground had become soft and slippery, and was more like the grounds to which the tourists are accustomed. Though they played a slightly better brand of soccer than they did on Saturday, the Straits men again revealed the same weakness in front of goal.

While the local players deserved their victory, it must be said that had the Straits forwards shot more often, they probably would have scored more than the one goal which they did. In midfield play they were as good as the Hongkong XI; but when they had got to within shooting distance they indulged in too much short-passing instead of taking shots at goal.

In yesterday's game, for instance, they did not deserve to be a goal down at half-time. The team, as a whole, had played as well as the Hongkong men in this half: the only difference was that in the Colony eleven, every one of the forwards made attempts to score, whereas their Straits counterparts dallied too long and were invariably robbed of possession before they could shoot.

SPLENDID COHESION

There was a cohesion between the Straits backs and half-backs, and between half-backs and forwards which was delightful to watch, especially in the first half when, though a goal down after 15 minutes, they easily held their own. Apart from the inability of the forwards to finish off their movements properly, the only other weakness apparent in the visitors' team was the way in which the local wingers were left alone. This was probably due to the fact that because Choo Seng-quee, the centre-half, had been given the task of shadowing Lee Wai-tong, the two wing-halves, Koh Hor-koon and Kee Yew-leng, were drawn far too often into the middle by the Hongkong inside forwards. As a result both Emberson and Strange were given many chances to take the ball down the wing. Emberson especially had plenty of rope by Koh Hor-koon who, except for leaving the Hongkong outside right too much alone, played a fine constructive game, however, setting the forwards in motion on several occasions with splendid through passes.

Lee Hai-choo and Loong Leek-boo delighted spectators with some fine passing bouts in the first half, and the work of Loong in the first 25 minutes of the game deserved better results.

Though the Straits forwards maintained their pace in the second period they found the Hongkong defence much too solid. Beltrao, at centre-half, played well and was given fine support from his flanks, Freshwater and Courtney, and behind him Hou Yung-sang and Sheehan seldom put a foot in the wrong place. The young Kwong Wah right back gave a particularly fine exhibition, kicking and clearing in splendid style.

The only goal scored by the Straits team was by Chia Keng-hok, the centre-forward, who showed fine ball control despite the slippery ground and the wet ball, but probably would have done better had he essayed more shots at goal instead of looking around for colleagues even when well-placed.

THE PLAY

Hongkong nearly took the lead in the opening minute of the game when Strange sent in a well-placed shot from a difficult angle, but Lee Pak-tong managed to push the ball out for an abortive corner.

Then followed a period of even exchanges, with the ball swinging from one side of the field to the other. Most of the Straits attacks were initiated on the right at this stage when Lee Hai-choo and Loong Leek-boo were combining very effectively. But the Hongkong defence, aided by the refusal of their opponents to shoot, weathered the storm, and in a breakaway on the right the ball swung to A. V. Gosano, who beat Lee Pak-tong for the first goal.

There was no further scoring in this half. Lee Wai-tong, playing his second game in two days, was slow and was too well-marked by Choo Seng-quee to be effective.

After the resumption, Hongkong went further ahead through Gosano again. The ball went to him after a scramble in front of the goal, and he beat Lee Pak-tong with a left-foot drive, which the goal-keeper got to but could not stop.

Hongkong should have been three up shortly after this. In a race for the ball, Strange beat the Straits goal-keeper, but with an untenanted goal he shot wide.

The visitors took a hand in the attack, and in one of their raids they reduced the deficit through Chia Keng-hock. But Hongkong again went to a two-goal lead, the scorer this time being Lee Wai-tong, who beat Lee Pak-tong from close range.

Teams:

Hongkong.—Tam Kwan-kon; Hou Yung-sang, Sheehan; Freshwater, Beltrao, Courtney; Emberson, Fung King-cheung, Lee Wai-tong, A. V. Gosano and E. L. Strange.

Straits Chinese.—Lee Pak-tong; Tan Kwai-ban, Soon Choon-lye; Kee Yew-leng, Choo Seng-quee, Koh Hor-khoon; Lee Hai-choo, Loong Leek-boo, Chia Keng-hock, Yuen Quan-chong and John Chye.

Recreio Players Win Senior Cricket Shield

The Straits Chinese footballers who are now in Hongkong for a series of matches. So far they have lost both their games in the Colony, 3-0 to South China A.A. on Saturday and 3-1 to a Hongkong XI yesterday. Back Row (left to right).—Koh Hor-koon (Capt.), Soon Choon-lye, John Then (Manager and Coach), Fong Wai-mun, Chia Keng-hock, Lee Pak-tong, Yuen Quan-chong, Loong Leek-boo, Tan Kai-ban and Yap Boh-huat. Front Row (1. to r.).—Kee Yew-leng, Yap Thian-teck, Choo Seng-quee, James Goh, Ha Tee-siang, Lee Hai-choo, Ho Kok-choy and John Chye.

ROYAL NAVY BEATEN IN LAST MATCH OF SEASON BY 40 RUNS

(By "R. ABBIT")

The Recreio first eleven on Saturday last won the Shield in the First Division of the League and on the whole they deserved to do so. They ran true to form right up to the last, however, as their undoubted weakness—the batting—caused them to be out for ninety-nine runs only. Then once more their excellent bowling pulled them out of trouble and they won by forty runs.

The Recreio won the toss and, contrary to the present fashion elected to bat, opening with E. M. L. Soares and J. Gosano on a wicket which took a good deal of spin. Moores and Whitmarsh bowled very steadily and both batsmen defended well, Soares watching the ball very well. Runs came very slowly and over half an hour passed before the twenty was hoisted.

A NASTY COLLAPSE

Two runs later Lees put on Christison, a left arm round bowler who had formerly been told off for the Second Eleven games. However, it seems that he got hit about early in the season and was dropped. He has now, however, found his length and has played recently for the first Navy team. He shook Recreio up badly! At 22 Soares apparently lost patience and took a dreadful cross-bat swipe at a length ball and was bowled. Two balls later Rodrigues was taken in the slips, while in his next over E. L. Gosano tried to drive and was beaten by the break, Moores bringing off a quick catch high up at second slip. Prata came in and managed to hang on but the thirty was not hoisted until after fifty-five minutes play. The bowling was very accurate and one or two balls popped up.

Waltmarsh relieved Moores at the north end, but the wicket came from Christison who bowled J. Gosano with a beauty. 32—4—9. The outgoing batsman had kept an end up and played with a straight bat, but nine runs in an hour is desperately slow. L. G. Gosano then came in, which was fortunate for Recreio as Christison's excellent leg breaks were the much easier off breaks to the left-hander. Prata did not last long as, after he had skied one from Whitmarsh behind mid-on for a couple, and had shown signs of going for the bowling, a cunningly disguised slow yorker defeated him. 35—5—6.

AN INVALUABLE STAND

Reed came in to face a very nasty situation and he defended firmly while Gosano made some nice shots. It was here the Navy began to lose their grip on the game and one realized they had only three bowlers. Moores tired and now, and also later, sent down some loose balls which resulted in four byes! Twenty-four invaluable runs were added before Reed paid the penalty of his incorrect back shot and played on to Moores. His bat is perpendicular enough but he brings it across the wicked from outside the off stumps toward the line of the leg stump. 61—6—9. One run later A. P. Pereira had a blind swipe and was bowled by Whitmarsh.

P. M. N. da Silva batted nicely—and looked as if he was worth a place higher than number nine. He made one lovely leg glance off Christison who had gone on again at the Pavilion end, and Gosano also played some pretty shots. A stand of 20 resulted and then Christison got da Silva to try and drive him and once more Moores obliged with a smart catch at second slip—the third of the match. 82—8—7.

Beltrao again offered assistance and another 17 runs were put on before Gosano tried to hook Christison and was l.b.w. for a most useful score of 24. Next over Beltrao mistimed Whitmarsh, returned a simple catch to the bowler. Recreio were all out for 99 and it would have been much less had the Navy possessed one more bowler. As it was the only three were overworked, and as it happened Moores had an off day.

THE NAVY BAT

I have reason to believe that the Navy had doubts about getting the runs and after I had seen their tail I was not surprised. They started, at 4.30 p.m. in a promising way, as the Rev. Chapman smacked E. L. Gosano prettily through the covers for four in the first over and runs began to come. Collins was particularly uncomfortable with Gosano who repeatedly did all but bowl him. Ozorio at first was not bowling so well as usual, but at 17 the ball slipped out of his hand and a slow high full-pitch resulted. Chapman snicked it just hard enough to steer it on to the top of his middle stick. 17—1—10.

After that Ozorio began to bowl really well, though he had no immediate success. Collins seemed to be settling down and Walters put the bat well on to the ball. At 29, however, the former tried to cut Gosano's rising ball and succeeded unfortunately for himself as Reed made a safe catch at third man. 29—2—14. Up to this I had thought the Navy were likely to get the runs but now trouble started. Firth hung his bat up at one of Ozorio's when 36 runs were scored; and allowed too much for the leg break, the ball going almost straight on and bowling him.

A GOOD CATCH

Waltmarsh came in and it was pretty clear that he and Walters would have to put up a big stand to save the game as Lees was the only good bat to come. But it was not to be. Walters stopped in some time and appeared to be getting set, (though at times he let Gosano alone on the off when the ball seemed to come dangerously near the off stump), but finally after playing five balls of an over from that bowler he off-drove the sixth and Soares at deep mid-off rushed back and across and brought off a fine catch in a very awkward position 42—4—13. Lees came in, and though the bowling was generally too accurate to score off much he got a nice extra cover four from Gosano and an off drive from Ozorio. But at 53 the former took his off stump and that was the end. The last five wickets only added six runs, for no one could stop with Whitmarsh. Gosano took four for 31 while Ozorio had six for twenty-seven, an excellent performance but not as good as Christison's 13—3—17—6.

THE WINNERS

On the whole I think the win of Recreio is a very good result. They have shown themselves desperately keen. I fancy they are the weakest batting side ever to win the Shield, but their excellent and varied team of bowlers, backed up by their splendid fielding and catching have pulled them through this year when cricket has fallen to a lower ebb than ever before in my experience. All the cricket has been of a very low standard and in one or two Clubs there is—in the first eleven—a definite loss of keen enthusiasm. The second Division is better off in this respect.

I hope to publish further notes on other matches in to-morrow's paper, as I have not yet been able to collect any reports from eye-witnesses, owing to my visit to Recreio.

By the way one point I should mention and that was that there was a large concourse of spectators who were not only most enthusiastic but scrupulously impartial, giving the applause quite as hearty as that accorded to the home side.

Softball Matches Played Yesterday

Portugal defeated India by nine runs to five in the International Softball series played yesterday.

In the Girls' League, Wahoos beat Cardinals by thirteen runs to eight, and thus tie with the Wild Cats for first place.

The other matches were postponed on account of rain.

Last Year's Final To Be Re-Enacted

Tennis Tournament Resumes To-day.

Several interesting matches are down for decision this afternoon at the Hongkong Cricket Club in the Colony Tennis Championships.

On the stand court, Tsui Wai-pui will play H. D. Rumjahn to re-enact last year's final. Tsui is confidently expected to win the singles title once again, and his form shown to date fully justifies the faith placed in him. But he should meet with strong opposition to-day, and a good match is assured.

Receiving a walk-over from W. C. Hung in the first round, Ho Ka-lau plays Lai Kwong-tsun to-day. His steadiness and powers of recovery are Ho's greatest assets and these may off-set Lai's stronger strokes.

The only doubles match to-day is that in which S. A. Gray and G. C. Burnett will meet A. V. Gosano and J. J. Remedios. The Recreio pair caused an upset in the first round of the tournament by eliminating E. C. Fincher and W. C. Hung, and if they can produce the same form they should win to-day.

The programme is as follows:

OPEN SINGLES

Tsui Wai-pui v. H. D. Rumjahn (stand court)
Lai Kwong-tsun v. Ho Ka-lau
W. J. Howard v. J. M. Tomlinson

OPEN DOUBLES

S. A. Gray and G. C. Burnett v. A. V. Gosano and J. J. Remedios

CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP

W. Sander v. J. J. Ferguson

CLUB HANDICAP

J. C. Pool v. A. T. Dow

CLUB DOUBLES HANDICAP

A. F. Walkden and J. Hackney v. E. A. R. Newton and W. Wooding

Stand Court Game Is Postponed

At 10 a.m. it was announced by Mr. T. C. Monaghan, the Tournament Secretary, that the match between Tsui Wai-pui and H. D. Rumjahn will not be played. Rumjahn has a touch of fever.

At any rate it is not yet certain whether the courts will be in condition for play. Mr. Monaghan states that if there is no more rain and the wind keeps up, the other matches will be played off as arranged.

Badminton Tie Re-Arranged

The play-off for the mixed doubles badminton league title between Club de Recreio (holders) and the University, originally arranged for Wednesday of this week, has been changed.

The match will be played at Taikoo on Thursday, April 6, at 8 p.m.

The change-over is the result of a mutual agreement between the two teams.

K.C.C. Seconds Improve Position By Defeating Indians At Sookunpoo

Placed as they were in the Junior Cricket League, the Kowloon C.C., strong contenders for championship honours, could not but regard their match against the Indian R.C. at Sookunpoo on Saturday very seriously. Two points behind the Police R.C. with a game in hand—the Club de Recreio were in exactly the same position on Saturday—they could not afford to drop any points against the lowly-placed Indians.

But if they had entertained any misgivings at all regarding the outcome of the match, these must have been dispelled as soon as the toss had been decided; for after calling aright the spin of the coin, M. I. Razack, the Indians' captain, decided to bat first—which suited the Kowloon C.C. down to the ground. With their strong batting strength, the visitors, given sufficient time, did not fear anything less than 160.

As it turned out the Indians gave very little trouble. They were all out for 124, and the Kowloon C.C. won the game by seven wickets. As a result of this victory, the Kowloon C.C. are ahead of the Police by one point, and in view of the fact that the Club de Recreio were held to a draw by the Civil Service C.C., the championship will be decided by the result of the final match between the Police and the K.C.C., to be played at Happy Valley on Saturday.

BRILLIANT FIELDING

Against the bowling of Simpson and McKenzie, the Indians' opening pair, H. T. Barma and Naranjan Singh, went along steadily. If they were not scoring rapidly, they were not in trouble. Then at 26, just as it seemed that the pair were set for a big score, Naranjan Singh was the victim of a brilliant bit of fielding by W. Mulcahy. After the batsmen had crossed for a run, they attempted a second and the K.C.C. captain, with only one stump to aim at, threw down the wicket.

The K.C.C. bowling was steady without being particularly difficult, but the I.R.C. batsmen found run-getting far from being an easy proposition.

Only M. I. Razack (39) and H. T. Barma (24) seemed really comfortable. The former batted aggressively for his runs and was run out by as pretty a bit of fielding as has been seen for a long time. After driving the ball to long-on he called for a run. It seemed an easy run, but long-on (S. A. Gray) had other ideas. Running in, Gray picked up quickly and threw down the wicket almost in one movement, leaving Razack yards out of his crease.

The rate of the I.R.C. scoring was very slow throughout. They took two hours to make 124. Their later batsmen were not encouraged to steal short runs in view of what happened to Naranjan Singh and Razack, and moreover the K.C.C. bowling remained extremely steady right to the end.

CHANCE MISSED

Had G. A. Goodban been held in the slips before he scored, the Indians would have made a closer fight of it despite their low score. In the very first over sent down by M. R. Abbas, Goodban snicked the fourth ball to the slips, but first slip was not ready and the ball went by him for a four. And, batting very well, Goodban went on to make 59, in which were eight boundaries.

Goodban's innings put the K.C.C. well on the way to winning, and Mulcahy and Gray came along later to knock off the necessary runs in quick time. Four of the first five balls he received Mulcahy sent to the boundary and was then badly run out by Goodban. Gray hit six boundaries in his total of 28 before being bowled.

The Indians' bowling never rose above mediocrity. The K.C.C. batsmen showed how easily it could be hit and made the necessary runs for victory in just over an hour.

Germans Triumph In Motor Race

Paris, Apr. 2.

The automobile race for the Grand Priz of Pau, which took place today before 50,000 spectators, ended in a double German victory.

Herman Lang, driving a Mercedes Benz car, secured first place, closely folowed by Manfred von Brauchitson, also driving a Mercedes Benz.

Third place went to the Frenchman, Sommer, driving an Alfa Romeo car, and a Frenchman gained fourth place.

The German crack driver, Rudolf Caracciola was leading the field when at the end of the 13th lap he was forced to drop out of the race owing to a burst oil line.

Von Brauchitson was leading up till almost the end of the race, but lost the position when he was forced to repair his tank.

Fifteen drivers took part, including three Germans, 11 French, and one Swiss.

Numerous cars were forced to drop out of the race owing to technical difficulties, and no less than five gave up during the first and third laps. —*Trans-Ocean.*

Robt. Ho Tung

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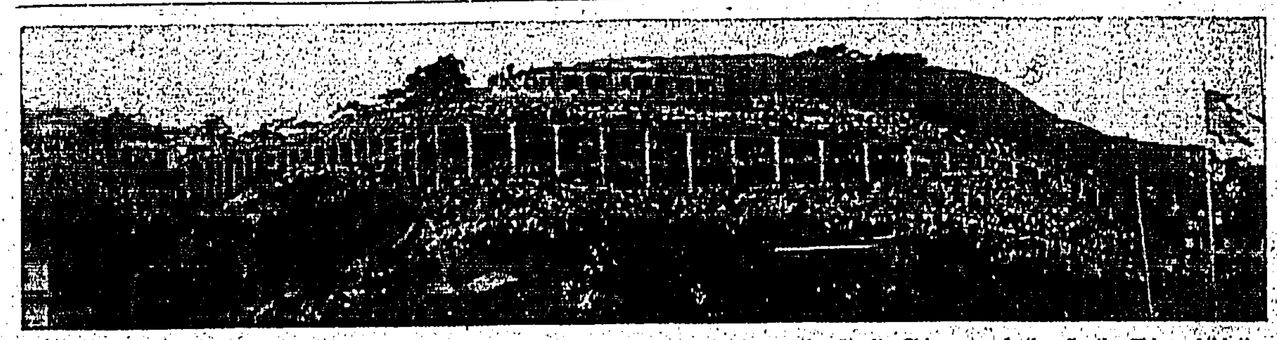

An idea of the crowd which saw the match at Caroline Hill on Saturday between the Straits Chinese and the South China Athletic Association. All the stands were packed to capacity, and here's the crowd on "Aberdeen Hill," a natural grand-stand. The play may be a little distant, but who cares? Certainly not these people here!—*Photo by Mee Cheung.*

NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller

HEAVY RAIN MARS MACAO RACE MEETING

HOGMANAY CARRIES OFF GOVERNOR'S CUP WITH GREATEST OF EASE

Heavy rain, combined with the scarcity of runners in some of the more important events, contrived to bring out a smaller attendance at Macao yesterday afternoon than otherwise would have been the case, for a fine programme had been arranged with the Governor's Cup as its centrepiece.

In this event some well known ponies competed but owing to the fact that Hogmanay was reputed to be a mudlark he was the only pony in the race backed with any confidence, which he subsequently backed up by winning by many lengths.

THE RESULTS

1.—THE RAINTON HANDICAP. Six Furlongs.

Kowloon Riding School's Merry Fatty (Mr. G. W. Cooper) 1
Mr. J. M. Braga's Fairy Ousel (Mr. K. L. Ip) 2
Mr. F. F. S's Coureur Bleu (Mr. R. K. C. Chui) 3

Won by ½ length, short head.
Time: 33.2/5, 1.08, 1.46.

BETTING	W.	P.
Coureur Bleu (Mr. R. K. C. Chui)	13	5
Fairy Ousel (Mr. K. L. Ip)	18	7
Gold Clause (Mr. P. Randolph)	12	12
Merry Fatty (Mr. G. W. Cooper)	10	7
	73	41

Part-Mutuel: Winner $31.00. Places $6.80, $6.50.
Cash Sweep: No. 237, $234.50; No. 199, $67.00; No. 97, $33.50.
Unplaced starter: No. 278, $20.

2.—THE HIGHFIELD HANDICAP. (First Section) One Mile.

Mr. C. S. W's Mac's Adventure (Mr. P. L. Chiu) 1
Mr. S. W. Lee's The Buccaneer (Mr. Woo) 2
Mr. A. H. Potts's King's Parade (Mr. G. R. Payne) 3

Won by a length, ¾ length.
Time: 33.1/5, 1.09.4/5, 1.43, 2.17.2/5.

BETTING	W.	P.
Charybdis (Mr. W. Cooper)	13	14
Gold Tower (Mr. P. Y. T. Wei)	18	17
King's Parade (Mr. W. Raymond)	70	45
Lucky Eleven (Mr. G. R. Payne)	9	18
Mac's Adventure (Mr. Chiu)	102	52
The Buccaneer (Mr. Woo)	28	25
	240	161

Pony No. 6, Mongolian Cat, withdrawn in this race.
Part-Mutuel: Winner $10.00. Places $5.50, $6.40, $3.80.
Cash Sweep: No. 407, $257.40; No. 329, $73.50; No. 210, $36.70.
Unplaced starters: Nos. 67, 471, 441 and 387, $10 each.

3.—THE HIGHFIELD HANDICAP. (Second Section) One Mile.

Mr. H. C. McComb's Persian Cat (Mr. P. L. Chiu) 1
Mrs. Gellion's Eagle (Mr. P. Y. T. Wei) 2
Kowloon Riding School's Latitat (Mr. G. W. Cooper) 3

Won by a length, a neck.
Time: 36.3/5, 1.14.2/5, 1.47.4/5, 2.22.1/5.

BETTING	W.	P.
Cloudy Star (Mr. H. J. A. Hearne)	3	4
Double-Up (Mr. W. N. Yeh)	1	2
Eagle (Mr. P. Y. T. Wei)	17	7
Iron Knight (Mr. K. L. Ip)	2	1
Latitat (Mr. G. W. Cooper)	13	7
National Dignity (Mr. S. L. Yuen)	65	40
Persian Cat (Mr. P. L. Chiu)	164	80
	265	143

Part-Mutuel: Winner $6.80, Places $3.50, $11.50, $11.50.
Cash Sweep: No. 363, $303.00; No. 261, $66.50; No. 345, $43.40.
Unplaced starters: Nos. 37, 536, 200 and 403, $10 each.

4. The Bendigo Handicap. Six Furlongs.

Mr. Anharry's Charcoal (Mr. P. Y. T. Wei) 1
Mr. Lee & Lee's The Spirit of St. Louis (Mr. S. W. Lee) 2
Mr. C. K. Chung's Fan Tan (Mr. H. J. A. Hearne) 3

Won by 2 lengths, many lengths.
Time: .31-4/5, 1.00-2/5, 1.43-3/5.

BETTING	W.	P.
Charcoal (Mr. P. Y. T. Wei)	88	55
Fan Tan (Mr. H. J. A. Hearne)	17	33
High Tower (Mr. L. B. Chao)	22	13
Mayfair Court (Mr. W. N. Yeh)	2	5
Sports Gesture (Mr. P. L. Chiu)	11	11
The Spirit of St. Louis (Mr. S. Wee)	10	20
	150	143

Part-Mutuel: Winner $7.20. Places $5.20, $3.40, $5.30.
Cash Sweep: No. 619, $303.60; No. 564, $80.50; No. 94, $43.30.
Unplaced starters: Nos. 562, 164 and 440; $10 each.

5. The Fulwell Handicap. Six Furlongs.

Mr. Oliver's Double Chance (Mr. A. W. Raymond) 1
Mr. Hoping's Flybynight (Mr. P. Y. T. Wei) 2
Mr. F. J. Gellion's National Anthem (Mr. G. R. Payne) 3

Won by a length, many lengths.

BETTING	W.	P.
Double Chance (Mr. A. W. Raymond)	183	47
Flybynight (Mr. P. Y. T. Wei)	57	17
Gold Sovereign (Mr. Ip Kuying)	57	20
National Anthem (Mr. G. R. Payne)	10	7
	307	91

Part-Mutuel: Winner, $7.10. Places, $3.70, $6.90.
Cash Sweep: No. 450, $315.10; No. 351, $90.00; No. 542, $45.00.
Unplaced starter: No. 382, $20.

6. The Governor's Cup. One Mile.

Mr. H. C. McComb's Hogmanay (Mr. R. L. Chiu) 1
Mr. J. H. Pott's Victory Life (Mr. H. J. A. Hearne) 2
Mr. Sports' Rothsay Bay (Mr. K. L. Ip) 3

Won by many lengths, 2 lengths.
Time: .36, 1.13.3/5 1.46-4/5 2.23-3/5.

BETTING	W.	P.
Coureur Bleu (Mr. R. K. C. Chui)	6	4
Fairy Auk (Mr. A. W. Raymond)	69	28
Fairy Ousel (Mr. W. N. Yeh)	4	1
Gold Clause (Withdrawn)	—	—
Hogmanay (Mr. R. L. Chiu)	84	42
Merry Maker (Mr. S. L. Yuen)	32	6
Rothesay Bay (Mr. K. L. Ip)	4	2
Victory Life (Mr. H. J. A. Hearne)	10	11
	229	94

Part-Mutuel: Winner, $11.10. Places, $5.90, $8.70, $25.70.
Cash Sweep: No. 1418, $6,354.60; No. 140, $1,072.60; No. 9899, $930.40.
Unplaced & non-starters: Nos. 3075, 12774, 4773, 13217, 8727, 6582, 16119, 12062, 14020, 16397 and 6174. $150.20.

7. The Consolation Stakes. Half a Mile.

Mr. Chanoi's National Dignity (Mr. S. L. Yuen) 1
Mr. A. H. Potts' King's Parade (Mr. A. W. Raymond) 2
Kowloon Riding School's Latitat (Mr. W. Cooper) 3

Distance won: a length, Many lengths.
Time: .32-/5, 1.05-2/5.

BETTING	W.	P.
Cloudy Star (Mr. W. N. Yeh)	3	1
Double Up (Mr. P. Randolph)	1	1
Gold Tower (Mr. G. R. Payne)	1	1
Iron Knight (Mr. R. K. C. Chui)	1	2
King's Parade (Mr. W. Raymond)	49	14
Latitat (Mr. W. Cooper)	12	11
National Dignity (Mr. S. L. Yuen)	90	30
	157	60

Part-Mutuel: Winner, $7.40. Places $3.10, $3.10, $5.10.
Cash Sweep: No. 159, $209.40; No. 181, $65.50; No. 149, $42.70.
Unplaced starters: Nos. 17, 51, 372 and 539, $10.00 each.

POINT-TO-POINT MEETING

Miss Osborne Wins Two Out Of Three Races

There was a large attendance at the Fanling Hunt (Drag Hounds) Point-to-Point meeting at Kidney Hill on Saturday, which was featured by fine riding by Miss Osborne, who won the first and second races.

Mr. A. R. H. Butcher was unseated in the Members' Race for China ponies after leading for three quarters of the way. In the final event, for the Dowbiggin Trophy, which was confined to members of the M.G. Troop of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps, Mr. Butcher, Capt. A. H. Potts and Mr. J. Barrow, who were leading, made a mistake regarding the finishing line, and as a result Mr. M. F. L. Haymes, who was then fourth, secured first place.

Mr. M. B. A. Farguas' Streamline, magnificently ridden by Miss Usbourne, prevailed in this event but not without a struggle, for Spectrum ran exceptionally well and was beaten by the short margin of a half length.

Miss Usbourne's success did not end here, for she also rode Levis and Dobson's Three Farthings to a spectacular win in the Members Race for China Ponies.

The Dowbiggin Trophy was later presented to Mr. Haymes at a dinner at the Hunters' Arms, given by the Machine Gun Troop, which is being dismounted and turned into a mechanised unit of the Corps. Capt. Potts, Officer Commanding, was in the Chair, and there were about 35 past and present members of the Troop, with Lieut.-Col. H. B. L. Dowbiggin as guest of honour.

The following were the results of the meeting:

Members' Race (For Australian ponies).—1, Streamline (Miss Osborne); 2, Spectrum (Lieut. W. A. Ingram); 3, Kobibel (2/Lieut. S. C. Hancock).

Members' Race (for China ponies).—1, Three Farthings (Miss Osborne); 2, Herga (Mrs. Benson); 3, Clowner (Lieut. E. F. P. Dobson.

Dowbiggin Trophy.—1, Scarlett O'Hara (Mr. M. F. L. Haymes); 2, Mouche (Mr. C. F. Field); 3, Traffic Hall (Mr. E. F. McCabe).

OUR SPELLING BEE (see page 7)
dissentient — entomology—entr'acte
dissimilitude — enunciate—dissipation

St. Joseph's Juniors Beaten At Macao

Macao, Apr. 2.

The junior team of the St. Joseph's F.C. paid a visit to Macao to-day and in their match with the local team were beaten by four goals to nil. Due to the unavoidable absence of two players from the visiting side, Mello and Nito filled the vacancy.

Badarraco and Assis were the goal-scorers for Macao, each netting two goals.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

MAGNIFICENT FINISH TO JUNIOR CRICKET LEAGUE CERTAIN

University Become Menace To Three Leading Teams

With scarcely anybody giving them a thought, the University, by winning their match against the Army on Saturday, have become the biggest threat to the Kowloon C.C. for championship honours in the Second Division of the Cricket League.

The reason why nobody else except themselves had fancied the undergraduates' chances was that the published League Tables were incorrect as far as the Second Division was concerned. The University have been credited with the following record in the published Tables:

P.	W.	L.	T.	D.	Pts.
7	3	1	1	2	12½

Actually their record should be

8	4	1	1	2	15½

Therefore the position regarding the championship of the Second Division becomes very intriguing. Now, instead of only three teams being interested in the Shield, there are four.

The Junior League Table should be as follows:

	P.	W.	L.	T.	D.	Pts.
K.C.C.	8	4	0	0	4	16
H.K.C.C.	9	4	1	0	4	16
University	8	4	1	1	2	15½
Police	8	5	3	0	0	15
Recreio	8	4	2	0	2	14
Navy	8	2	2	0	4	10
C.C.C.	9	2	4	0	3	9
C.S.C.C.	9	1	4	0	4	7
I.R.C.	8	1	4	1	2	6½
Army	9	0	6	0	3	3

THREE GAMES LEFT

Only three matches are left in the Junior Division before the season comes to an end; yet the championship cannot be decided until these three games are completed.

The three games are:

Police v. K.C.C.
I.R.C. v. Recreio
Navy v. University

A look at the League Table will show that if the Kowloon C.C. beat the Police, then the Shield is theirs, irrespective of what the Recreio and the University do. But if the K.C.C. and Police draw, if the Recreio beat the Indians and if the University beat the Navy, the undergraduates will win the shield as they will then have 18½ points as against Kowloon's 17, Recreio's 17 and the Police's 16.

CLUBS' VIEWPOINT

The position, boiled down from each club's view-point, is as follows:

K.C.C.—The only team of the four to be able to sit back and say that if they win their last match, the Shield is theirs.

Police R.C.—Will win the Shield if they beat the K.C.C. and if the Navy beat or draw with the University.

University.—Will win if they beat the Navy and if the Police beat or draw with the K.C.C.

Club de Recreio.—Have the worst prospects of the lot. Even if they beat the Indians, they will have only 17 points. This means that K.C.C. will have to draw with the Police and the Navy will have to beat or draw with the University before they come into the running. And then they can only tie with the K.C.C. with 17 points each.

This is a magnificent finish to the season—the best we have had for a great many years.

Some of the players in "You Can't Take It With You," voted best picture made in 1938, which is coming to the King's Theatre during the Easter holidays. This film has earned lavish praise everywhere.

BEST FILM OF 1938 COMING

"You Can't Take It With You"

Best film news received in Hongkong for a long time is that the new Columbia picture, "You Can't Take It With You," directed by Frank Capra and voted the best film in 1938, will be shown at the King's Theatre during the Easter holidays.

Most critics are agreed that the film in most respects is as good as "Mr. Deeds Goes To Town." In fact, in some respects it is even better.

There is a Dickensian flavour about the picture. Some of the things the characters do may not be exactly sensible, but they all come under the heading of good clean fun.

The print of "You Can't Take It With You" was shipped from Shanghai to Hongkong by the Canton. It was rushed from Tsingtao specially for the Easter holidays, and when news came through of the accident to the Canton, the local office of Columbia Pictures had an extremely anxious time, especially as it was rumoured that the case of films had been thrown overboard due to the serious condition of the steamer. Fortunately this was not so and delivery of the film was made on Saturday morning.

The film will be previewed on Wednesday.

WEEK-END FOOTBALL FIXTURES

Representative Games

Straits Chinese F.A. 0 S. China A.A. 3
Straits Chinese F.A. 1 Hongkong F.A. 3

First Division

Kowloon 2 Club 0

Second Division

R.A.O.C. 1 Kwong Wah 5

Third Division (Runners-Up)

R.A.F. 0 30th Bty. 3

Friendly

Police 5 Kwong Wah 3

LEAGUE TABLES

First Division

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
S. China "A"	19	15	0	4	69	20	30
Navy	19	13	3	3	59	24	29
Eastern	20	13	3	4	52	34	29
Middlesex	20	9	3	8	43	37	21
S. China "B"	19	8	3	8	36	33	19
Kowloon	19	8	3	8	24	28	19
Kwong Wah	20	6	6	8	34	44	18
Police	20	9	0	11	47	55	18
R. Scots	18	4	7	7	36	56	15
Club	20	4	1	15	32	67	9
St. Joseph's	20	2	3	15	30	64	7

Second Division

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Middlesex	22	18	1	3	82	30	37
S. China	21	17	2	2	60	24	36
5th. Bde.	21	16	3	2	61	22	35
R. Scots	21	16	1	4	72	19	33
Kwong Wah	22	13	0	9	64	57	26
Engineers	22	12	0	10	58	50	24
R.A.O.C.	22	9	2	11	54	66	20
Kowloon	22	7	0	15	30	58	14
Police	22	6	2	14	27	75	14
St. Joseph's	22	6	1	15	33	29	13
Eastern	21	0	5	16	19	71	5
Club	22	1	1	20	17	82	3

Light Blues Win Annual Boat Race

London, Apr. 1.

Cambridge beat Oxford by four lengths in the annual Boat Race.

The weather was sunny and warm, conditions were perfect and the water smooth, with a slight following breeze. Oxford won the toss and took the Middlesex side, but experts thought the choice was of little advantage on such a day. The conditions were expected to favour Cambridge.

The race started punctually at 11 a.m., and Cambridge led by quarter of a length after 200 yards.

Both crews were stroking 34. Cambridge led by three quarters of a length at Beverley Brook and a length at Craven Steps. At the mile-post, the Light Blues increased their lead to nearly two lengths.

Cambridge then reduced their stroking to 32 against Oxford's 34, and as a result the Dark Blues cut down the lead to just over a length at Crabtree, one and quarter miles from the start.

However, Cambridge soon returned to 34 while on the other hand Oxford reduced the rate to 32. Cambridge increased their lead to two and quarter lengths at Harrods, and led by two lengths at Hammersmith Bridge, after one and three-quarter miles.

Cambridge now had the advantage of the bend, and at two miles were stroking 35 against Oxford's 34, and led by two and half lengths. At the Stork training ship, just over two miles, Cambridge were stroking 36 against 34, and led by three lengths.

Both crews were stroking at 30 at Chiswick, when Cambridge led by two lengths.

Cambridge Rowing Well

Oxford increased the rate to 34 against Cambridge's 30, but the latter were rowing well within themselves along the corner reach and, with a sheltered berth, went further ahead and led by three lengths at Duke Meadows, which was three miles. They increased their lead to three and half lengths at Barnes Bridge, only half a mile from home.

Cambridge were then stroking 36 against 35. Rowing beautifully, they were still three lengths ahead at four miles, and three and half lengths ahead when 200 yards from the finish.

Cambridge were still going well at the finish, but Oxford were rowed out. Cambridge won by four lengths in 19 minutes 3 seconds.—*Reuter.*

Trans-Ocean adds that the race attracted hundreds of thousands of spectators, who showed with which crew they sided by wearing either dark blue or light blue rosettes. The preponderance of dark blue badges indicated clearly that Oxford, winners in 1937 and 1938, were still favourites.

After sunshine in the early hours of the morning, the sky became slightly clouded about 10 a.m. and the light mist over the river valley in some places obscured the view of the spectators.

Cambridge has now won 48 times against Oxford's 42. One race ended in a dead heat.

GLOVER CUP GOLF

The draw for the competition of the Ladies' Section of the Royal Golf Club at Happy Valley, which was published on Saturday, is in connection with the Glover Cup, and not the Taggart Cup as inadvertently stated.

SPORT ADVTS

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE SECOND EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on **SATURDAY, 8th and MONDAY, 10th April, 1939,** commencing at **12.30 p.m.** on both days.

The First Bell will be rung at **12 NOON,** and the Tiffin Interval will be after the second race **(1 p.m.)** on both days.

MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE

No One without a badge will be admitted to the Members' Enclosure. **Such must be worn throughout the duration of each Meeting in such a manner as to be readily identified.**

Badges admitting Non-Members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at $5.00 per day for Gentlemen and $3.00 per day for Ladies (both including tax) are obtainable through the SECRETARY upon the personal or written application of a Member, such Member to be responsible for all visitors introduced by him, and for Payment of all Chits, etc.

The Secretary's Office, 1st Floor, Exchange Building, (Tel. 27704) will close at **11 a.m.** each day.

Tiffins are obtainable at the Club House provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Boy (Tel. 21920).

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The price of Admission to the Public Enclosure is $1.00 per day including Tax, for all Persons, including Ladies, and is payable at the Gate. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform are admitted Half Price.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1939.

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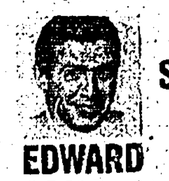
JEAN ARTHUR *as lovely Alice Sycamore*

LIONEL BARRYMORE *as lovable Grandpa Vanderhof*



JAMES STEWART *as dashing Tony Kirby*

EDWARD ARNOLD *as Wall St. Tycoon Kirby*

MISCHA AUER · ANN MILLER
SPRING BYINGTON · SAMUEL S. HINDS
DONALD MEEK · H. B. WARNER
Based on the Pulitzer Prize Play by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart
Screen play by Robert Riskin · Directed by FRANK CAPRA · A COLUMBIA PICTURE

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Steamers	Tons	From H'Kong about	Destination
*ALIPORE	6,000	9th Apr.	Straits, Colombo, Bombay & Karachi.
CORFU	14,500	15th Apr.	Marseilles & London.
†*SOMALI	7,000	21st Apr.	B'bay, M'seilles, Havre, L'don,
A STEAMER		29th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
CARTHAGE	14,500	13th May	Marseilles & London.
†*BANGALORE	6,000	20th May	B'bay, M'seilles, Havre, L'don, Hull, H'bg, R'dam & A'werp.
RAJPUTANA	17,000	27th May.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
RANCHI	17,000	10th June	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
†*BHUTAN	6,000	17th June	B'bay, M'seilles, Havre, L'don, Hull, H'bg, R'dam & A'werp.
RANPURA	17,000	24th June	Bombay, Marseilles & London.

* Cargo only. † Calls Casablanca. All vessels may call at Malta

BRITISH INDIA APCAR SAILINGS (SOUTH.)

SHIRALA	8,000	8th Apr. 10.30 a.m.	S'pore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.
TILAWA	9,000	22nd Apr.	DO.
SANTHIA	8,000	6th May	DO.
TALMA	10,000	20th May	DO.
SIRDHANA	10,000	3rd June.	DO.

B I. Apcar Line Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH.)

NELLORE	7,000	5th May.	Manila, Rabaul, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne & Hobart
TANDA	7,000	3rd June.	
NANKIN	7,000	30th June	

Regular monthly sailings from Hongkong to Shanghai and Japan and H'kong to Australia.

Hong Kong to Sydney—19 days.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

NELLORE	7,000	8th April	Shanghai & Japan.
SANTHIA	8,000	13th April	Shanghai & Japan.
CARTHAGE	14,500	13th Apr.	Shanghai & Japan.
RAJPUTANA	17,000	27th Apr.	Shanghai & Japan.
TALMA	10,000	27th Apr.	Shanghai & Japan.
TANDA	7,000	5th May	Shanghai & Japan
RANCHI	17,000	10th May	Shanghai & Japan.
*BHUTAN	6,000	11th May.	Shanghai & Japan.

* Cargo only.

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EMPRESS OF ASIA via Honolulu .....7.00 a.m., Fri., May 26.
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S S "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND"	"	MAY	5th	at	8.00 a.m.
S S "PRESIDENT PIERCE"	"	MAY	19th	at	6.00 a.m.
S S "PRESIDENT COOLIDGE"	"	JUNE	3rd	at	12.00 Noon
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S S "PRESIDENT TAFT"	"	APR.	14th	at	1.00 a.m.
S S "PRESIDENT ADAMS"	"	APR.	14th	at	12.00 Noon
S S "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND"	"	APR.	28th	at	1.00 a.m.

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REVIEW of the NEW FASHIONS

Fashions sometimes show many exaggerations. Here is an evening gown which is almost a replica of those worn in the Pompadour period.

PASSING into review all the fashions this Spring, it must be acknowledged that 1939 Spring lines are going to be difficult.

So many designers seem to want us to dress like little girls in the daytime and make us demurely Victorian or sophisticatedly Pompadour in the evening.

Lanvin introduced Pompadour panniered evening frocks, complete with shepherdess canes topped by bunches of flowers.

Balenciaga had panniers also; and—what do you think?—some of her mannequins wore stockings with wide, horizontal stripes of black and pink with the daytime dresses.

There are bustle frocks, too. Schiaparelli and Chanel have them.

☆ ☆ ☆

PATOU showed one most adorable pannier-crinoline frock in white chiffon, and medieval ones with both elbow-length and long sleeves, which I think were quite the loveliest models in his collection.

He had the most attractive hooded capelets in fur and also in coloured velvet to wear with the picture evening frocks.

His simple little-girl black silk afternoon frocks, which had quite two inches of broderie anglaise white petticoats peeping beneath the hem are lovely.

Pinafore frocks, sailor frocks, suits with gathered basques and very short skirts, all looked charming on the youthful mannequins who wore them.

☆ ☆ ☆

AND if you are the dignified type you'll be glad to know that leading houses have in their collections 1939 versions of their classic lines, which always look right, that you'll very probably look your best in the picture evening fashions, for which there is undoubtedly a craze, and if you don't there are many frocks without panniers or crinolines for you to choose from.

☆ ☆ ☆

YOU'RE going to like the fashion for pastel-coloured coats over dark frocks, and printed silk circular full-length capes to partner dark frocks also. You're going to like the lovely summer frocks made in floral-printed wide-skirted coat frocks worn over tight taffeta slips.

You're also going to like all the quaint little ornaments to pin to the lapels of your tailored suit.

On the left a lovely Directoire gown; on the right a gown of the Louis XVI period.

Watch Your Watch

YOUR watch, even if it is only the size of a five cent piece, contains 150 parts, and naturally their perfect working depends to a large extent upon how you treat it.

Don't, for instance, wash your hands and risk the soap keeping out of the works. Take it off first, but don't lay it in a pool of water.

Housewives are apt to be careless about their watches. They don't always take off their watch before the family baking; they just push it up the arm, hoping for the best. The result is, of course, that particles of dough cling to the winder.

Never play tennis or type with a watch on your wrist. The constant motion plays havoc with even the most expensive model.

Here is another interesting fact. The rim of the balance wheel travels as far as from London to Tokio in one year! This is a journey for which the modern train or motor car would be most scrupulously overhauled—yet most owners begrudge their poor watch even a drop of oil!

You should take it once a year to a reliable jeweller if you want it to give you good service. The old oil is then removed and new put in.

Pretty watches are certainly decorative, but see that the case is not too light and that it fits properly. The number of jewels has nothing to do with the efficiency of the inside.

Wind your watch regularly, preferably in the morning, as it is during the day that most power is necessary. To avoid unnecessary vibration, wear it well above the wrist.

Finally, never attempt to regulate a watch yourself, but take it to a reliable dealer.

VENETIAN CREAM

WHISK up the whites of 2 eggs to a stiff froth and then fold in lightly 2 tablespoonfuls of caster sugar.

Melt ¼ of a jelly square and 2 table-spoonfuls of jam in a pan and then whip this into the egg mixture.

When light and frothy, pile into a glass dish and sprinkle with desiccated coconut.

B. M.

Shown here is a shirtwaist for a girl with new bias cut skating skirt. It has a double collar with the plain white one under the print one. The medallion print is in white on colour.

A Slimming Chart

A TIME comes to most of us when new exercises for lessening the hip-line are necessary. We realise that our figure is out-of-date. Perhaps it is when the dressmaker gravely adds two inches to her measure-book, or it may be that you try on last year's frock and find it tight. You see it with the clearness that illuminates things past us—You are getting stout.

You fly to your friends for advice. One recommends an orange diet; another milk and potato. These sound monotonous and you know that to dabble in diet without medical advice is never wise and may be dangerous.

You can, however, become slim by exercise. Exercise! You shudder at the thought.

But think of that new summer frock that almost fitted you, and think of young Mrs. So-and-So, who always looks so nice in everything because she is slim, and while you are in a slimming state of mind begin your exercises.

The most common obstacle in making the frock fit the figure is the trimmest hip-line; those padded easy chairs, comfortable motor cars, cushioned seats in cinemas and theatres! No wonder a woman's hip measurement may jump from 38 to 46 in a dozen years or less.

The Straight Swing

If you want to stay the course of the tape-measure and go through life with a slim outline, here are three exercises for lessening the hip-line that you can do in your own room.

Stand with your right side next to a chair or table and place your right hand on this for support.

Swing your left leg, with straight knee, forward and then backwards as high as possible.

Hop on your right leg all the time.

Swing ten times. Reverse your position, swinging right leg ten times, and hopping on left leg.

In this exercise, as in the next one, "the hop's the thing." The second exercise is also planned to help your figure to keep young-looking.

The College Hop

Stand with heels together and hands on hips.

Bending right knee, raise you right leg till your knee is nearly touching your chest. Hop on left leg.

Reverse, raising left leg with bent knee and hopping on right. Raise each leg ten times.

The Flat Swing

Here is a lying-down exercise, with no hopping.

Lie face downwards on the floor with arms stretched out in front of you.

Swing right leg over to touch the floor on the left of your left leg.

Repeat, swinging left leg over right. Swing each leg ten times.

Juliet Sanford

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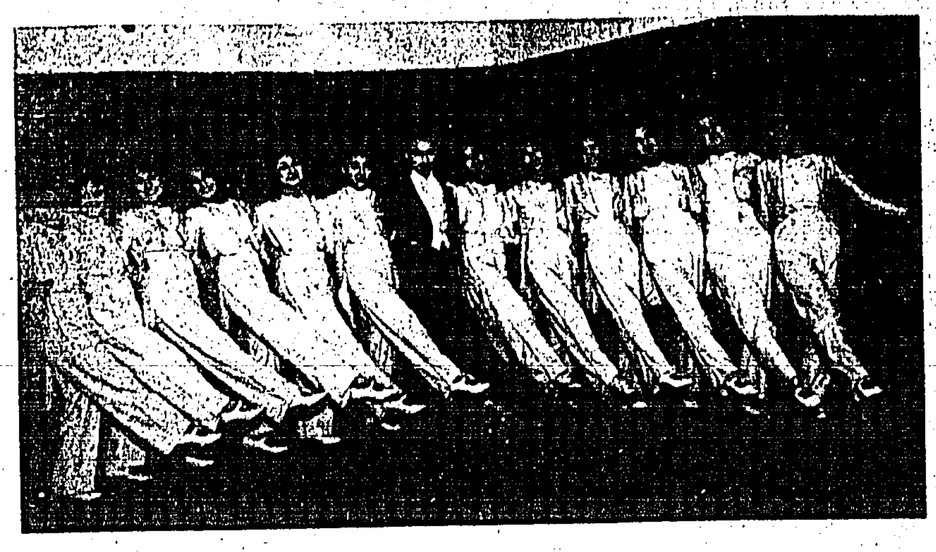
NEWS OF THE DAY IN PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR

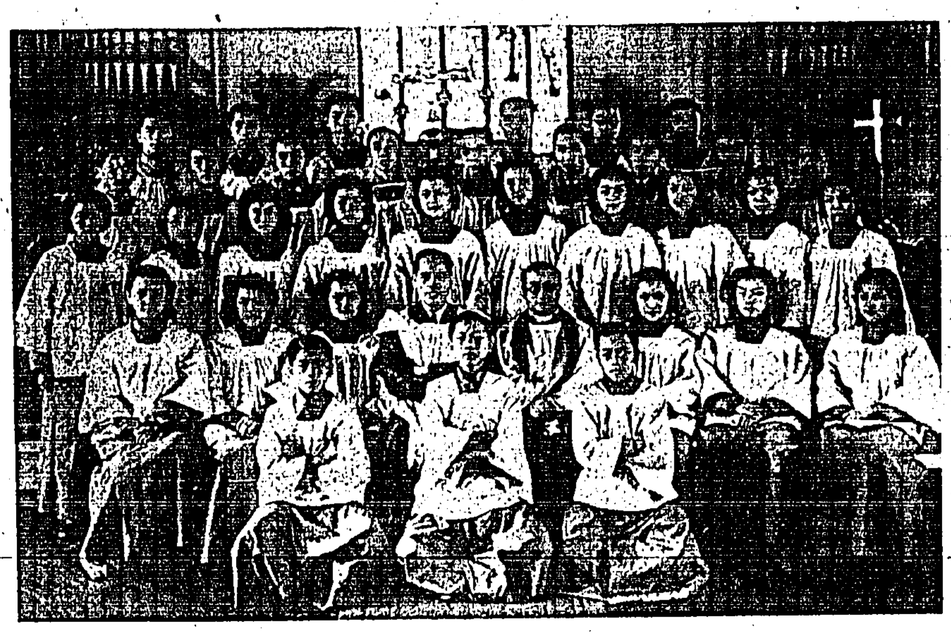
Hongkong Telegraph PHOTONEWS

HAPPENINGS AS SEEN BY THE CAMERA'S EYE



Miss Daisy O'Keefe will present at the S.P.C. Ball on April 14, Mr. Hugh Chon and the Misses Bella Ma, Florence Lam, Elsie Wong, Elsie Law, Salina Luk, Ann Thu, Marie Chan, Lily Chan, Beatrice Law, Patricia Ho, Priscilla Ho and Dora Chow.—*King's Studio.*

At right, the Duchess of Gloucester being escorted by the Marquess of Willingdon into the Odeon, Leicester Square, where she saw the first presentation of *Topper Takes a Trip*, the proceeds of which go to the Old Etonian Housing Association and the Finsbury Housing Association, two organisations that are working for slum clearance in North London. The Duke of Gloucester is seen in the background.



Members of the Choir of St. Paul's Church.—*King's Studio.*

At right, the Hon. Pearl Lawson-Johnston, joint master of the Oakley, bestrides her mount, and her mount exchanges greetings with a friendly hound. A picture taken at a meet at Colworth House, Sharnbrook, Beds.

Group photograph taken at the Morrison Hall Fancy Dance held in the University Gymnasium recently to celebrate their success in the Inter-hostel Athletic Meet.—*A. Fong.*

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WHY BRITAIN BUILDS BIG SHIPS

(Continued from Page 6.)

the fleet should not, however, obscure the fact that there are growing doubts among naval officers as to whether in all cases the right ships are being built.

Many would prefer to a few great and costly battleships a greater number of smaller ones. Part of a fleet can be despatched to the East, but half a battleship cannot be.

✧ ✧ ✧

MANY also question the value of the extremities of speed and range in cruisers, the critics maintaining that a large number of slower, better-armed and better-protected, and therefore less expensive, ships would better serve the country's strategical needs.

All agree that a great increase in the number of convoy escort ships is an urgent necessity, and that such ships, in which high speed is not required, are relatively inexpensive and can be built quickly.

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Steamship
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Bringing Cargo from Marseilles via Saigon, etc., arrived Hongkong on Wednesday, 29th March, 1939.

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All claims must be sent in to me on or before 8th April, 1939, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyor Messrs:—Goddard and Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10.00 a.m. on Tuesday, 4th April, 1939.

Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when any dutiable goods are examined by the Company's Surveyors.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

R. OHL,
Agent.
Hongkong, 29th March, 1939.

THE "TELEGRAPH" will send a Staff Photographer to all events of public interest. Requests should be addressed to the Pictorial Editor.

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

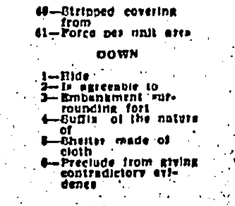
ACROSS

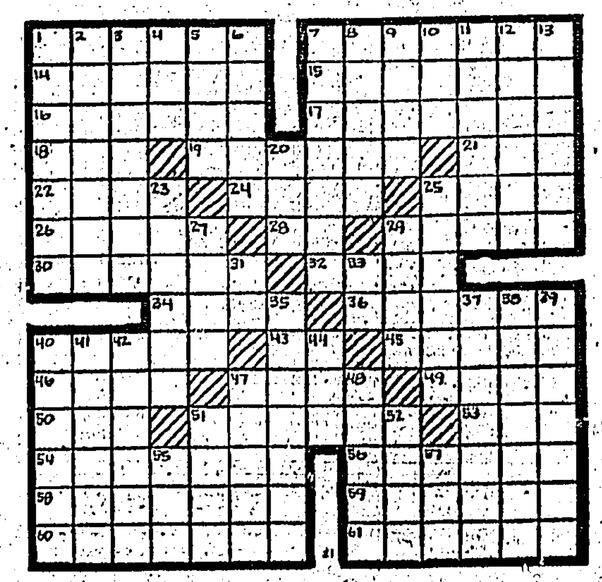
1—Fairy
7—Jumping
14—Makes happy
20—Experienced actor (slang)
16—Become firmly bound
17—Live back
18—Sharp knock
19—Subjects
21—Meadow
22—Eldest son of Isaac
24—Father
25—Narrow opening
26—Sententious
28—Second person plural (poetic)
29—Walks over heavily
30—Girl's name
32—Covered colonnade
34—Notable periods of history
36—Aquatic mammals
40—Tale
43—Observe!
45—Squabble (slang)
46—Musical melodies
47—Mentally impotent
48—Member of Pueblo tribe
50—Prefix: in advance
51—Breathes spasmodically
53—Want of conformity to rule of restitude
54—Theatrical spectacle
56—Ancient Italian
58—Descendant of Esau
59—Visit foreign lands
60—Stripped covering from
61—Force per unit area

DOWN

1—Hide
2—Is agreeable to
3—Embankment surrounding fort
4—Suffix of the nature of
5—Shelter made of cloth
6—Preclude from giving contradictory evidence
7—Narrow distance of oil surface
8—Genus of tropical palms
9—Public expenditure
10—Exclamation to cheer rashness
11—God of youth
12—Sea-nymph
13—Handles with slow to remit
20—Give money to
23—Serves as harbinger of
25—Interval of fine weather
27—Inspiring awe
29—Destroy by hunting
31—Radium
33—Until
35—Turned from direct view
37—Of nature causing wear
38—Taking of property by force (pl.)
39—Have geometric mineral
40—Grapnels cultivated
41—Prolonged reclamations outstanding as of arrears
42—Northwestern state
44—Present (poetic)
47—Italian poet (died 1321)
48—Standards of judgment
51—Provides for cost of
52—Bladders and rapid motion
55—Ostrich-like bird
57—Prohibit

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE





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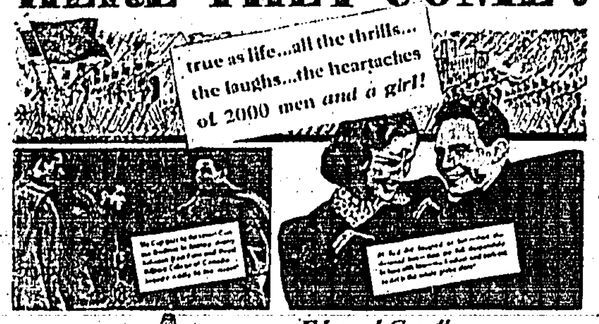

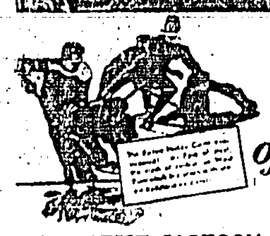

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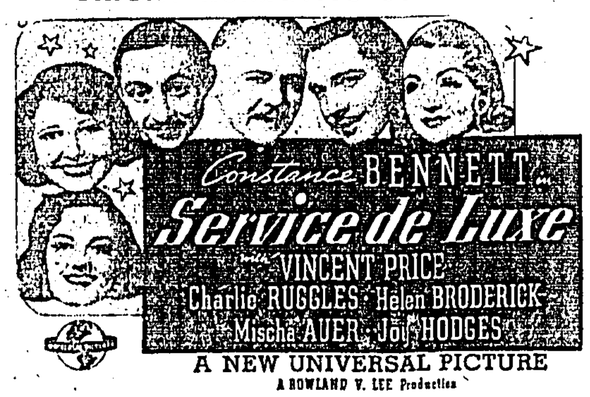

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DRIVE ON YOYANG

Chinese Forces Press On Hunan City

CHANGTE, Apr. 3.

A NUMBER of Chinese sorties have restored several heights to the east, west and south outskirts of Yoyang and placed them in a commanding position over the railway city, according to military reports received here.

As a result of the Chinese encroachment, Japanese troop movements between Yoyang, Sitang, Matang and Taolin have become increased, while large quantities of military supplies were seen to have been moved to the rear.

The erection of an aerodrome at Pailuki has also been suspended by the Japanese owing to the uncertain conditions at Yoyang.—*Central News.*

Sunwui Defence

Shiuhing, Apr. 3.

Determined to check the extension of Japanese activities on the Canton delta westward along the Ning-Yeung Railway to Sunwui, the battle cry of the Chinese units defending the ancient town is "Live or die with Sunwui."

Mr. Li Wu-chih, magistrate of Sunwui, has been ordered to defend the city with the garrison forces there and strong units of self-defence corps.

Following the second capture by Japanese troops of Kongmoon which is only three miles to the east, Sunwui city has been bustling with last minute preparations for its defence against the invaders. A general evacuation of women and children, started several weeks ago, was completed by water and rail, while all able-bodied men remain behind to hold or die with the city.

At the same time, the Japanese westward thrust from Kongmoon has apparently been slowed down by the serious loss suffered by the enemy during the assault on the river port. Short of large reinforcements, it is believed the Japanese will be unable to make fresh large-scale assault along the rail.

Chinese forces, retreating on the centre line, are making repeated flanking movements on the two wings to threaten the invader's rear.

The remnant Japanese at Lailok, a small village five miles from Sunwui, are subjected to continuous attacks by the self-defence corps who have retaken a number of the blockhouses dotting the outskirts of the village. It is expected the Japanese, barring assistance, will not be able to hold out very long.

The second capture of Kongmoon by Japanese forces, it is now revealed, was preceded by a terrific bombardment from the air by a squadron of Japanese planes. A mechanised column, consisting of five tanks and several armoured cars, then lumbered into action and mowed down Chinese defence on its trail. The Chinese admittedly suffered heavy casualties.

Kongmoon was evacuated by the Chinese forces on the night of March 31.

Hokshan and Shaping, northwest of Sunwui, were scenes of bitter struggle during the weekend, the places changing hands several times and now again lost to the invaders.—*Central News.*

Disorders In Damascus

Streets Cleared By French Troops

BEIRUT, Apr. 2.

Disorders in Damascus and throughout Syria continued today despite measures by the French militia.

The streets of Damascus were cleared this morning, but demonstrations were again in progress at noon.

Stores which opened in spite of the general strike called by the Arabs were stoned and destroyed by mobs.

Police arrested a great number of agitators.—*Trans-Ocean.*

What About Italian Volunteers?

PARIS, Apr. 2.

THE END of the Spanish war, which was officially announced by General Franco on Saturday in a final military bulletin, has led French papers to ask "what about the Italian volunteers?"

The "Intransigeant" observes that should Mussolini still refrain from recalling his soldiers, and thus violate his promise to Mr. Chamberlain during the latter's visit to Rome, the Anglo-Italian agreement of October, 1938 will become null and void, since the withdrawal of Italian volunteers was one of the conditions listed in the agreement.

The paper is of the opinion that Mussolini will be reluctant to recall his troops, because, in so doing, he would deprive himself of an excellent instrument for forcing compliance with his Mediterranean demands.—*Trans-Ocean.*

Reprisals Begin

Madrid, Apr. 2.

Over 2,000 former Republican functionaries and leaders in Madrid have been arrested so far accused of being responsible for the death of many Nationalists.

In addition to the Secretary to the former Madrid Defence Council, who refused to flee from the city, and the former Secretary of the Presidential Chancellery, two leaders of the Republican secret police have been arrested, the latter being accused of causing the death of several thousands of people.

The Lieutenant of the Police, who is said to have played an important part in the death of Deputy Salvo Sotelo, has also been arrested.

One prisoner, Senor Manual Alcaraz, admitted before the Nationalist military court that he had caused the death of General Lopez Ochoa in Madrid.

He said that he had received telegraphic orders from the former Republican Minister of the Interior to demand the director of the hospital in which General Ochoa was lying seriously ill, to turn over the General to the Communist organisation in Carabanchel. When the General appeared before a mob outside of the hospital he was seized. Alcarez confessed that he had hacked off the General's head with a meat chopper.

When the court pronounced the death sentence on Alcarez, he fell on his knees and implored for mercy.—*Trans-Ocean.*

The British gunboat Cicala left for Canton this morning. The next one to leave for Canton will be H.M.S. Moth on Saturday. H.M.S. Robin is due here from Canton on Wednesday.

AIR RAID HOLOCAUST

Missionary House Destroyed

SIAN, Apr. 3.

CONSIDERABLE LOSSES in civilian lives and property were caused in Sian, provincial capital of Shensi, yesterday afternoon, when seven Japanese bombers subjected the city to a terrific air raid.

Some 260 shops and residences were razed to the ground.

The raiders rained more than 50 missiles in the busy sections of the city. Two of the bombs, being incendiary, started a huge fire. The conflagration raged for three hours before it was finally brought under control.

The premises of the "Kung Shang Jih Pao," a leading newspaper here, were hit by three bombs which completely demolished the type-setting room. As a result, the paper has to suspend publication for several days.

The Chinese Christian Missionary House at Nanyuanmen was also destroyed.—*Central News.*

Marsman To Go To London

Philippine Mine Shares Listed

LONDON, April 2.

THE "FINANCIAL TIMES" reports that Marsman & Company contemplates introducing shares of two of its Philippine Mines on the London market.

The report says the two most likely to be listed in Londof will be Coco Grove and San Mauricio, pointing out that Coco Grove paid a 20 per cent dividend last year and San Mauricio paid 50 per cent.

In connection with the reported listing of these two issues, the "Financial Times" draws attention to the Marsman Investments listed on the London Stock Exchange having risen more than three shillings to around 16 shillings.—*United Press.*

VITAMIN D UPSETS DOGS

BERKELEY, Cal.

Vitamins—especially the celebrated Vitamin D,—may be great for human beings but they sure are tough on dogs, according to the home economics department of the University of California. Five dogs fed an excessive amount of Vitamin D suffered malnutrition and lost in weight.

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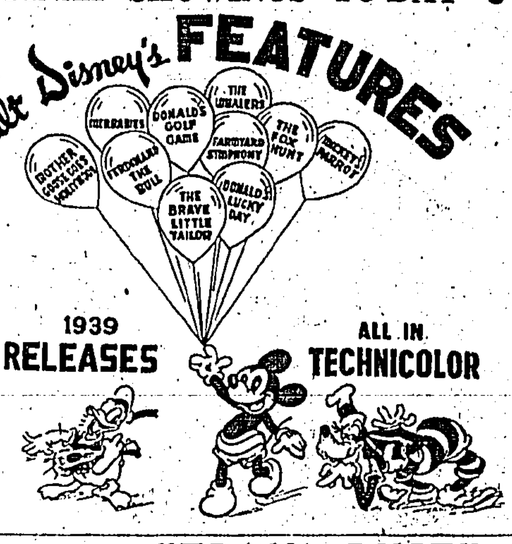

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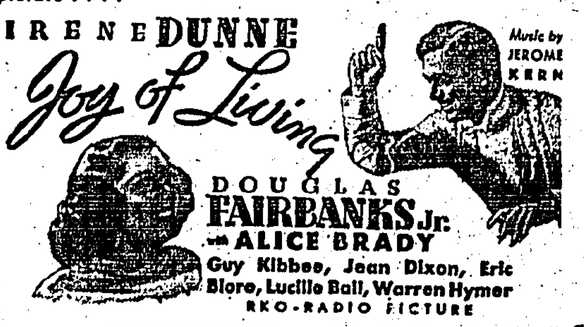

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WAR RELIEF BALL

Another charity ball under the auspices of the Hongkong Chinese Women's Soldiers' Relief Association was held at the Roof Garden of the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday night, when the cabaret items presented on Friday night were repeated. The proceeds of both balls are to be devoted to the fund for war relief.

TALK TO Y'S MEN

Mr. Y. L. Lee, President of Ling Nan University, Canton, will be the speaker at the weekly tiffin meeting of the Hongkong Y's Men's Club, at St. Francis Hotel on Thursday, at 1 p.m. Mr. Lee recently returned from Chungking, where he attended the Educational Conference called by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

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Hitler's Speech Puzzles London

King Carol Joins Peace-Lovers

BRITISH PLEDGE TO RUMANIA

Anti-Nazi Bloc Strengthened

BUCHAREST. Apr. 2.

THE "UNITED PRESS" understands that certain assurances regarding Rumania's integrity have been arranged between London and Bucharest.

It is considered likely that the British Government will make a formal declaration regarding these assurances in the House of Commons to-morrow.

It is learned that the Rumanian Foreign Minister, before going on a tour of the western European capitals, plans to visit Ankara immediately after Easter where, it is understood, he will discuss the question of the Dardanelles.

It is believed that Rumania is anxious to obtain Turkish consent, in the case of Rumania being attacked, for warships of Rumania's allies to pass the straits for the support of Rumania.

It is understood that in this connection Rumania envisages not only the French navy but also the British navy, providing Britain assumes responsibility regarding Rumanian territorial integrity.—*United Press.*

LONDON, Apr. 3.

King Carol and the Rumanian Cabinet are understood to have decided to accept the guarantee by Britain against aggression by Germany, similar to that given Poland, according to the "Daily Telegraph."

If a reply to this effect is received to-day, the Prime Minister is expected to announce it in the House of Commons debate on foreign affairs.

The newspaper adds that Rumania has been asked to give an assurance that she would go immediately to Poland's assistance if Poland is attacked.—*Reuter.*

HERR HITLER

Fuehrer Leaves World Mystified

LONDON, Apr. 2.

HERR HITLER'S SPEECH defiantly accepted the British challenge of opposition to German expansion.

In point after point, Herr Hitler breathed defiance toward Great Britain and threatened a denouncement of the Anglo-German naval treaty, a denouncement calculated to stir Great Britain more than any other action he could possibly take.

The speech seemed to mark the culmination of a situation which, for two decades after the Great War, Great Britain has devoutly made efforts to avoid—the definite division of Europe into two hostile camps.

PRECARIOUS RELATIONS

Certainly, never since the armistice have German-British relations been in such a precarious state.

Herr Hitler answered Great Britain by a challenge that if Great Britain wants war, he (Herr Hitler) was ready.

He declared that Mr. Chamberlain's present attitude may destroy the Anglo-German naval agreement; and, inferentially, the Munich pact.

15 YEARS TOO LATE

Herr Hitler, obviously referring to Mr. Chamberlain, although he did not mention the Premier's name specifically, said: "If the English statesman says that the problems should be submitted to discussion, I now say that there was 15 years time for that."

Referring to the world-wide armament race, Herr Hitler said: "If others want to re-arm, I say that you cannot tire me out."

He announced that the coming party rally in Nuremberg in September would be entitled the "Party Rally of Peace".

"If it should ever come to a test of strength, the German people are ready at any time to exert their utmost.

"Our friends and others will be ready to march at any time in the future."—*United Press.*

Relations With Britain

London, Apr. 2.

The passage in Herr Hitler's speech on which attention has been mainly focussed in London is that referring to relations with Britain, and Germany's armaments.

An amplified version of this passage reads: "Germany does not think of attacking other nations without distinction. What we want

(Continued on Page 4.)

BITTER PILL FOR NAZIS

Signal Defeat In Belgian Elections

BRUSSELS, Apr. 2.

THE RESULTS of the Belgian general elections so far confirm that the Catholics and Liberals have gained heavily.

The Socialists have lost slightly, while the Rexists are certain to lose over half their Chamber seats.

The pro-Belgian parties will obtain about 55 per cent. of the votes, and the pro-German Helmattriu Front, about 45 per cent.—*United Press.*

Catholic Victory

BRUSSELS, Apr. 2.

The first election returns this evening indicate that the Catholic Party has gained considerably, increases of over 15 per cent. over the last election being revealed. The Social-Democrats have lost 5 per cent. while the Liberals have made slight gains.

In all precincts the Rexists lost, the average being 20 per cent. while the Flemish Nationalists registered slight gains.

From St. Vith in the German district of Eupen, it is reported that the German Party "Loyal Front" beat both Catholics and Social-Democrats. —*Trans-Ocean.*

Retains Title

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Apr. 2.

Sixto Escobar retained the world's bantamweight title to-night, outpointing Kayo Morgan from Detroit in 15 rounds.—*Reuter.*

Latest Spain Flashes

FIFTEEN to twenty thousand Italian troops are being concentrated at Almeria. They comprise the Littoria division and members of the mixed Green, Black, Blue and Brown Shirt divisions.

The Italians will shortly embark for Italy, leaving only a composite unit to represent Italy when the triumphant parade into Madrid is held this week.

* * *

HIS HOLINESS the Pope has sent a message to General Franco, blessing the Nationalist leader and the Spanish people, and expressing his thanksgiving for the "victory of Catholic Spain".

Pope Pius expresses the hope that Spain will resume "new vigour in the former Christian tradition".

Franco's reply expresses his "intense emotion caused by His Holiness' telegram, and gratitude for his "phrases of love".

Messages from United Press.

Insurance Claim Sensation

THE INSURANCE claim against the China Underwriters, Ltd. came to a sensational ending at the Supreme Court this morning, when Counsel for the plaintiffs asked that the case be withdrawn and judgment with costs be given to defendants.

Plaintiffs were the Cheong Hing Hong and the claim was for $30,906.23 as the rateable proportion to be borne by defendants in the loss of marine products and seafoods in a fire in plaintiff's godowns in January, 1938.

Fraud Allegation

The defence was that 127 of the 137 items claimed were fraudulent, and benefits under the policy were, therefore, forfeited. It was further alleged that the prices of some of the goods had been charged higher than the market price, and that the weight and price book had been altered.

Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., and Mr. H. C. Macnamara appeared for the plaintiff firm on the instructions of Mr. E. Davidson, of Hastings and Co. Defendants were represented by the Hon. Mr. Leo D'Almada, Jnr., and Mr. D. J. N. Anderson, instructed by Mr. O. E. C. Marion, of Deacons.

At the outset this morning, Mr. Potter told the Chief Justice, Sir Atholl MacGregor, that he had been instructed by his clients that they did not intend to proceed further in the case which meant, of course, judgment for defendants with costs.

Costs

Mr. D'Almada asked that an ordinary order as to costs be made for the moment so that they could discuss what kind of costs later in Chambers.

Mr. Potter said that the point should be decided forthwith as laid down by both practice books.

Mr. D'Almada replied that he was not in a position to argue at the moment not having consulted the authorities, but he could not see any harm done in adjourning the matter.

His Lordship remarked that the plaintiffs' decision had taken him by surprise, and according to his rough recollection of the authorities in connection with the question of costs they appeared to bear out what Mr. Potter had said. He had, however, no desire to deprive the defence of any opportunity to argue the point as they themselves must have also

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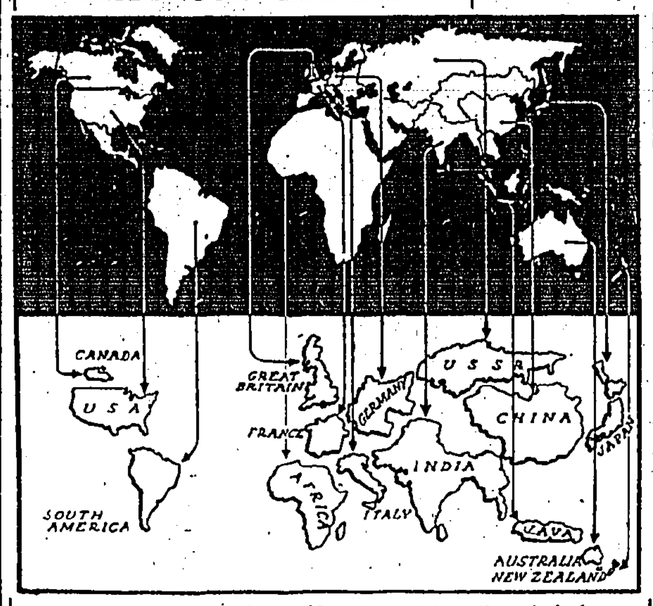
WHY DICTATORS ENVY OUR EMPIRE



THE top map shows the world as it is. Below, the principal countries are drawn to the size they would be if they held territory in proportion to their population. The standard taken is the average population for the whole world per square mile. The contrast illustrates Hitler's point of view when he said in his speech: "The reason for our economic troubles is to be found in our over-population." Mussolini makes the same claim, although both dictators pay premiums for large families.

The dictators cast envious eyes on the wide open spaces of the British Empire. Compare the size of Canada and Australia on a population basis with the correct scale above.

REACTIONS TO HITLER'S THREAT

BERLIN, Apr. 2.

A PEACE SPEECH, addressed particularly to Britain, coupled with a warning, is the description applied to Herr Hitler's utterances at Wilhelmshaven, according to well-informed German quarters.

In the words of one commentator "Hitler declared that he wanted peace, and at the same time he gave a sharp warning against continuation of the Chamberlain encirclement attempts, whether disguised or undisguised."

"We don't believe the defensive nature of this policy; every day we see examples of an attempt to torpedo our peaceful actions with active attempts to put obstacles in Germany's way—the Rumanian agreement for example. Ready for peace, but not for encirclement, we shall certainly not remain inactive until the rope is right round our throat."

Press comment emphasises the danger of the "encirclement" policy, and declares that Herr Hitler has given Britain time for reflection.—*Reuter.*

"Left Us Mystified"

London, Apr. 2.

"Herr Hitler has left us more mystified, but no more troubled than before."

These words from comment on Herr Hitler's speech in the "Sunday Despatch" appear to represent the average Englishman's reaction.

While the "Despatch" welcomes the fact that Hitler refrained from denouncing the Anglo-German naval agreement, and that his speech did not contain "raging bellicosity" which had been anticipated, other papers express surprise at the comparative restraint behind the Fuehrer's verbal fireworks.

The newspaper "The People" says: "He shouts defiance when none threaten, and boasts his people's readiness for war, while knowing that no attack is contemplated; but it is inconceivable that a man who made his country mighty again should destroy his life's work by his own deliberate act."

"Hitler's Feeble Answer"

Mr. Beverley Baxter in the "Sunday Graphic" calls the speech "Hitler's feeble answer to Mr. Chamberlain," and declares that the speech is obviously intended for home consumption. His statements were not for the minds of informed men, but his accusations and utter lack of proportion were only for the immature minds of frenzied youths, who regard him as a god.

The "Sunday Express" thinks that the speech was "subdued," and delivered in an extraordinary atmosphere of mystery, especially in view of the confusion regarding its broadcast arrangements.—*Reuter.*

Plaintive Denial

The "Sunday Times" says that Hitler plaintively denied he was

(Continued on Page 4.)

WHY RADIO WENT "PHUT"

Hitler's Broadcast To America

BERLIN, Apr. 2.

THE OFFICIAL explanation of the decision not to relay Herr Hitler's speech over the radio yesterday, is that the time of day was not likely to draw a large audience of listeners, and therefore it was decided to take records of the speech, and to play them over at an hour when most people were at dinner.

It is insisted that the sudden breaking-off of the short-wave relay to the United States was due to a technical fault.

It is unofficially suggested that Herr Hitler, having prepared a speech on more general lines, containing a lot of remarks of special American interest, began all over again after Mr. Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons, and concentrated on Britain.

As little special American interest remained, it was decided at the last moment not to broadcast the speech

(Continued on Page 4.)

Col. Beck's Visit To London

LONDON, Apr. 2.

THE CENTRE of political interest shifts back to London to-morrow with the arrival of Colonel Beck, the Polish Foreign Minister, and the House of Commons debate on foreign affairs, following Herr Hitler's speech at Wilhelmshaven.

"Reuter's" diplomatic correspondent writes that Colonel Beck is bringing a number of officials and experts for the discussions, which will carry a stage further the situation created by the Anglo-French guarantee to Poland.

The question of further guarantees for the security of peace-loving countries may also form the subject of a discussion.

To-morrow evening the French Air Minister, M. Guy Lachambre arrives in London for a two-day's talk with Sir Kingsley Wood, the British Air Minister.

M. Lachambre will be accompanied by a number of technical experts, and it seems likely that the discussions will be concerned mainly with

(Continued on Page 4.)

LATEST

Britain's Frontier

BUCHAREST, Apr. 3.—It is felt that Britain and France, by their guarantee to Poland, have taken a step which has involved them in the defence of other eastern European countries.

The guarantee for Rumania against aggression would, according to authoritative circles, be followed by a credit in order to increase Rumania's air strength.

It is believed that Rumania's first line air strength at present does not exceed 300 planes and pilots accustomed to night-flying are few.

It is hoped that when M. Gafencu visits Turkey in a week's time the question of the right of foreign warships to pass through the Dardanelles in wartime and thus reach Rumanian ports will be discussed and satisfactory agreement reached.—*Reuter.*

See Back Page For Further Late News

RUSSO-JAPANESE PACT

MOSCOW, Apr. 2.—A Soviet-Japanese fisheries agreement, lasting for a year, has been signed.

The Soviet has reserved 37 fishing sections for strategic reasons, and only ten of these have been replaced by equivalent sections in other waters.

The Japanese, though taking 25 less sections than under the old agreement, will pay ten per cent. higher rental for them.—*Reuter.*

SOVIET REACTION TO BRITAIN'S PLEDGE

THE BRITISH guarantee to Poland was not commented upon by the Soviet press until to-day, when, after announcing the fact of the guarantee, papers declare that it is insufficient, and demand a further rapprochement between Britain and the Soviet Union.

The Soviet newspapers claim that Mr. Chamberlain is not the proper man for furthering this policy.

The official Government organ, "Izvestia" describes the Chamberlain declaration as "ineffectual," and recalls the Soviet proposal for a conference. The paper adds that Russia naturally prefers a general anti-aggression declaration endorsed by the major democratic Powers as well as the Soviet Union to the one-sided English declaration.

Both England and France are urged to abandon their policy of non-intervention, and to return to one of collective security. The paper declares that the Western Powers can depend upon the full support of the Soviet Union only when they agree to oppose any aggression regardless of its source.

This statement is interpreted in diplomatic circles to mean that Moscow would like to extend the anti-aggression declaration to the Far East.

"Pravda" Critical

Openly critical of the Chamberlain declaration is the Communist Party organ "Pravda" which writes: "Chamberlain's policy has not enjoyed the confidence of foreign countries for a considerable length of time.

(Continued on Page 4.)

POSITION OF THE SINO-JAPANESE WAR

LONDON,

A DEBATE took place in the House of Lords recently on the present position in the Far East. The subject was raised on a motion by Lord Strabolgi, who enquired what was the latest information the Government had with regard to the state of affairs in China and what steps were being taken to safeguard British trading interests. The debate was as follows:

Lord Strabolgi had the following Notice on the Paper:- To ask His Majesty's Government what information they can give the House regarding the Sino-Japanese War with particular reference to events in South China; what steps His Majesty's Government are taking to safeguard British trading rights and interests in Hongkong; what is the position with regard to the Japanese invasion of Hainan Island; and whether any joint policy with the other interested Powers for bringing this struggle to an end is being pursued; and to move for Papers.

The noble Lord said: My Lords, though the Motion which stands in my name was put down in consultation with my noble friends, nevertheless it is not intended in any spirit of hostility to His Majesty's Government. Indeed, on the last occasion on which the noble Earl, Lord Plymouth, stated Government policy in your Lordships' House, in the debate before Christmas, in answer to the Motion of the noble Viscount, Lord Elibank, he adopted, if I may say so, an unexpected but nevertheless welcome attitude of firmness on this vital question of British interests in China. So far as his official statement could go, his words—at any rate to me and my noble friends—appeared to contain a clear warning that our patience is not inexhaustible.

Hainan Island

Since then certain events of great importance have taken place in China. As your Lordships are aware, the Island of Hainan has been invaded by the Japanese. Following the fall of Canton, the great port and colony of Hongkong is practically blockaded. Threats have been levelled at the authorities of the International Settlement in Shanghai. I see in to-day's newspapers that there is a modification of the Japanese attitude, and I am very glad to see that, but I must remind your Lordships that the so-called Government of Nanking—which, of course, is completely under Japanese control—has used extraordinary language towards our nationals and the French nationals in the International Settlement. I will trouble your Lordships, if I may, by reading out the exact words. It is a *Reuter's* report of February 26 last:

"The Nanking Government says 'it will not hesitate to brand British and French vessels and the International Settlement as an enemy unless Britain and France reconsider and change their attitude of assisting the Chiang Kai-shek *regime*, which is the public enemy of the Chinese nation.'" That is very strong language to be used by a Government which is supposed to speak for any section of the Chinese people, but which, as we know, does not represent anybody but themselves.

In addition, Japanese troops have erected barricades and electrically-controlled cables round the British Concession at Tientsin. There is no military objective in invading Hainan Island, so far as the Japanese war on the Chinese Central Government is concerned. It is deliberately provocative of the French and also of ourselves. Hainan Island is of great strategic importance to us, because it flanks the line of communications between Singapore and Hongkong. I understand that the Indo-French authorities in French Indo-China had stopped the trade in arms to China, and even in Red Cross materials, medical stores, and so on, in return for a promise from the Japanese that Hainan was recognised as in the French sphere of influence, and would not be attacked. We see what has happened and I suggest that this is a practical example of the uselessness of a policy of so-called appeasement where the Japanese are concerned. I have recently been in the East myself. I was very glad to hear when I was in Burma that the motor road from that British Dominion to North-West China is now completed, and is being heavily used for the transport of all sort of goods, including munitions. I suggest that that is the only language which the Japanese militarists understand.

Loan to China

I am also glad to note, as I am sure that your Lordships will be, that the United States Government have granted a substantial loan to China, and that we have also granted a small credit. I trust that further financial assistance will be forthcoming. The reason why I say that broadly, the Chinese to-day are fighting our battles for us. Supposing the Japanese had succeeded, as two years ago they boasted they would, in breaking Chinese resistance in ninety days, how long would it have been before there would have been a direct threat to Hongkong, and then to Malaya and the Dutch East Indies? Suppose that Japan had succeeded in subjugating all China, and recovering her economic and military strength, and suppose we were involved in more difficulties in Europe, does anyone suppose that British interests in the Pacific would have been left untouched?

The next observation that I wish to make is this. This war against China is not an old-fashioned war of conquest. It is being waged with the utmost cruelty and bestiality. In the occupied territories, as in Manchukuo, the Japanese are deliberately debauching the Chinese with opium and other harmful drugs. This has been admitted at Geneva in the anti-opium conference, and I think that knowledge of it is common property. There has been systematic destruction everywhere of the Chinese Universities and seats of learning. There has been introduced in the occupied territories a corrupt and dishonest *regime*, and a shutting out of all European and American commerce. I believe that the Foreign Office is painfully aware of the horrible excesses which have taken place and are taking place, particularly in Nanking. In this connection, with regard to Nanking, I would like to take the opportunity of saying this. I have said many hard things about the German *Nazi regime*, but on this occasion the Nazi German officials behaved very well indeed at Nanking. They behaved with great firmness and courage in helping to defend the Chinese refugees under their care from slaughter and violation by brutal and apparently undisciplined Japanese soldiers.

Chinese Junks

As we are speaking of these excesses, I must, as one who was at sea for many years myself, make a protest against the attacks at sea by sumurais on defenceless Chinese fishing junks. There is a freemasonry of the sea and these junk seamen and fishermen are a very fine race indeed. They are always ready to come to the help of others in the ordinary accidents of the sea. They take their wives and children on very long voyages. The attack on these helpless fishermen, as a policy of terrorism, was a most abominable act for which words sufficiently condemnatory are difficult to find. There is no military objective in destroying these junks and fishermen, and as these attacks were near our own territorial waters, I suggest that some protest should be made. I am not accusing the Government of being blind to these terrible events. I believe the Foreign Office are well aware of them and deplore them as much as I do.

I have already mentioned the action of the German Nazi officials in Nanking. My information is that German merchants are just as alarmed and disturbed by what is happening in China as our own merchants. It is the German officials who have to adopt an attitude of support and comfort for the Japanese authorities. I should like to take this opportunity of repeating what I have said before, that here is a tremendous chance for the German Government to show their good faith, humanity and will for peace, by joining with ourselves and with other interested Powers to bring pressure to bear—diplomatic and, if necessary, economic pressure—to stop this mad adventure of the Japanese militarists in China. I ventured to make the suggestion beevents in South China and in other parts of China. The House will remember that apart from the occupation of Amoy by the Japanese Navy on May 13 last, the Sino-Japanese hostilities were not extended to South China till October last, when the Japanese landed at Bias Bay and began their advance on Canton. The City was occupied ten days later after slight resistance on the part of the Chinese. Since then the Japanese forces have not advanced into the interior but have contented themselves almost entirely with consolidating their position in Canton, where they set up a local administration entitled the Kwangtung Self-Preservation Committee on December 20, and in conducting mopping up operation in the Delta of the Pearl River.

Two of these operations have taken place in close proximity to the boundary of the Hongkong leased territory. On the first occasion, towards the end of November last, two small parties of Japanese soldiers crossed the frontier into British territory, but retired when their error was pointed out to them. On February 21 last a more serious incident occurred. Six Japanese aeroplanes engaged in these mopping-up operations flew at a low altitude over the Hongkong border near Shamchun, and dropped six bombs in British leased territory, killing one Sikh policeman and six Chinese and causing considerable damage to a train. Machine gun fire was also opened on the British railway station, and two Chinese were killed and a number of people, which we have not been able exactly to ascertain, were wounded. On that very same day Sir Robert Craigie, our Ambassador at Tokyo, made a preliminary protest to the Japanese Government, who replied on February 23 expressing profound regret at the incident and promising to pay full compensation for the damage done. Assurances have also been received that disciplinary measures would be taken against those who were shown to be guilty after a thorough investigation of the facts, and that adequate measures would be taken to ensure that there would be no repetition of such an incident. These assurances have now been embodied in a formal Note handed on February 27 to our Ambassador, who, on the instructions of my noble friend the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, informed the Japanese Government that His Majesty's Government regarded the incident as having been settled on those terms.

Commodore E. B. C. Dicken and Mrs. Dicken photographed with friends at the recent Hongkong Dockyard Recreation Club Dance.—*Ming Yuen.*

The noble Lord opposite then asked in his Question what action we are taking to protect British interests in that part of China, and particularly our interests at Hongkong. I should therefore like to say a word about the position in regard to the Pearl River, because the Pearl River is of supreme importance in connection with the trade of Hongkong. The opening of this river to British trade is provided for in the Anglo-Chinese Treaty of 1842. It was first closed to navigation by the Chinese authorities on October 13, and a protest was at once made to them by His Majesty's Consul-General at Canton. Since their occupation the Japanese have maintained the closure of the river, and His Majesty's Government have for some time past been actively engaged in endeavouring to secure its reopening. I am sorry to say that these efforts have not so far been effective. The possibility of taking further steps towards this objective is at present under consideration, and in any event I can assure the House that His Majesty's Government propose to continue, as at present, to do all that is possible to secure British trade and shipping in the occupied areas of China from discrimination in favour of Japanese or any other interests.

So far as the Customs in that area are concerned, the latest available information indicates that the Customs at Canton, while they have not actually been brought under Japanese control, have been subjected to a certain measure of control by the Japanese, as in the case of the Shanghai Customs, and a number of Japanese nationals are being added to the staff. The Customs at Hoihow, in the island of Hainan, have been treated in the same way. I should like to add this, that it was largely due to the courage and tenacity of Mr. Hooper, the Deputy Commissioner at that time in charge of the Customs at Canton, who is a British subject, that the Customs administration at that port was held intact throughout the attack on Canton and its capture by the Japanese.

I should like to say something about Hainan, to which the noble Lord has referred. Japanese troops landed in the island on the 10th of last month, and on the 14th His Majesty's Ambassador of Tokyo, who had been instructed to make representations to the Japanese Government, in case my words might reach anyone who could pass on the proposal, that if Germany really wishes to make some return for the great advantages that the present Prime Minister has conferred upon her by his policy of appeasement, there is their chance in China, where their interests are identical with ours. We recently heard the German Chancellor proclaim that Germany must export or die. There is an immense market in China, where the Germans will have no chance whatever of trading if this Japanese policy is continued to success.

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (The Earl of Plymouth): My Lords, I am grateful to the noble Lord for once again having informed me of the special points to which he intended to allude to-day. The whole Chinese question is such a vast one that it would really be impossible to deal with every aspect of the situation out there. Therefore, I will confine my remarks to the points that have been specifically raised by the noble Lord. The difficulty in approaching this question is to give practical effect to any desires or feelings that one may have, and although with much that the noble Lord said I agree, at the same time I doubt whether he can have given very much thought to the actual practicability of some of his suggestions.

Before I refer to the general situation, I should like to give him some information which he has asked for relating in particular to recent ment, was informed by the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs that the object of the occupation was to render effective the blockade of the south coast of China. Mr. Arita further said that its duration would not exceed the period required by military needs, and that its character would, similarly, be dictated purely by military considerations as Japan had no territorial designs there. Similar assurances were received by the French and United States Ambassadors. I understand that the United States Government have despatched a destroyer to safeguard United States interests on Hainan and that the French Government are intending to take similar action. Although I am fully aware of the strategic or tactical considerations involved, as a matter of fact it cannot be said that there are any important British interests on that island.

The position of the French Government is undoubtedly somewhat different from our own in connection with this matter. The treaty position of the French Government in respect of the island is based, firstly, on the Chinese assurance of 1897 to them regarding the non-alienation of the island and, in the second place, on the Franco-Japanese Agreement of 1907. We actually have no similar agreement with Japan, and the only treaty bearing upon the situation is the Washington Nine-Power Treaty. The noble Lord has contended that this action on the part of the Japanese cannot have been taken with a view to threatening the position of the Chinese Government, but rather that it must have been taken with the intention of (shall I say?) threatening or giving anxiety to the French Government and ourselves. It is difficult to pass judgment on that. I can only say that the actual reason given to us by the Japanese authorities was that which I have already quoted—namely, to render effective the blockade of the South China coast, and, as I have said, we have been told that the period of occupation will not exceed the period required by the military needs of the situation—a very vague phrase I admit, but still that is the position as it has been explained to us by the Japanese Government.

General Situation

I think I have now dealt with the specific points which the noble Lord raised during the course of his speech, but I should like to take this opportunity of saying a word or two about the general situation. When we last debated the Chinese question, before Christmas, I took the opportunity of explaining, in some detail I think, the attitude of His Majesty's Government towards the problem, and, therefore, I can do little more than repeat what I said on that occasion. In general, the Far-Eastern policy of His Majesty's Government is based on the Nine-Power Treaty, the main provisions of which I outlined when we last had a debate on this question. His Majesty's Government were, therefore, at some pains to make clear to the Japanese Government in the Note which they addressed to them on January 14 that they cannot recognise changes involving infringements of or derogations from the provisions of this Treaty which are brought about by force or by the unilateral modification of its terms. They cannot agree that the Treaty is obsolete or that its provisions no longer meet the situation, except in so far as that situation has been altered by Japan in contravention of its terms.

But this is not to say that His Majesty's Government contend that this Treaty or any other Treaty is eternal. If the Japanese or any other signatory has any constructive suggestions to make regarding points on which it is thought that the Treaty might be improved, His Majesty's Government for their part would be ready to consider them and enter into negotiations with all the other signatories regarding the modifications suggested. Similarly, His Majesty's Government are always ready to resume negotiations with the Chinese Government on the subject of extra-territoriality and other similar questions when peace has been restored. As I say, a Note embodying those points was addressed to the Japanese Government on January 14, but so far the Japanese Government has not sent any reply.

Measures Taken

The noble Lord has suggested certain ways in which he thinks that we should deal with the situation. When I have been explaining the position of His Majesty's Government with regard to this matter, I have always pointed out that, in the view of His Majesty's Government, no measures such as some of those which the noble Lord described will really be of any use in solving this difficulty or helping the situation unless they are going to be effective measures. Clearly, for measures of the kind which he described, such as economic sanctions of various kinds, it is absolutely essential that action should be taken by all interested parties at the same time. Although I cannot say more than that on that particular subject, I want to draw the attention of your Lordships' House to the various ways in which His Majesty's Government have assisted the Chinese Government in the extremely difficult position in which they now are. As your Lordships know, we have from the beginning of the war kept Canton open as a means of communication for China. Of course that channel could no longer be made use of when Canton fell, but in addition to that we have, as the noble Lord pointed out, built a road through Burma to the Chinese border to join up with the Chinese Yunnan-Fu Road. More recently, we have taken powers, as your Lordships know, under the Export Guarantees Act, which will enable us to give credits to China more easily than has been possible up to now. In addition to that, I can assure the noble Lord that the general position in regard to this aspect of the question is constantly under consideration and is never lost sight of.

End to War

Further than that, I am afraid I am unable to go this afternoon, but I would like finally to say this. The noble Lord has asked whether there is no possibility of the Powers jointly bringing pressure to bear upon the Japanese Government with a view to bringing the war in China to a speedy end. It would be difficult to say, and erroneous to say, that I thought there were prospects of being able to achieve that objective, but I can say that His Majesty's Government are in close and constant consultation with the other Powers concerned on matters which affect their common interests. With a view to securing a settlement which will be fair and just to both sides and take all proper account of the interest of third parties, His Majesty's Government have indicated to the Chinese and Japanese Governments that they are ready at all times to use their good offices, and they will not hesitate to take all necessary steps as soon as the moment appears to be appropriate. But, as I say once again, I am afraid I must admit that at present the situation does not appear to have changed in this respect since I addressed your Lordships' House in December last, and I cannot look upon the prospects as good. I have endeavoured to the best of my ability to deal with the questions which the noble Lord raised in the course of his speech, and I hope that, although I may not have entirely satisfied him, at any rate my remark may have given a limited satisfaction to him and others in your Lordships' House.

Lord Strabolgi: My Lords, I have only to thank the noble Earl for his very full reply to the question I put on the Paper. I quite understand that it is not possible for him at this stage to give greater satisfaction. If I may say so, I think he has said all he could under the circumstances. I understand that the matter is under review, that the possibility of joint action has not been lost sight of, and that His Majesty's Government are with us in deploring these appalling events in China and in wishing to bring them to an end. Perhaps I may be permitted to remark on what the noble Earl said with regard to the Chinese Customs, that your Lordships are aware that very substantial international loans have been secured on the Chinese Customs, and that the revenue depends on the Customs being properly and honestly administered. We surely have very strong ground for protesting against any infringement there, especially—this is the extraordinary part of it—since there has been no declaration of war by the Japanese Government on China. The whole of this ghastly campaign is referred to as an incident. They cannot have it both ways. They have no legal right whatever to interfere with the Chinese Customs on which important loans are secured. But as I say, I am obliged to the noble Earl and I quite appreciate that he could not say more at the present time. In these circumstances, I beg leave to withdraw my Motion.

Motion for Papers, by leave, withdrawn.

6-Foot Woman Is "Boss"

A six-ft. white-haired mother of two has just been appointed woman staff supervisor of Imperial Airways, and will be responsible for the engagement, training and administration of hundreds of women employed in the United Kingdom.

She is Mrs. F. M. D. Henderson, M.B.E., London-born, and takes up her post on March 1.

Recently she confessed that her flying experience was confined to a few trips from London to Paris.

Mrs. Henderson has held a number of administrative posts, including that of employment secretary to the London Society for Women's Service, and latterly organising secretary to the Junior Council of the London and National Society for Women's Service.

Despite her many duties, she still finds time for work in the Auxiliary Fire Service. Her son is a paymaster-lieutenant in the Navy, her daughter is employed by a famous fashion house.

Japanese Invasion Of Hainan

London.

Further questions were asked in Parliament recently regarding the Japanese occupation of Hainan:—

Mr. Noel-Baker asked the Prime Minister whether he can tell the House what guarantees he has received from the Japanese Government that they will not maintain a permanent military occupation of the Island of Hainan?

Mr. Butler: I would refer the hon. Member to the reply given to my hon. Friend the Member for Kidderminster (Sir J. Wardlaw-Milne) on 15th February.

Mr. Noel-Baker asked the Prime Minister whether he can make a statement concerning the present situation in the International Settlement at Shanghai?

Mr. Butler: A working understanding for co-operation between the Shanghai Municipal Council and the Japanese authorities has been reached which, my Noble Friend understands, does not impair the authority of the Council.

Mr. Noel-Baker: May we assume that the Government will continue to support the municipal council in their local negotiations with the Japanese authorities?

Mr. Butler: Yes Sir.

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R020370. Ich Liebe Dich! (I Love You.) "Zauber der Boheme")
Jan Kiepura.
Weine Nicht Bricht Eine Schone Frau Dir. Das Herz.
(Do Not Cry.) (Sung in German.)
R 20380. La Boheme. Act. 1. "Che gelida manina" (Your Tiny Hand)
(Puccini.)
Martha. Act. 3. "Ach so fromm" (Like A Dream.)
(Flotow.) ..... Jan Kirpura. (Sung in German.)
R 20269. Turandot. ("Non Piangere Liu") (Puccini.) ..... Jan Kiepura.
("Nessun Dorma") (Sung in German.)

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New Trumpets For State Occasions

London.

THERE cannot be many people in London (or in the Empire for that matter, if they have visited England), who have not seen the magnificently caparisoned trumpeters of the Household Cavalry—the Life Guards and the Royal House Guards ("The Blues") and heard their thrilling fanfares on this or that State occasion.

These State Trumpeters have blown and polished their heraldic trumpets so long that a new set of eight has been made.

Not since the '80s have new ones been called for, but since then they have, of course, been repaired and reconditioned and polished so many hundreds of times that the silver has worn so thin that you could almost put your finger through it in places. Half a century's use had made the old instruments as thin as this paper and in the process they had so lost weight that they were but half their original weight; this was about thirty ounces each—which means that about £160 worth of silver has been polished away.

The new trumpets will be worth between £35 and £40 each. They are tuned to an exact E flat. The tuning has had to be tested for absolute accuracy by a scientific gadget called a resonoscope. This passes the note of the trumpet through a cathode ray, and the ray, being projected and held on to a glass dial, appeared in a zigzag line, which showed it was accurate. If sharp, the ray would have sheered off to the left, if flat it would have veered away to the right. After all this and other things are done, the trumpets have to go away to the Assay Office so that every part of them may be "hall-marked."

UNLAWFUL GAMING

Not long ago the proprietors of a club were charged before one of the London magistrates with allowing the club premises to be used for the purpose of unlawful gaming contrary to section so-and-so of the Gaming Houses Act of 1854. The magistrate held that stud poker was not an illegal game and dismissed the "formation." The police appealed to the High Court and there the judges sent the case back to the magistrate with orders to convict. So, unless a yet higher court ultimately—and appropriately—"takes a hand" stud poker is in this country an illegal game.

This particular case turned on the meaning of the act of 1854 and a precedent case of that year (a baccarat case) in which the judge—the famous Hawkins—said "The unlawful games, then, are ace of hearts, Pharaoh, basset, hazard, passage, roulet, every game of dice except backgammon, and every game of cards which is not a game of mere skill; and, I incline to add, every other game of mere chance. Does baccarat come within this category? The description of the game . . . . . satisfies me that it does. It is a game of cards. It is a game of chance; though, as in most other things, experience and judgment may make one player or banker more successful than another, it would be a perversion of words to say that it was in any sense a game of mere skill. It is therefore, in my opinion, an unlawful game within the meaning of the statute."

The court, with regard to stud poker, adopted the words of Hawkins with regard to baccarat and repeated that it would be a perversion of words to say that it—stud poker—was in any sense a game of mere skill.

Which may be so as looked at from the bench but probably not as looked at from the card table.

Anyhow it probably won't make any difference. Whist drives are held all over the country under the most respectable—even ecclesiastical—auspices and they are all illegal.

CONTEMPT OF COURT

Not very often nowadays do we get a really good "popular" case of contempt of court. Most of these cases turn on the indiscreet comment of newspapers on cases pending. The editor usually appears in sack cloth and ashes, apologizes, perhaps pays a fine, and that's that. The contempt is usually exemplified by words rather than deeds. But not always.

The other day a case came before Appeal Court III. An appellant, conducting his own case, asked for a new trial. It was refused. The appellant left the court, apparently resigned. Shortly afterwards he returned and sat down in court. As the two Lord Justices were leaving the court he stood up and hurled tomatoes at their lordships. His aim was untrue ("A pity I wasn't a better shot," he remarked later). One tomato fell on the clerk's table. Another whizzed between the judges' heads through the door as they were leaving, and squashed on the wall. The third, owing to force majeure, he had no chance to deliver. He was sent to Brixton jail for six weeks, but was released by permission of the court for Christmas.

Well, we can always find a precedent in our law.

It is not recorded in the "Year Books" of centuries ago (the ancestors of present day Law Reports) in the quaint Norman-French-English legal language of the time that an offender "Jettait a brickbat at the dit judge"?

Group photograph taken after the recent wedding of the Rev. W. J. Williams, R.N., and Mrs. O. M. Jago at St. Andrew's Church.—*Ming Yuen.*

Medium Loses Case, Spirit Tells Her "Fight On"

7 Women Hold Armchair Seance In Seaside Villa

LEIGH-ON-SEA, ESSEX.

THE spirit of a Red Indian chief recently advised Mrs. M. Bruce, a 48-years-old Leigh-on-Sea widow, to appeal against a judgment for £400 entered against her in the King's Bench Division earlier in the day.

The chief, mentioned as Mrs. Bruce's spirit guide, "Grey Feather," in the action, gave his advice in my presence, while Mrs. Bruce, in a trance, held a sitting of her "circle."

Six middle-aged women were sitting round a blazing fire in a small villa in Leigh-on-Sea.

SURGEON'S COAT

Mrs. Bruce put on a white surgeon's coat and motioned the "circle" to rise and link hands.

The Lord's Prayer was said and Mrs. Bruce, closing her eyes, tightly grasped the hands of the two members next to her.

Rocking gently to and fro she spoke. Her voice, normally high, became a deep-throated rumble. The voice announced that Grey Feather was among the "circle" and asked if there were any questions.

"CAN YOU TELL US?"

Mrs. Barnes, a member of the "Circle," said:

"Can you tell us, Grey Feather, if your medium should appeal against the judgment entered at the King's Bench Division to-day?"

There was a pause, and a long indrawn breath from the medium before the deep voice answered:

"She must be strong, fight hard, and fight on. Help is forthcoming. She must fight."

Mrs. Bruce, with her eyes tightly closed, stood in turn before each member of the "circe" and made passes with her hands. In sentences which were a peculiar mixture of broken and ordinary English she gave advice or "blessed" them.

This over, Mrs. Bruce opened her eyes and sat down heavily in a chair.

"What happened?" she asked.

Eagerly the members of the "circle" told her that "Grey Feather" had advised her to fight on.

Mrs. Bruce was alleged to have obtained £400 from a Miss Dodd who attended her seances. She did not appear in court, but entered a plea that the money was a gift.

In the drawing room of her modest villa, where there is a bust of Grey Feather, she said: "Grey Feather has been my spirit guide for 12 years.

"I have a small income, and I have never made a profit from my Spiritualist activities."

Mrs. Bruce has three children.

The Umbrella Dance

France's latest dance is "La Chamberlaine," in which, as is to be expected, the umbrella plays a big part.

This, is how to do it.

The orchestra strikes up a one-step or tango. A male dancer, umbrella over his left arm, walks alone among the dancers.

He selects the girl with whom he would like to dance. With the umbrella he hooks her partner's arm. The girl at once leaves her partner and begins dancing with him.

The former partner, left alone with the umbrella, in turn looks round for a partner, and so on.

A.R.P. Workers To Get 60/- A Week

All A.R.P. volunteers and auxiliary firemen doing whole-time service in war will receive 60s. a week for men and 40s. for women.

Sir John Anderson, Minister for Civilian Defence, announcing this in the House of Commons recently added:—

"It will be understood that this proposal must be subject to any later decisions of the Government of the day should the occasion for whole-time service arise."

War's Two Worst Terrors Beaten By Scientists!

TWO of war's greatest horrors—death from the air by mustard gas and incendiary bombs—have been broken at last.

Scientists in England and America have discovered chemicals that greatly reduce the power of mustard gas to kill, and of incendiary bombs to set fire easily to property.

Professor Bullard, of Hobart College, New York, has the antidote to mustard gas—dreadful oily liquid that is dropped in bombs upon towns in wartime, or sprayed from aeroplanes.

MUSTARD GAS NOT ONLY KILLS IN ITS GAS FORM. IT EATS THROUGH THE CLOTHES, AND IF ONLY A DROP FALLS UPON YOU, SHOCKING BURNS CAN RESULT.

But now the professor has discovered a chemical that, when soaked into clothing, turns mustard gas in liquid form into a harmless powder.

Wonderful relief indeed! Better, because recently also, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.—world's biggest chemical combine—announced that their experts had found a powder that robs incendiary bombs of much of their terror.

Their powder, dissolved in water and sprayed on to woodwork is designed to prevent fire even when an incendiary bomb bursts fifteen inches away.

Both these discoveries should soon be available to Britain and further important tests of experiments will be made.

First Walk For 7 Years

FOURTEEN - YEAR - OLD Bridget Graveling, of King's Lynn, Norfolk, recently went out for a walk for the first time since she was six and a half years old.

It was pretty, blue-eyed Bridget's first glimpse for seven years of the world outside the walls of a hospital, and there were all sorts of new wonders to see and talk about.

IN PLASTER

Bridget was the victim of a bone disease caused by rheumatism, and for as long as she can remember the whole of the lower part of her body has been encased in plaster of paris.

She had been an inmate of five hospitals before, at the Royal Northern Hospital in Holloway, North London, the surgeons successfully performed a rare operation on the bone of her leg, which she had broken by turning over in bed.

Disease had prevented the bone from developing properly, and this was the cause of the fracture.

Things Bridget had never seen or heard before were Bellsha crossings and talking-films.

"I can only dimly remember ever having been to a cinema at all," she said.

"After the talkie was over I was taken by Nurse Coopland, my dearest friend, to meet Tom Mix.

"BRAVE GIRL"

"I was very nervous, but he laughed and shook my hand, and said, 'I'm honoured to meet such a brave little girl. I hope you will get well for good.'

"I had been practising walking for nearly four days when Nurse Coopland asked me if I would like to go to the pictures."

Bridget's parents have never seen her walk since she first entered a hospital seven years ago, but in a few weeks they will come to London to take her back to King's Lynn.

"Whenever anybody mentions the word 'home' I get so excited I can hardly breathe," she said.

Crowd Storms 'Vision Cinema

Crowds waiting admission at the Monseigneur News Theatre, Marble Arch, to which the Boon-Danahar fight was relayed by television recently, suddenly stormed the doors.

About 20 men and women forced their way in and mixed with the audience.

The manager called for aid. More than 50 policemen answered. Only a few of the "gate-crashers" were traced.

The Marble Arch Pavilion and the Tatler News Theatre also screened television relays of the fight.

GUINEA SEATS

At the Marble Arch Pavilion, the excitement was intense and, with all the comfort of the cinema, the audience followed the fight with the verve of ringside spectators.

Women shrieked, men shouted.

As each blow found its mark there were gasps. Loud cheers greeted Danahar's courageous recoveries from counts of nine.

Twice there were technical hitches, but B.B.C. commentator, T. H. Woodroffe, apologised from the ringside for the breakdowns, which were due to the transmitting end, and not to the apparatus at the cinema.

ALWAYS CLEAR

Not once did the audience lose sight of the boxers, and every blow was seen and heard.

The screen measured 200 sq. ft.—the largest in the world. It was eight times as big as the "American Miracle," about which they have been boasting in the United States.

Mr. Isidore Ostrer, chairman of Gaumont-British, who was responsible for the show, said afterwards that they had given a demonstration of what could be done with television in the cinema.

It was the Corporation's intention, he said, to install televisors in all its cinemas throughout the country.

Police Use Plane As Black Maria

For the first time an aeroplane was used as a Black Maria recently when two prisoners were flown from Jersey to Southampton.

The machine was one used on the regular service.

Three Bournemouth C.I.D. officers and the two prisoners were the only passengers.

Taken to Bournemouth and charged with safe-breaking the men will appear before Bournemouth magistrates.

ARRESTED AT LUNCH

The men were arrested while lunching at a Jersey hotel. A third man escaped through a window.

Prisoners and their luggage, which included four large suitcases and a big box, were driven 30 miles in a "Black Maria" to Bournemouth police station from Eastleigh airport.

Police guarded all entrances to the hangar when the change-over from plane to car was made.

Palm Oldest Living Thing

BRISBANE.

The oldest living thing on earth, a giant palm which is believed to be 15,000 years old, has just been replanted by 200 botany students of the University of Cleveland. The tree was uprooted by vandals recently.

Known as "Grandfather Peter," its age was verified in 1912 by Professor Chamberlain, of Chicago, the world authority on the Macrozamia, as these palms are called. He was surprised to find the largest and oldest living specimens in the world growing in their wild and natural state on the Tamborine Mountain in Queensland.

The professor estimated that "Grandfather Peter," the largest of the trees, was 15,000 years old. It stands twenty-five feet high. The others in the grove varied in age from 3,000 to 8,000 years. These palms—they are not strictly speaking trees, are a cross between a fern and palm—grow exceedingly slowly. The fern-like leaves are six to seven feet long, fifteen inches wide, rigid and beautifully green and glossy. The plam bears a huge seed cone, not unlike a pine-apple, and one was found to weigh eighty-five pounds.

Extends Aid For Cancer Victims

LONDON.

A government grant, provided for in Great Britain's new cancer bill, will enable all curable cancer sufferers to avail themselves of modern methods of treatment.

Cancer now causes 70,000 deaths in England yearly, and at present only one case in four which might hopefully be treated is receiving attention.

Plans for the campaign will include provision of cancer centres in all large towns, and hospital beds for advanced cases. Surgery radium and X-ray will be available for all. Local authorities will be empowered to pay, when necessary, the travelling expenses of a patient to the nearest centre.

The measure also enables the Minister of Health to lend up to £500,000 to the National Radium Trust for the purpose of radium and equipment.

Glands Restored to Youthful Vigour In 24 Hours

Dr. James Rastelli

Scientist Explains How New Discovery Makes Men Feel Years Younger

An eminent physician, with more than 30 years of experience, after long study and scientific experiments, has announced that the real secret of youth, vigour, energy, and health is to be found in the glands in your body, particularly in the sex glands.

The amazing thing about the discovery of this doctor is the fact that he has perfected a combination of herbs and medicines into simple and easy-to-take tablet or pill form. This discovery, called Vi-Tabs, is tasteless and easy to take, yet it works with amazing speed in acting directly upon the glands, blood, and body within 24 hours. This great discovery is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by any one to bring new youth, vigour, and vitality, and enable you to enjoy the real pleasures of life.

Don't Be a Weak Man

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from loss of vigour, weak memory and body, nervousness, impure blood, sickly skin, depression, and poor sleep. Instead, you merely take this new simple home treatment discovered by an eminent physician. In a few days you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve forces increase. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. Don't be a weak and sickly man and miss the joys and pleasures of life. Put this great discovery to the test and see for yourself that you too can again feel young and participate in the joys and pleasures of life with greater animation and enjoyment than ever before.

Vi-Tabs

Doctor Praises Vi-Tabs

Vi-Tabs has been praised by millions of suffering men and by physicians throughout the world. For instance, Dr. James Rastelli, widely-known scientist and physician, recently stated: "When gland power diminishes it is my observation that the tone of the entire body declines. The memory suffers and energy and vitality are lowered, and there is a marked slowing down in all the body processes and functions. Many scientists are of the opinion that the true secret of youthful vigour and vitality lies in the glands. Based on my years of experience, study, and practice, it is my opinion that the medical formula known as Vi-Tabs represents the most modern and scientific internal treatment of stimulating and invigourating the glands and thus tends to restore youthful vigour and vitality to the body."

Feel Results in 1 Day

Because Vi-Tabs are scientifically compounded to act directly upon the glands and thus invigourate the blood and reanimate the body, there is no long waiting for results. Most users report an astonishing improvement within 24 hours and that they feel ten years younger within one week. These results have been accomplished time after time in thousands of cases, some of which had almost given up hope of ever being strong, well, or vigourous again.

Results Guaranteed

So outstanding has been the success of Vi-Tabs in restoring youthful animation to men who were old before their time that it is now offered under a positive guarantee to cost nothing unless it is entirely satisfactory in every way. Get Vi-Tabs from your chemist under this written guarantee. It must make you younger, stronger, full of energy and vitality, and able to enjoy the pleasures of life as well as you did when you were in your prime, or you simply return the empty package and the full purchase price will be returned without question or argument. Don't suffer another day from that run-down, old-before-your-time, debilitated condition. Get Vi-Tabs from your chemist today. The guarantee protects you.

Smoke Lloyd's Bondman Tobacco

A BRITISH PRODUCT

They're well worn . . . . but they've worn well . . . .

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BLACK POLISH . . . TAN POLISHES

Polishes, Protects and Preserves . . . . . . White Cleaner and Shoe Creams

Count the "TELEGRAPHS" *everywhere*

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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TUITION GIVEN.

SCHOOL of Motoring Ltd. offers you trial or short or comprehensive courses in motor tuition with European or Chinese Instructors. Phone 20882 or 50800.

WANTED KNOWN.

EUROPEAN LADY, qualified in body massage, is willing to call on clients at their homes, manicure, pedicure. Phone 51046, address 29A Nathan Road, 1st floor, Kowloon.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Closed in, new modern foreign style eight-roomed house, furnished or unfurnished, convertible two families. In beautiful grove trees, overlooking land and sea. Coolest spot, New Territories. Ample ground for poultry, goat dairy, pig farm. Brokers protected. Box 523, "Hongkong Telegraph."

LOST.

LOST small black cocker spaniel dog strayed from 509, The Peak, on 28th March. If found will finder please communicate with Telephone No. 29059.

H.K. Stock Market

The following quotations were issued on the Hongkong Stock Market this morning:

BANKS	
H.K. Banks $	1,360 b.
H.K. Banks Lon. £	82½ n.
Chartered £	8⅜ n.
Mercantile, A. & B. £	27 n.
Mercantile, C. £	13 n.
East Asia $	80 n.
INSURANCES	
Canton $	220 n.
Union $	455 b.
China Underwriter $	1½ n.
H.K. Fire $	183 n.
SHIPPING	
Douglak $	68 b.
Steamboats $	13 n.
Indo-Chinas, P. $	60 n.
Indo-Chinas, D$	24 n.
Shell Bearers s/-	82/6 n.
Waterboats $	9 n
DOCKS ETC.	
Wharves $	100½ n.
Docks $	16 b and sa.
Providents $	4¾ b.
New Eng. Sh. $	6.70 n.
Sha. Docks, Sh. $	101½ n.
MINING	
Kailan s/-	17/6 n.
Raubs $	8 n.
Venz: Goldfield $	3 n.
Hongkong Mines cts.	4 n.
Antamoks Ps. (x.d.)	36 sa.
Atoks Ps. (xd.	32½ sa.
Baguio Gold Ps.	24 sa.
Benguet Cons. Ps.	12.00 sa.
Coco Grove Ps.	36 sa.
Con Mines Ps.	.003 sa.
Demonstrations Ps.	.14 sa.
I.X.L. Ps.	.55 sa.
Gumaus Ps.	—
San Mauricio Ps.	1.80 sa.
Suyoc Consul Ps.	—
Paracales Ps.	.64 sa.
LANDS	
Hotels $	5.45 b.
Lands $	33¼ b.
Lands 4½% deb. $	104 n.
S'hai Lands Sh.$	8¼ n.
Humphreys $	8.55 n.
H.K. Realties $	4.40 n.
Chinese Estates $	102 sa.
UTILITIES	
Trams $	16.10 sa.
Peak Trams (old) $	8 n.
Peak Trams (new) $	4 n.
Star Ferries $	67½ n.
Y. Ferries (old) $	24¾ n.
Y. Ferries (new) $	24 n.
China Lights (old) $	8.10 b.
China Lights (new) $	5¼ b.
H.K. Electrics $	57 s.
Macao Electrics $	18¼ n.
Sandakan Lights $	12 n.
Telephones (old) $	23 n.
Telephones (new) $	7¼ n.
Tractions s/-	22/- n.
Tractions (Pref.) s/-	22/6 n.
INDUSTRIAL	
Cald: Macg. (ord.), Sh. $	14 n.
Cald: Macg. (Pre.), Sh. $	13 n.
Canton Ices $	1 n.
Cements $	13¼ n.
H.K. Ropes $	3.60 n.
STORES, &c.	
Dairy Farms (ex. rts.)	21½ b. and sa.
Dairy Farms (rts.) $	15¼ n.
Watsons $ (x.d.)	8.10 n.
Lane Crawfords $	8 n.
Sinceres $	1.80 n.
Wing On (H.K.) $	42 n.
Powell, Ltd. cts.	90 n.
COTTON MILLS	
Ewo Sh. $	19.20 n.
S'hai Cotton Sh. $	104 n.
Zoong Sings, Sh. $	30 n.
Wing On Textiles, Sh. $	40 n.
MISC.	
H.K. Entertainment $	6¼ b.
Constructions, $	1¾ n.
Vibro Piling $	6.30 n.
Ch. Govt. 5% 1925	
G.$ Bonds	67% n.
H.K. Govt. 4% Loan 4% prm. b.	
H.K. Govt. Loan 3½% 1/8% prm. b.	
Marsmans (Lond.) s/-	13/9 n.
Marsmans (H.K.) s/-	5/- n.

WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN DIES IN SHANGHAI

Shanghai, Apr. 3.

Mr. Charles Barnhardt, aged 60, retired Standard-Vacuum maritime engineer, died to-day in the Country Hospital after a long illness.

He was a veteran of the Spanish-American war, and a retired Petty Officer of the United States navy.

Born at Norwalk, Ohio, on August 6, 1880, he had resided in China since the end of the World War.

He is survived by a wife, and a 16 year-old son, both residents of Shanghai.—*United Press.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Head Office, No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central, on Saturday, April 22nd, 1939, at 3.00 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1938.

The Transfer Register will be closed from April 10th to 22nd, 1939 inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. Y. TANG,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1939.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Thirty-fourth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building, on Thursday, the 13th April, 1939, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1938.

The Transfer Books Books of the Company will be closed from 29th March to 13th April, 1939, both days inclusive.

DODWELL & COMPANY LIMITED.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1939.

Exchange At A Glance

SELLING

T.T. London	1s. 2.21/32
Demand	1s. 2.21/32
T.T. Shanghai	176
T.T. Singapore	52½
T.T. Japan	104¾
T.T. India	81⅝
T.T. U.S.A.	29⅝
T.T. Manila	57¾
T.T. Batavia	53¾
T.T. Bangkok	151⅝
T.T. Saigon	107½
T.T. France	10.77
T.T. Germany	71
T.T. Switzerland	127
T.T. Australia	1/6¼

BUYING

4 m/s L/c London	1/2.31/32
4 m/s D/p do.	1/3
4 m/s L/c U.S.A.	29⅛
4 m/s France	11.19
30 d/s India	83¼
U.S. Cross rate in Lon.	4.68⅛

WHY RADIO WENT "PHUT"

(Continued from Page 1.)

to America, but through a technical hitch, some of it got on the air.

Official Version

The official version of the speech was not released until Herr Hitler, who spoke from notes, had had an opportunity of carefully study aboard the liner Robert Ley what it looked like in writing. Nobody noticed any serious discrepancies between the written version and that broadcast on gramophone records.

Herr Hiter is still aboard the Robert Ley, and it is understood that he expected to land at Hamburg tomorrow afternoon.

Dr. Josef Goebbels, Minister for Propaganda, arrived to-day at Rhodes for a fortnight's holiday.—*Reuter.*

STOCK MARKET REPORT

The Hongkong Stock Exchange official summary issued at 12.30 p.m. Saturday, says:

The market was quiet, with no changes of importance to report.

Buyers
Hongkong Bank $1,340
Union Insurance $455
Douglases $68
H. & S. Hotels $5.40
H.K. Lands $33½
H.K. Tramways $16
China Lights (Old) $8.10
China Lights (New) $5½
Dairy Farms ex rights $21¼
Entertainments $6¼
H.K. Govt. 3½% Loan ½% prem.
Dairy Rights $15¼

Sellers
H.K. & K. Wharves $100½
China Lights (New) $5½
H.K. Electrics $56¾

Sales
Union Insurance $465
Douglases $69
H.K. Docks $16
Providents $4¾
H. & S. Hotels $5.45/50
H.K. Tramways $16.10
Dairy Farms ex rights $21½
H.K. Govt. 4% Loan 4% prem.
Antamoks Ps. .36
Atoks .32½
Baguio Gold .24
Benguet Consolidated 12.00
Coco Grove .36
Consolidated Mines .003
Demonstrations .14
I. X. L. .55
San Mauricio 1.80
United Paracale .64

Europeans Commended

Chase And Capture Snatch Thief

MR. H. R. BELL of Hillwood Road, and Gunners J. Beaton and J. Audas, of Stanley Barracks, were commended by Mr. E. Himsworth at the Kowloon Magistracy to-day for arresting a handbag snatcher who chose Mrs. Werebichik of 7 Tak Shing Street, Kowloon, as his victim.

Mrs. Werebichik was walking in Nathan Road near Granville Road on Saturday when a man, Tse Kisang, 29, snatched her handbag from behind her and ran away.

Responding to the alarm Mr. Bell and Gunners Beaton and Audas gave chase. Tse was finally arrested near the St. Andrew's Church by Gunner Audas. Gunner Beaton also assisted in the arrest. Mr. Bell picked up Mrs. Werebichik's handbag, which was thrown away by Tse when he was attempting to escape.

Mr. Himsworth sentenced Tse, who pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny, to four months' hard labour and 10 strokes of the cane.

Three months' hard labour was the sentence passed on So Iu, 19, by Mr. Q. A. A. Macfadyen at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, on a charge of larceny of a handbag, containing money and other articles, from a widow who was walking at Cheung Sha Wan Road yesterday. A detective arrested the defendant after he had snatched the handbag from under the widow's arm.

Sub-Inspector Goddard prosecuted.

LORD GORT RETURNS

Anglo-French Defence Co-operation

London, Apr. 2.

The Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Lord Gort, returned from an inspection tour of French fortifications with his staff to-day.

It is stated that Lord Gort will confer with the Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, and with the Secretary of State for War, Mr. Hore-Belisha.

Lord Gort will also report on his findings about the Maginot Line and his conversations with the French Commander-in-Chief, General Gamelin.

It is believed that the visit to London on Monday of the French Air Minister, M. Guy la Chambre, will be in connection with the air-construction programmes of the two countries.

The mutual aim is said to be to reach at the shortest possible time an equality in the air with Germany.—*Trans-Ocean.*

FUEHRER LEAVES WORLD MYSTIFIED

(Continued from Page 1.)

to do is to extend our economic relations. We have a right to do that and we are not going to accept directions from any European statesmen inside or outside Europe.

"We are re-arming, but we do not dream of attacking other nations providing they leave us alone.

"The German Reich is not going to put up in the long run with a policy of intimidation or encirclement.

"I concluded an agreement with Britain—the naval pact. It is based on the fervent desire we all possess never to go to war with Britain.

"If this wish no longer exists in England, then the practical condition for this agreement is removed. Germany will be quite content to put up with this view.

The Right To Live

"We are so sure of ourselves because we are so strong, and we are united. He who has no power loses the right to live.

"If they talk in other countries of re-arming now, and say that they will re-arm more and more, then I can only say to those statesmen that they will not weary me.

"I am determined to continue to march along this path, and I am of the conviction that we shall proceed on it more rapidly than the others.

"If someone should really want to measure his strength with ours by force, then the German people are at all times in a position to do this, and I am prepared and determined."—*Reuter.*

Labour To Press For Active Steps

London, Apr. 2.

It is understood that Mr. Arthur Greenwood, who was leading the Labour Party in the House of Commons owing to the illness of Mr. Clement Attlee, will press for active steps to widen the basis of Mr. Chamberlain's declaration of Friday last, in the course of his opening speech in the House of Commons tomorrow, writes "Reuter's" lobby correspondent.

Mr. Chamberlain, who will follow Mr. Greenwood, is expected to deal with this question, besides making a general statement.

The Liberal opposition leader, Sir Archibald Sinclair, Mr. Anthony Eden, Mr. Winston Churchill, and possibly Mr. David Lloyd George, are expected to take part in the debate, which will be closed, Mr. Hugh Dalton and Sir John Simon, winding up for the Labour opposition and the Government respectively.—*Reuter.*

LAMBERT DUNBAR & CO

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Bldg. 3rd Floor

CORRESPONDENTS FOR FRANCIS I. du PONT & CO. NEW YORK

Cable Address DUNBAR Telephone No. 28123

APRIL 2, 1939.

THE FOLLOWING IS A CABLE SYNOPSIS OF THE TRADER'S COLUMN IN THIS WEEK'S ISSUE OF BARRON'S WEEKLY:

NEW YORK: APRIL 1 (SATURDAY)

The Trader says that the unloading of stocks has been for domestic account. The first thrust of selling on Thursday came from Paris. Both arbitrage and international investment houses were moderate buyers on Saturday.

It is doubtful whether the market would have collapsed had the early Spring conditions for business been as favourable as indicated a month ago. Barron's Index reveals that there has been no improvement for five months.

The lack of recovery power was equally responsible for the selling as the war scare.

Detroit authorities expect the beginnings of curtailed auomobile operations sometime in April, which is normally the year's peak. April output is estimated at 350,000 units, down 50,000 units from a week ago. The reduction reflects the determination to keep inventories down. Retil sales of major automobiles have been climbing steadily and are now the best since Christmas.

Conservative production programmes in the barometric industries promise to prevent any recurrence of the necessitous inventory liquidation of 1938.

The drop in commodity prices since the beginning of the year has been barely substantial.

We still think that first-quarter earnings, except for oil and textile companies, will compare favourably with 1938, notably for merchandising concerns. Ominous dividend curtailment is unlikely.

A genuine bear market must establish the superiority of cash to equities. Yet, cash is becoming less valuable than at any time for the past two years.

Seasoned stocks are now much more attractive than when industrials were last at the present level at the end of June, 1938.

President Roosevelt' cotton subsidy plan is now apparently discarded.

Canada is imposing a dumping duty on low-priced United States crude oil.

Montgomery Ward's first-quarter net income is expected to equal that of the corresponding period of 1937. Pittsburgh steel operations on Monday are expected to show a decline of three points.

RESERVES RIGHT TO NEGOTIATE DIRECT

(Continued from Page 7.)

my telegram of December 29, 1938. It has pained me greatly at that very critical moment to leave the capital. Even much more painful had it been for me to leave the country. But I left the country to show that if my proposals were accepted, personal considerations did not enter the matter. Secondly, I hear that the National Government is trying hard to bring about international mediation. Thirdly, should the National Government let the present impasse drag on without coming to a definite decision, I may return, even though I may have gone abroad.

I cannot tell whether and when I will share Dr. Tseng's fate. Should I die, I hope my compatriots will re-read these lines, and clearly understand that my policy is the road that will lead China to her salvation, secure permanent peace in the Orient and in the world generally. Though my suggestions may not be acceptable to Chungking to-day, the time will certainly come when the entire Chinese nation as well as the people of Japan will welcome my proposals, and I will have no regrets.

Hanoi Precautions

Hanoi, Mar. 31.

It has definitely been established that Wang Ching-wei is still staying at his original retreat in Hanoi under the strictest police guard following the recent murderous attack on Tseng Chung-ming, Wang's Secretary, by Chinese assassins. With the progress of the examination of the arrested terrorists, the assassins were understood to have deliberately chosen Tseng as their first victim instead of mistaking him for Wang.

It is understood that the terrorists have resorted to the violent measures in an attempt to discourage advocates of the so-called pacifist faction of which Wang is believedly the moving spirit.

In view of the Tseng Chung-ming affair, the French authorities, with the co-operation of French consular officials in various parts of China, have decided to maintain a discrete attitude in admitting Chinese into French Indo-China hereafter.

It is understood that granting of passports to Chinese wishing to come to Indo-China will be preceded by strict inquiries into the careers and personal circumstances of the applicants. The weapons used by the culprits in the recent attack were brought from abroad. The French authorities will hence maintain a stricter inspection of the belongings and luggage of Chinese travellers.—*Domei.*

SOVIET REACTION TO BRITAIN'S PLEDGE

(Continued from Page 1.)

and even in England it is actively opposed by an influential group of Conservatives."

"Distrust in British foreign policy can only be overcome when England adopts measures which clearly prove her willingness to combat in an active and determined manner any further advancement of Fascist aggression."—*Trans-Ocean.*

Consequence Of Munich

Moscow, Apr. 2.

Fears that pressure may be applied to Poland to give up the Polish Corridor pervade Soviet opinion of Britain's pledge to Poland.

Official comment in the "Pravda" says that distrust of British policy by the Soviet press is one of the consequences of Munich, when the floodgates of Fascist aggression were thrown open, and a blow dealt to the peace-loving Powers.

That distrust can only be removed by measures showing on the part of Britain willingness actively to fight against further aggression.—*Reuter.*

COL. BECK'S VISIT TO LONDON

(Continued from Page 1.)

technical, rather than staff matters.—*Reuter.*

Beck Departs

WARSAW, Apr. 2.

The Polish Foreign Minister, Colonel Joseph Beck, departed this afternoon for London.

Colonel Beck was received on Saturday night by President Eduard Moscicki for a lengthy conference at which Marshal Rydz-Smigly and Premier Skladkowski were also present.

Commenting on the visit, Polish papers recall that it was first announced on February 20, but they admit that since that time it has attained unforeseen significance.

The first mention of the Jewish question in connection with the visit was made at the beginning of March, when the Rumanian Foreign Minister, M. Gafencu, declared in Warsaw that Rumania was also interested in Colonel Beck's visit to London, and would support all Polish steps for a solution of this problem.

Colonial Question

According to the original plan, Colonel Beck was also expected to discuss the question of raw materials and colonies, as well as the possibilities of economic co-operation with England.

As a result of the visit of Mr. R. S. Hudson to Warsaw, many financial difficulties had been cleared up, and it is reported that England is willing to grant Poland a credit of £20,000,000 for armaments.

Polish political circles clearly realise that England is making a strong bid for Polish membership in the Anglo-French front, but the Foreign Ministry still maintains that Poland has no intention of deviating from her former policy.

It is denied that the London conferences will result in Poland assuming obligations to England which will exceed those involved in the Franco-Polish alliance.

One newspaper declares that the Beck visit should be regarded as nothing more or less than a normal indication of co-operation between two nations in the wider field of politics.—*Trans-Ocean.*

REACTIONS TO HITLER'S THREAT

(Continued from Page 1.)

threatening anybody, and that all he wants is to be left alone.

"In that we are all willing to oblige him if he will leave other people alone. We find no encouragement and no relief of any kind in yesterday's speech. There remains a hope to save peace That hope lies in co-operation, not isolation. If they stand together, the peace-loving Powers are still the strongest."—*Reuter.*

Labour's View

London, Apr. 2.

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, deputy leader of the Opposition, who will be the first speaker in to-morrow's foreign affairs debate in the House of Commons, declared at Bradford to-night that Herr Hitler's utterances yesterday did not show any signs of departure from his settled policy.

He offered no constructive suggestions for the settlement of Europe. His strategy was wrecking the nerve of the smaller European countries, and creating unsettlement in Europe. So long as this strategy continued, the danger of war, which Herr Hitler said he wished to avoid, would continue to exist.—*Reuter.*

The Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of Canada" arrived at Yokohama on Saturday at 6 p.m. and is due at Hongkong next Saturday at 9 a.m.

POST OFFICE.

MAIL FOR CANTON

Registered and Ordinary mail and Parcels (not Insured) will be accepted for Canton and despatched as circumstances permit.

VIA SIBERIA ROUTE

Letters and Postcards for Europe (except Great Britain and Eire) and South America are forwarded "via Siberia" if so superscribed.

OUTWARD MAIL TIMES

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS

From	Per	Due.
Japan and Shanghai	Antenor	April 4.
Haiphong, Pakhoi and Fort Bayard	Kiangsu	April 4.
Australia and Manila	Nellore	April 4.
Straits	Terukuni Maru	April 4.
Straits	Van Heutsz	April 4.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—London date, 29th March.	**Imperial Airways Plane**	**April 5.**
Japan	London Maru	April 5.
Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 29th March.	**Pan American Airways Plane**	**April 5.**
Japan	Shirala	April 6.
Japan	Anyo Maru	April 7.
Haiphong	Canton	April 7.
Shanghai	Conte Verde	April 7.
Japan and Shanghai	Husimi Maru	April 7.
Manila	Nagara Maru	April 7.

OUTWARD MAILS

For	Per	Date and Time.
Monday		
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London. 10th April	**Imperial Airways Plane**	**Mon., April 3.**
		K.P.O.
		Reg. April, 3, 5 p.m.
		Ord. April, 3, 5.30 p.m.
		G.P.O.
		Reg. April, 3, 5 p.m.
		Ord. April 3, 7 p.m.
Air Mail for Malaya, Java and **Australia by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due Sydney 10th April**	**Imperial Airways Plane**	**Mon., April 3.**
		K.P.O.
		Reg. April, 3, 5 p.m.
		Ord. April, 3, 5.30 p.m.
		G.P.O.
		Reg. April, 3, 5 p.m.
		Ord. April 3, 7 p.m.
Manila	Pres. Coolidge	Fri., April 3, 7 p.m.
Tuesday		
Swatow	Szechuen	Tues., Apr. 4, 10.30 a.m.
Batavia and Sourabaya	Tjisalak	Tues., Apr. 4, 10.30 a.m.
Haiphong	Mingsang	Tues., April 4, 1 p.m.
Shanghai and Japan	Terukuni Maru	Tues., Apr. 4, 3.30 p.m.
Parcels only for Straits, Penang, Ceylon, Aden, Egypt, Marseilles and London—due London, 10th May.	Antenor	Tues., Apr. 4.
		G. P. O. and K. P. O.
		Parcels, Apr. 4, 5 p.m.
Wednesday		
Foochow via Swatow	Hunan	Wed., Apr. 5, 9.30 a.m.
Swatow	Wosang	Wed., Apr. 5, 10.30 a.m.
Amoy	Tsinan	Wed., Apr. 5, 3.30 p.m.
Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu, and U.S.A. by the "Pan-American Airways Direct Service"—due San Francisco, 12th April.	**Pan American Airways Plane**	**Wed., Apr. 5.**
		K.P.O.
		Reg., Apr. 5, 5 p.m.
		Ord., Apr. 5, 5.30 p.m.
		G.P.O.
		Reg., Apr. 5, 5 p.m.
		Ord., Apr. 6, 7.30 a.m.
Thursday		
Swatow	Kweiyang	Thurs., Apr. 6, 10.30 a.m.
Mombasa, Beira, Lourenco Marques, (Parcels and Papers only for South Africa via Durban)	London Maru	Thurs., Apr. 6, 2.30 p.m.
Manila, Saigon, Bangkok, Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar, Lourenco Marques, and (Parcels and Papers only for South Africa via Durban)	Boissevain	Thurs., April 6, 3.30 p.m.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London, 13th April	**Imperial Airways Plane**	**Thurs., April 6.**
		K.P.O.
		Reg. April 6, 5 p.m.
		Ord. April 6, 5.30 p.m.
		G.P.O.
		Reg. April 6, 5 p.m.
		Ord. April 6, 7 p.m.
Air Mail for Malaya, Java and Australia by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due Sydney, 15th April	**Imperial Airways Plane**	**Thurs., April 6.**
		K.P.O.
		Reg. April 6, 5 p.m.
		Ord. April 6, 5.30 p.m.
		G.P.O.
		Reg. April 6, 5 p.m.
		Ord. April 6, 7 p.m.
Swatow	Yatshing	Thurs., April 6, 7 p.m.
Friday		
Swatow	Kwangtung	Fri., Apr. 7, 10.30 a.m
Sandakan	Woolgar	Fri., April 7, 10.30 a.m
Air Mail for "K.L.M. Airways Direct Service"—due Amsterdam, 20th April.	**Husimi Maru**	**Fri., April 7.**
		G.P.O. and K.P.O.
		Reg., Apr. 7, 11 a.m.
		Ord., Apr. 7, 11.30 a.m.
Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles,—due Marseilles, 7th April.	Husimi Maru	Fri., Apr. 7.
		G.P.O. and K.P.O.
		Reg., Apr. 7, 11.15 a.m.
		Ord., Apr. 7, Noon
Air Mail for Indo-China, Iran, and France (Paris and Northern Provinces only) by the "Air France Airways Direct Service."	**Air France Plane**	**Fri., Apr. 7.**
		K.P.O.
		Reg., Apr. 7, Noon.
		Ord., Apr. 7, Noon.
		G.P.O.
		Reg., Apr. 7, Noon
		Ord., Apr. 7, 5 p.m
Manila and Brindisi—due Brindisi, 30th April.	Conte Verde	Fri., Apr. 7, Noon
Saturday		
Shanghai and Japan	Nellore	Sat., Apr. 8, Noon.
Manila	Emp. of Canada	Sat., Apr. 8, Noon.
Sunday		
Shanghai via Swatow	Kiangsu	Sun., Apr. 9, 9.00 a.m.

INSURANCE CLAIM SENSATION

(Continued from Page 1.)

been taken by surprise. He would, therefore, be quite willing to hear the arguments later in the day, if desired.

Mr. Potter agreed with this procedure if Mr. D'Almada thought he had any grounds to proceed with the arguments after looking at the authorities, and it was decided to adjourn the matter to Chambers tomorrow.

Drawn-Up

The case had been going on for almost two months and would probably have taken another month if it had not been withdrawn.

During the cross-examination of the witnesses for plaintiffs, suggestions that some of the claim items had been altered to show a higher price, as well as allegations of forgery and fraud, were made.

Test Case For $135,000

The case was in the nature of a test for there were five other insurance companies interested, namely North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., Yangtse Insurance Co., Commercial Union Assurance Co., the Insurance Co. of North America, and the Taiping Insurance Co.

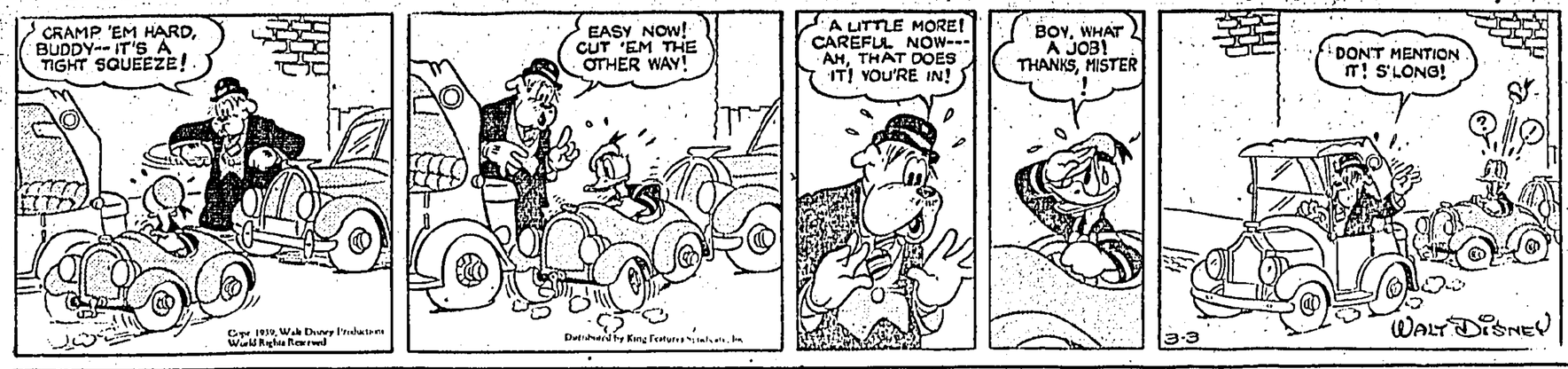
It is understood that the claims against them totalled $135,000 and that all of them agreed to abide by the decision in the test case.

The Governor of Macao, H.E. Dr. Tamagnini Barbosa, was a guest with Vice Admiral Le Bigot, Commander of the French Naval Forces in the Far East, of H.E. the Governor of Hongkong, Sir Geoffry Northcote at tiffin to-day.

Paris, Apr. 2.—The Yankee Clipper, en route from Lisbon to Marseilles, to-day landed at Biscarosse, southwest of Bordeaux, owing to bad weather.—*Reuter.*

DONALD DUCK

By Walt Disney



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NEW PACIFIC AIR LINES PLANNED

APART FROM the establishment of a North Atlantic airline not later than June this year, Imperial Airways is planning other important developments in the Pacific zones.

These include survey flights from New Zealand to investigate projected commercial services, one of these being the establishment, in due course, of a trans-ocean route across to Canada.

Another new sea route in 1939 will be that crossing the Tasman Sea between Sydney (Australia) and Auckland (New Zealand).

Although all such development work in long distance air travel on Empire air routes promises to be the dominant feature of 1939, much valuable progress is also promised in other directions.

One of these is a general development of facilities on airlines between London and the continent.

New Type Machines

For the impending North Atlantic commercial service, Imperial Airways will be employing four new multi-engined flying boats of a long-range type.

These new aircraft, though generally similar in design to those which flew on the North Atlantic experimental flights of 1937, are capable of carrying heavier loads on non-stop North Atlantic crossings.

Another feature of these new flying boats is that they are equipped for refuelling while in the air.

Final trials will be carried out with a view to adoption of aerial refuelling in connection with this year's ocean crossings, which are expected to begin as soon as the bases on the other side of the Atlantic are ice-free and ready for service.

What About Italian Volunteers?

PARIS, Apr. 2.

THE END of the Spanish war, which was officially announced by General Franco on Saturday in a final military bulletin, has led French papers to ask "what about the Italian volunteers?"

The "Intransigeant" observes that should Mussolini still refrain from recalling his soldiers, and thus violate his promise to Mr. Chamberlain during the latter's visit to Rome, the Anglo-Italian agreement of October, 1938 will become null and void, since the withdrawal of Italian volunteers was one of the conditions listed in the agreement.

The paper is of the opinion that Mussolini will be reluctant to recall his troops, because, in so doing, he would deprive himself of an excellent instrument for forcing compliance with his Mediterranean demands.—*Trans-Ocean.*

Reprisals Begin

Madrid, Apr. 2.

Over 2,000 former Republican functionaries and leaders in Madrid have been arrested so far accused of being responsible for the death of many Nationalists.

In addition to the Secretary to the former Madrid Defence Council, who refused to flee from the city, and the former Secretary of the Presidential Chancellery, two "agents" of the Republican secret police have been arrested, the latter being accused of causing the death of several thousands of people.

The Lieutenant of the Police, who is said to have played an important part in the death of Deputy Salvo Sotelo, has also been arrested.

One prisoner, Senor Manuel Alcaraz, admitted before the Nationalist military court that he had caused the death of General Lopez Ochoa in Madrid.

He said that he had received telegraphic orders from the former Republican Minister of the Interior to demand the director of the hospital in which General Ochoa was lying seriously ill, to turn over the General to the Communist organisation in Carabanchel. When the General appeared before a mob outside of the hospital he was seized. Alcarez confessed that he had hacked off the General's head with a meat chopper.

PALESTINE DISORDERS

Palm Sunday Service Interrupted

JERUSALEM, Apr. 2.

TWO JEWISH street-sweepers were fired upon in the Jewish quarter of Jerusalem by unknown Arabs to-day, one of the men being severely wounded, and the other but slightly hurt.

A 24-hours curfew was immediately imposed on the entire section of the old city.

Palm Sunday services in the Church of the Redeemer were interrupted.

Numerous actions by Arab irregulars in different parts of Palestine indicate that the intense feeling has by no means subsided.

A Jewish official was fired at near Tulkarem, and the railway station at Kafr Yehoshua, near Haifa was attacked by Arabs, who set fire to the building.

An Arab was shot by British officials in a village near Tiberias during a house-to-house search, and an Arab was also shot in Nazareth.

Sabotage acts are reported from various parts of the country, the oil line being damaged in one region, the telephone lines destroyed along the Jaffa-Lydda highway, and the railway line between Jaffa and Jerusalem being damaged.—*Trans-Ocean.*

Britain's Protest

London, Apr. 2.

Great Britain has expressed sharp displeasure to the Japanese, following Tokyo's official notification of the annexation and occupation of the Spratley Islands.

When a Japanese Embassy official here hesitated at the British Foreign Office to repeat the notification previously given to the British Ambassador in Tokyo, he was told that Britain considers Japan's procedure a strange method of settling the disputed ownership of the Islands.

"A method which cannot commend itself to His Majesty's Government" was the British reply.

The Foreign Office added that Japan's action is bound to further complicate the situation in the Far East, upon which it is understood Britain will shortly enter into consultations with France and possibly the United States.

Although Britain previously also regarded the Islands as their possession and have never formally abandoned that claim, they refrained from challenging French sovereignty there.—*United Press.*

The British gunboat Cicala left for Canton this morning. The next one to leave for Canton will be H.M.S. Moth on Saturday. H.M.S. Robin is due here from Canton on Wednesday.

When the court pronounced the death sentence on Alcarez, he fell on his knees and implored for mercy.—*Trans-Ocean.*

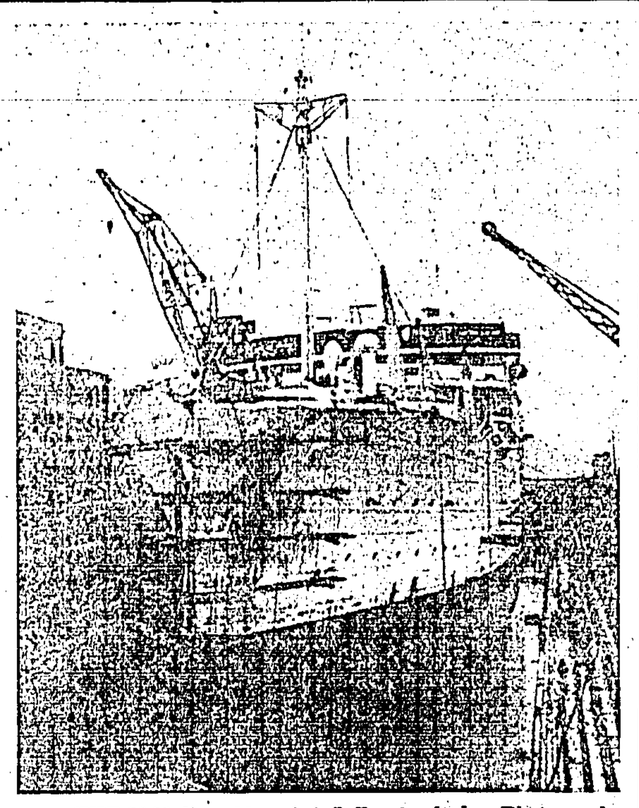
MADRID NORMAL AGAIN

Madrid, Apr. 2.

Life in Madrid has taken on an almost completely normal aspect again. Bread, fresh fish, and meat were on sale in all shops to-day. The "Auxiliosocial" Social Relief Organisation, opened 1,400 soup kitchens, supplying 500,000 hot meals a day.

Anti-aircraft labour detachments removed walls and barricades from the centre of the town. Huge crowds filled the beflagged streets, enthusiastically cheering the labour detachments with raised right arm.

Military planes performed stunts in the air and 100,000 members of Franco's "Gift Columns" paraded the streets.—*Trans-Ocean.*



THE M.M. liner Marechal Joffre in dock. Photograph shows the damage caused to the bows of the French liner by the collision with the P. & O. liner Canton, also in dock.

HEAVY DAMAGE IN SQUALL

Two Yachts Upset In Harbour

Five Europeans, including a woman, were thrown into the harbour, junks were damaged and capsized, and cargo lost to the value of $9,477, during the sudden squall about 1 p.m., yesterday. The Europeans involved were Mr. B. Joffe, of the Chinn Light and Power Co., Ltd., Mr. Peter Legden, Mr. Leo Benuch, Mr. Millington, and Miss Jefferies.

Accompanied by Mr. Legden and Mr. Benuch, Mr. Joffe was sailing in he yacht Artema near Stonecutter's Island, when the squall, which had been threatening for sometime, broke. Through the strong wind and driving rain that made every slight movement of the boat precarious, Mr. Joffe and his companions sighted an overturned boat with two Europeans, Mr. Millington and Miss Jefferies, clinging to it.

Experiencing much difficulty, Mr. Joffe and his companions manoeuvred the Artema to effect a rescue, but the violent wind and waves gained the upper hand and Mr. Joffe and his friends were also thrown into the harbour when their own boat capsized.

For one and half hours the Europeans clinging on to their submerged boats waiting for help, and a rescue was finally affected by the steam launch Kwong On which passed close by. The crew of the launch took the Europeans aboard, righted the two overturned boats and towed them to Laichikok.

None of the Europeans were injured and when they reported the accidents to the Water Police Station they spoke well of the way the crew of the Kwong On had rescued and treated them. Mr. Joffe also reported the loss of $22 in consequence of his immersion.

Many Junks Damaged

Up to 10 p.m. yesterday, no fewer than nine reports were received at the Water Police Station concerning the damage and capsizing of junks and near-loss of lives as a result of the squall.

The reports revealed that $9,477 worth of cargo had been lost or damaged.

Cheung Yung-mui reported that her boat was lying alongside the seawall in Whitty Street when the squall began. The boat carried a cargo of 37 piculs of scrap iron kept in sacks which fell overboard when the wind dashed the boat against the praya wall. The scrap iron was valued at $800. The boat was valued at $400.

Also in the vicinity of Whitty Street, another boat, the mistress of which was Chau Sam, lost 400 bags of rice, worth $4,000, as a result of the storm. In the same locality a junk lost 300 bags of rice, valued at $2,700. Seventeen bales of paper were damaged to the extent of $1,700, and three bags of paper, valued at $300, were lost when another cargo boat collided with the praya wall.

Three lighters, moored at Kennedy Town and carrying together 2,200 bags of rice, also suffered in the squall and 300 bags of rice, valued at $3,300, fell into the sea.

The crew of a cargo boat out at Fuk Kin Toi, near Junk Bay, nearly lost their lives when the boat overturned with a load of pigs, potatoes, pickles and other goods. The men had to hang on the capsized boat for four hours before help came to them through the steam launch Sam Tat.

Foggy conditions prevailed in the locality and if the Sam Tat had not passed close by the crew of the junk might well have lost their lives when the overturned junk drifted to the open sea.

Chau Pun-fat, master of the junk, reported that the boat was worth $300 and the cargo $277.

Belgium

Dramatic Turn In The Elections

Brussels, Apr. 2.

A dramatic incident connected with the general election which is proceeding to-day was the announcement that M. Martens has resigned from the Medical Academy.

It was the appointment of M. Martens to the Academy which caused the present Cabinet crisis. Liberals and powerful ex-servicemen's organisations protested against the appointment on the ground that M. Martens had been sentenced to death after the war on a charge of having co-operated with the German invaders.

Recent events in Central Europe have given significance to the elections. The three main parties, Catholics, Liberals and Socialists, are fighting on the programme for a United Belgium with a stable Government. Present forecasts are that there will be little change in the state of the parties.—*Reuter Special.*

Craigie Leaves For Shanghai

TOKYO, Apr. 3.—Sir Robert L. Craigie, the British Ambassador to Japan, accompanied by Lady Craigie, sailed from Yokohama on Sunday morning en route to Shanghai.

During his three days' stay in Shanghai, Sir Robert will hold conversations with Sir Archibald Kerr Clark Kerr, the British Ambassador to China, on the Far Eastern situation.—*Domei.*

The Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of Asia" arrived at Shanghai on Saturday at 3 p.m. and left yesterday at 5.30 a.m.

A Look Through The "Telegraph"

50 YEARS AGO

April 3, 1889.

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ALEXANDER LEVY,
Secretary (Pro. tem.)
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25 YEARS AGO

April 3, 1914.

A paragraph in our columns yesterday remarked the appearance of sharries in Kowloon. They deserve further notice. We tried one last evening and were greatly relieved in our mind when we read the announcement, inside the gharry, "Same horses and neatly carriages ready for hire." It is comforting to know that the new company has not selected wild horses to go between the shafts. Ours was quite tame—tame almost to intelligence, for it knew where we wanted to go better than did the driver when it came to one turning. Seriously, however, the gharry is not unwelcome. If it manages to give these rickshaw coolies something of a fright and so reduces their insolence in some degree, it will do a fine bit of work.

* * *

At the annual dinner of the Institution of Naval Architects, the Japanese Ambassador replied to the toast of "Our Guests." He said Japan was trying to emulate Britain in safeguarding her national interests. Peace was indispensable to civilisation, and it was Japan's firm purpose and hope, with England's co-operation, to be able to realise ideal peace for many generations.

10 YEARS AGO

April 3, 1929.

The Central Government forces are still advancing rapidly up river, while the attack from the West on Hankow is progressing. Hanchwanhsien on the Han River having fallen to the Government troops.

* * *

Sir Austen Chamberlain, who is spending the Easter vacation in Italy, to-day met Signor Mussolini, the Italian Dictator.

Afterwards a semi-official communique was issued regarding the purpose of the meeting. It says that in the course of a long discussion, which was characterised by the cordial personal friendship uniting the two statesmen, Sir Austen Chamberlain and Signor Mussolini re-affirmed the warmth of Anglo-Italian friendship and placed on record the harmony of the views of both Governments in relation to important political questions, which have interest to both countries.

5 YEARS AGO

April 3, 1934.

A band of pipers, playing a Scottish marching tune, led the first contingent of men to resume work on the giant Cunarder known at present as No. 534, to the building yard of Messrs. John Brown and Company at Clydebank this morning.

It was a notable day on Clydebank for no work has been done on the great Cunarder for over two years. To-day only 400 men began work, but the numbers will steadily increase until in a few weeks 6,000 men will be employed on her. At present the shell is complete except for the stern and it is hoped that the vessel will be ready for launching in the autumn. In preparation for that event, £35,000 has been spent in widening and deepening the Clyde.

The vessel will have a tonnage of 73,000 and will be the largest and probably the fastest in the world. The resumption of work follows the passing of the legislation empowering the Government to advance up to £9½ millions to Cunard-White Star Merger Company. (534 is now the Queen Mary. —Ed.)

Singapore Sailor Seeks Bride

London.

A LONELY Singapore sailor who asked Jarrow's mayor, Mr. Alfred Rennie, to find him a girl who would write to him "with a view to matrimony," will shortly receive offers of marriage from six girls.

Whether or not gentlemen prefer blondes the sailor declared that he had no fixed views on hair colour.

The six girls, who have written in confidence to the mayor, are all willing to marry the lonely sailor—"if he is attractive and worthy of a Jarrow girl's love."

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H.K.T.

12.0-12.20 p.m. Relay of Service of Intercession from St. John's Cathedral.

12.30 Gilbert and Sullivan Excerpts.

"The Gondoliers"—We're Called Gondolieri . . . Derek Oldham, George Baker and Chorus; Are You Peeping? . . . S. Gordon, B. Elburn, D. Oldham, G. Baker, W. Lawson, A. Davies and Chorus. "The Mikado"—Here Is Beauty . . . B. Lewis and H. A. Lytton; For He's Gone And Married Yum-Yum . . . A. Davies, H. A. Lytton, D. Oldham, E. Griffin, B. Elburn, L. Sheffield, G. Baker and Chorus; Alone, And Yet Alive . . . Bertha Lewis (Contralto); On A Tree . . . Henry A. Lytton (Baritone). "Iolanthe"—When All Night Long . . . Sydney Granville (Bass). "Patience"—When I first put this Uniform On . . . Darrell Fancourt and Chorus of Dragoons with Orch.; In A Doleful Train; Now, Is Not This Ridiculous . . . N. Brierecliffe, G. Baker, M. Eyre and Chorus of Girls.

1.0 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 New Dance Music.

Fox-Trots—Garden Of The Moon (from the film); Love Is Where You Find It (film 'Garden of the Moon') . . . . Jimmy Dorsey & His Orchestra; Tangos—La Maleva; Vieja Amiga . . . Orchestra Tipica Francisco Canaro. Fox-Trot—J'ai Ta Main; One-Step—Y A D'La Joie . . . Charles Trenet & His Orchestra. Tango—Hours And Days . . . Eugen Wolff and His Orchestra. Fox-Trots—Siboney; Adios . . . Madriguera & His Orchestra with Vocal Refrain.

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.40 B.B.C. Recording—"The Old Contemptibles" Part I.

The Record of the British Expeditionary Force from Mons to Ypres, between August and November, 1914, by Beatrix Brice. Produced by Felix Felton and Val Gielgud.

2.15 Close down.

6.0 "For The Children".

Singing Games For Young Children: Intro—Goodmorning Merry Sunshine; Alphabet Song; Mulberry Bush; Ban-ban Black Sheep; Hickory Dickory Dock; Ding Dong Bell; Ten Little Indians; The Farmer in the Dell; Georgie Porgie; Hey Diddle Diddle; Pop goes the Weasel; A-B-C Tumble down D.

London Bridge is Falling Down; Mary had a Little Lamb; Mistress Mary Quite Contrary; Now I Lay Me Down to Sleep; Pat-a-Cake; Pens Porridge Hot; Polly put the Kettle On; Rock-a-bye Baby; Ring around a Rosie; See-saw Margery Daw; Simple Simon; Sing a Song of Sixpence; Three Blind Mice; Three Little Kittens; To Market to Market; Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star . . . Harry Sosnik & His Orchestra.

Studio—Serial Story

You Didn't Oughta Do Such Things (film 'Big Fella') . . . Paul Robeson (Bass) with Orchestra. Lullaby (Brahms) . . . Elisabeth Schumann (Soprano) with Orchestra.

6.30 Closing local Stock Quotations.

6.32 Rale da Costa at the Piano.

"Music In The Air"—Medley (Hammerstein and Kern); "One Hour With You"—Medley (Whiting and Straus).

6.45 London Relay—Music-Hall.

Mr. Murgatroyd and Mr. Winterbottom (Two Minds with not a Single Thought); The Orchestra conducted by Charles Shadwell. Presented by John Sharman.

7.45 Military Band Music.

Hungarian Fantasy (Figedy) . . . Band of The Royal Hungarian "Maria Theresia" Regiment conducted by Alexander Figedy. Sousa Marches On: Intro—Wolverine; Invincible Eagle; Sabre and Spurs; Thunderer; Semper Fidelis; Hands Across the Sea; High School Cadets; Crusader . . . Regimental Band of H.M. Grenadier Guards cond. by Major George Miller.

8.0 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 Schubert—"Unfinished" Symphony and other compositions.

Symphony No. 8 In B Minor ("Unfinished") . . . Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra cond. by Bruno Walter: Die Forelle, Op. 32 ..... Kirsten Flagstad (Soprano) with Piano accomp. by Edwin McArthur. Moment Musicale In A Flat Major, Op. 94, No. 6 . . . Wilhelm Backhaus (Piano). Rondo (from 'Sonata in D Major'), Op. 53 . . . Joseph Szigeti (Violin) with Nikita de Magaloff at the Piano. The Erl King, Op. 1 . . . Alexander Kipnis (Bass) with Gerald Moore at the Piano. Marche Militaire . . . San Francisco Symphony Orchestra cond. by Alfred Hertz.

8.45 London Relay—'Edna's Fruit Hat'.

A romance by John Pudney, author of 'Uncle Arthur' and 'Ethel and her Engine'. Characters in order of speaking; Fanny; Ruth; Clara; George 1st Neighbour; 2nd Neighbour; Edna; Mrs. Gussett; the Lawyer. Production by Leslie Stokes.

9.15 London Relay—The News.

9.30 London Relay—'The Song Reporter' Ian Stewart.

9.45 London Relay—Sports News and Market Notes.

9.50 A programme of Dance Music.

Fox-Trots—I Must See Annie Tonight; Brother Bill . . . Brian Lawrance and His Lansdowne Orchestra with Vocal Chorus. Fox-Trot—Rose Marie (from the film) . . . Roy Fox & His Orchestra. Bolero—Tendre Bolero; Rumba—Mario La O . . . Lecuona Cuban Boys with Vocal Chorus. Fox-Trots—Have You Anything On To-night, Matilda Darling? Le Touquet . . . Billy Cotton and His Band with Vocal Chorus. Waltzes—Neapolitan Nights; Midnight Waltz . . . Gino Bordin and His Hawaiians. Fox-Trots—Moon Glow; Nobody's Sweetheart . . . Joe Daniels and His Hot Shots in "Drumnasticks". Tangos—Tango Medley: Intro — Tango Melodique; Arana de la Noche; Tango des Boses; Madame, You're Lovely; Jealousy; Adios Muchachas . . . Mantovani and His Tipica Orchestra.

10.30 London Relay—'In Town To-night'.

Introducing personalities from every walk of life in interviews with Lionel Gamlin, flashes from the news of the week, and "Standing on the Corner' (Michael Standing interviews the 'Man in the Street'). Edited and produced by C. F. Meehan.

11.0 Close down.

STATION DRAMA

Stabbing Incident At Police Quarters

As Detective Sub-Inspector R. Cunningham, a Sergeant and a reporter of the *S. C. M. Post* were talking in the charge room of the Water Police Station last night, there was a sudden commotion and the blast of a police whistle just outside the room.

There was a dash for the door and D. S. I. Cunningham gave chase to an elderly Chinese whom he overtook and arrested in the compound of the Station. The man was taken to the charge room with a bleeding gash above his left eye, and closely following him was his son, a stoker attached to the Station, with a nasty cut on his left wrist. On the elderly man's person was found a curious knife with a curved blade.

It appeared that the old man had come to the Station to ask his son for 10 cents, and when that was refused him he attacked the lad.

The old man tried to escape, and in so doing fell down a flight of stone steps and hurt himself.

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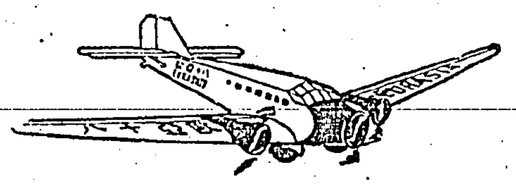

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Every Wed. & Fri. .... from Chungking to Chengtu and return
Every Mon., Wed. & Fri. from Chungking to Kunming
Every Wed. & Fri. .... from Kunming to Hanoi

Kunming-Chengtu-Sian-Lanchow Line
Every Thu. & Sat. from Kunming to Lanchow via Chengtu & Sian
Every Sun. & Fri. from Lanchow to Kunming via Sian & Chengtu

Lanchow-Ninshia Line
Every Fri. from Lanchow to Ninshia and return

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April 3, 1939

Gangsterism

THE British troops in Palestine are up against two hostile forces. One is the Arab rebellion. The other is what the War Office in an official statement recently called a "campaign of lying and exaggerated propaganda" directed against them by "persons and organisations unfriendly to this country."

First came a complete exoneration for the conduct of British officers and men. "The character of the British soldier is too well known to need vindication." That tribute will be supported not only by his own countrymen but by the people of every land to which he has been sent, as well as by his opponents in the field.

The Forces in Palestine are not fighting a normal enemy. They are working to suppress gangsterism on a national scale. Against them are ranged not more than 1,000 to 1,500 permanent active rebels. But these form only the nucleus of armed gangs, brought together often by terrorism and intimidation.

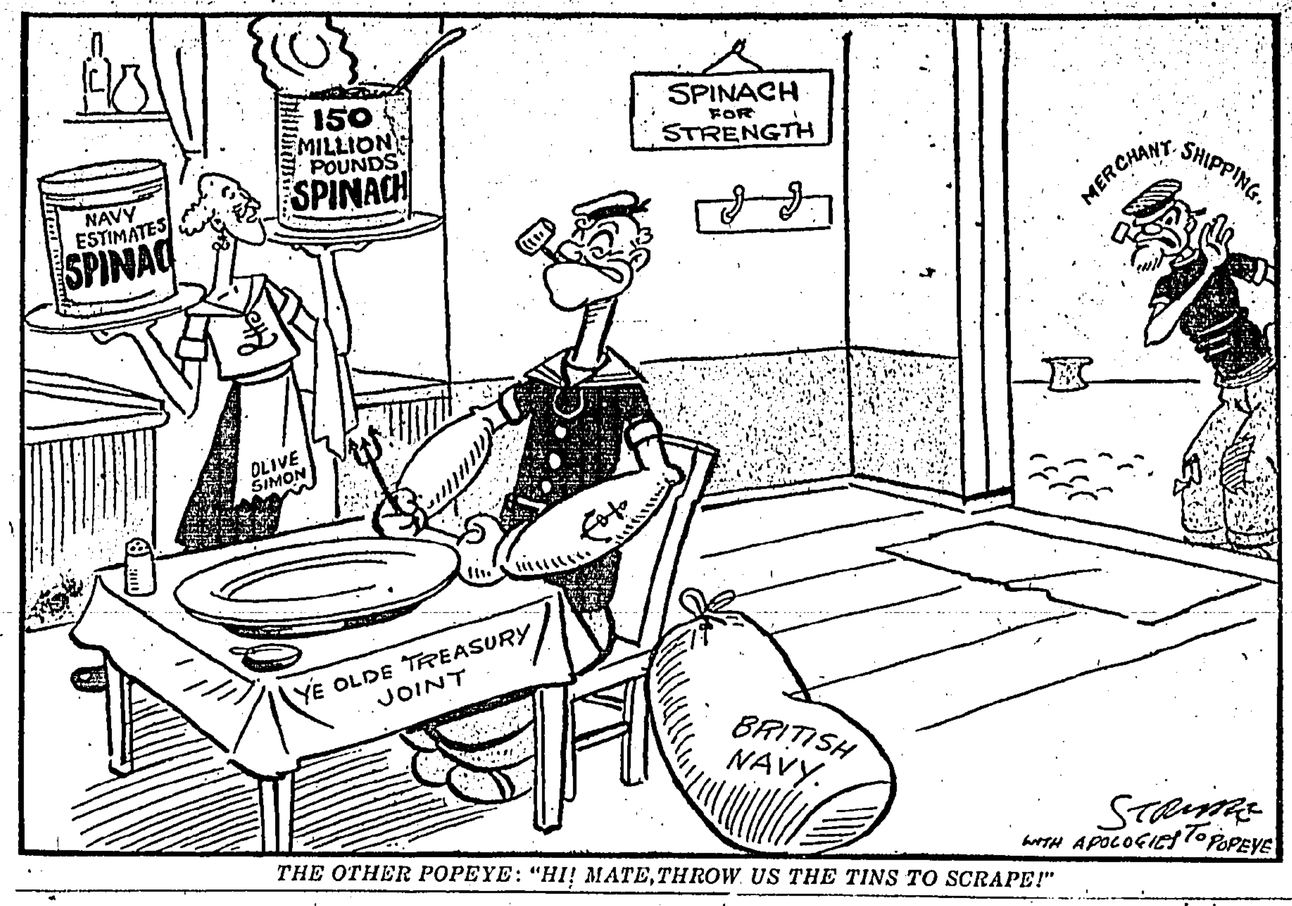
These bodies form, fight, and scatter—then reappear elsewhere. Their leaders quarrel among themselves. Rebels and peaceful citizens are "inextricably mixed." Every village, every house almost, must be suspected of harbouring—willingly or unwillingly—armed terrorists.

British soldiers are subject to the most cowardly forms of attack. Their enemies are the lurking ambusher, the sniper, the gunman who fires in the dark. It is heartbreaking work for trained fighting men, yet they are facing it with discipline and courage.

In the words of the official statement, there is "no alternative" to military action. Murder and outrage must be suppressed if order is to be restored to the country, and innocent civilians are to be allowed to live their lives in peace.

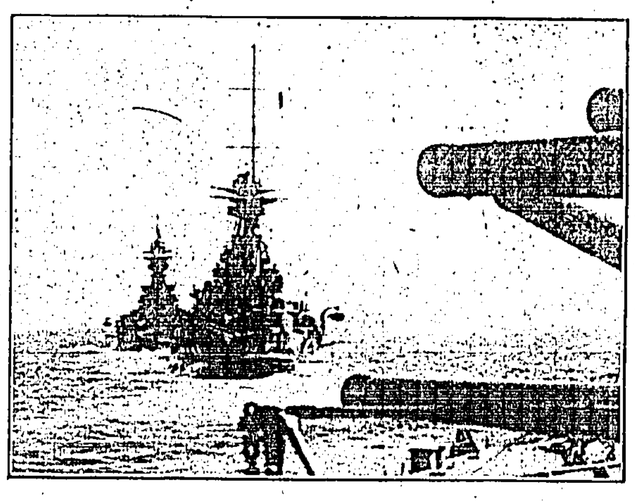
The only possible method is a patient system of "check and search." The means adopted to comb out rebels are well known to the inhabitants, and those who are caught in the machine have only themselves to blame.

Kid-glove methods are useless against organised criminals, but it is possible to temper severity with reason. That is being done in Palestine.



THE OTHER POPEYE: "HI! MATE, THROW US THE TINS TO SCRAPE!"

Why Britain Builds Big Ships



by
CAPT. B. ACWORTH
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THE LAUNCHING last month, of the new battleship King George V. was a first-class naval occasion.

She was the first battleship to take the water since 1925, when H.M. ships Nelson and Rodney were launched, and she is the first of the five new battleships now under construction to commission.

Though details of her design are secret, it is understood that she and her sister ships will be of 35,000 tons displacement, 30 knots speed, and mounting 14-inch guns, heavy anti-aircraft batteries and 13,000 tons of armour.

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TWO FURTHER battleships, reported to be of 40,000 tons, to meet suspected increases in the tonnage of new Japanese battleships, were voted in the 1938 estimates, but these two ships have not yet apparently been ordered, a fact which may indicate doubts as to Japanese intentions, if not as to the desirability of building battleships of such great individual tonnage and cost.

But the launch of the King George V, is more than an important incident in Britain's rearmament programme; she is a symbol in the minds of naval officers and men, and of the general public, of the awakening of Britain from her maritime sleep.

Though throughout Britain's history sea power has proved her salvation, and though after every major war England has forgotten its lesson, seldom, if ever, has the country allowed itself to sink to such a dangerous points of naval unpreparedness as prevailed in 1935, a year in which the country came within an ace of what might have proved another world war.

Taking twenty years as the under-age limit of modern warships the under-age fleet of 1914 consisted of 79 battleships, 96 cruisers, 186 destroyers and 97 submarines.

In 1935, with the world in a highly disturbed state, in the East as well as the West, and with two of Britain's old allies as potential opponents, the under-age fleet had destroyers and 52 submarines, and even this shrunken fleet included many new ships still under construction and old ships undergoing reconstruction. Furthermore, the fleet was short of personnel and of essential stores.

BUT THAT is past history; what of the present?

The building programme in hand has as yet not greatly increased strength in ships over the 1935 position, though there is some improvement in cruisers and destroyers, and a great improvement in personnel and stores. The present British and French fleets combined are, it is true, superior to any possible European combination in their major units.

At the present moment the British and French fleets combined include 25 battleships and 112 cruisers.

In the case of these heavier ships, therefore, it is clearly possible to divide the combined fleet, and to institute an effective blockade in the North Sea and Mediterranean.

But in the absence of a sufficient number of convoy escort vessels British merchant ships are still insecure against submarine action in home waters and in the Mediterranean, and, indeed, in the seas and oceans of the world, in view of the great submarine fleets of other European nations.

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IF, HOWEVER, the Japanese Navy is included in a possibly hostile combination, the completion of a part of the re-armament programme must be awaited before Britain can regard herself as secure, and a great deal more than the present building programme if she wishes to be independent through her own sea supremacy.

During the next two years the Navy will be strengthened by two battleships, 24 destroyers, 14 submarines, four escort vessels and four large aircraft carriers.

By 1942, with the new battleships (including the two which, as recently announced, are part of the 1939 programme) coming into commission, and the completion of a large programme of other new construction to be laid down during this and next year, the nation may expect to be prepared at sea against any conceivable attack.

But if the launching of the King George V is a symbol of the restoration of visible sea power, still more does it symbolise the re-birth of the national maritime spirit, and of the enthusiasm and keenness of the officers and seamen who man the fleet.

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NO LONGER need all but the favoured few look forward to retirement and oblivion at, or even before, the prime of life. An expanding fleet and a temporary shortage of personnel is the sailors millennium, for in such circumstances every junior officer and man can, subject to his own exertions, be sure of promotion to posts of responsibility.

No longer are fleet exercises and gunnery practices a dull routine, as for so many years they have been liable to be. Today there is alertness and enthusiasm afloat, arising from the knowledge that the times are dangerous, and that the Navy may be called upon, at a moment's notice, to prove itself again the nation's bulwark.

The high spirit and morale of

(Continued on Page 11.)

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty

"It was simply beautiful—I never saw so many people cry at a wedding before."

Herr Hitler's Speech

Vituperation Hurled At England

Wilhelmshaven, Apr. 1.

Looking unusually serious and tense, Hitler watched the 35,000-ton battleship Von Tirpitz glide into the water.

Tens of thousands of people from all parts of Germany were hurrying all day in 50 special trains and hundreds of motor lorries to attend the launching of the German 35,000-ton battleship Admiral von Tirpitz and to hear Hitler's speech.

Popular enthusiasm was whipped up last night when naval detachments marched through crowded streets with bands playing, while feverish preparations ensued in the shipyard, shops and houses.

More naval vessels joined the numerous warships already at anchor at Wilhelmshaven before the launching, including the new "Strength Through Joy" liner, Robert Ley, in which Hitler may shortly go on a short voyage.

The tonnage of the third German capital ship already planned is unknown. Some authorities hint that it will be 45,000 tons and will be called "Frederick the Great."—*Reuter.*

British Meddlers

Wilhelmshaven, April 1.

In the course of his speech Hitler declared that Britain had no right to meddle in Germany's internal affairs.

"What right," he said, "has Britain to shoot others in Palestine where they are defending their homes? In Central Europe we did not slaughter thousands, but what we did we did peacefully."

Referring to the Anglo-German Naval Treaty, Hitler said, "If this desire for peace does not persist in Britain, the practical pre-suppositions of the Treaty are removed."

Hitler referred to "those who pick chestnuts out of the fire," and said that they were likely to burn their fingers.

"We have a great Reich, strong enough to cope with its rights. We are not dependent on the favour or disfavour of other states or statesmen."

Hitler spoke for an hour. His speech was interrupted frequently by cries of "pfui" (shame) and boos, when he mentioned Britain and raised many laughs at her expense.

Speaking of the territorial claims of Germany in Czecho-Slovakia, he said: "At the time when Britain was very small, the first German king was crowned in Prague. We would have done nothing against an independent Czech state, first, if it had not oppressed Germans, and second, if it had not been used as an instrument of Communism.

Old German Right

Referring to the annexation of Czecho-Slovakia, he said; "We employed the old German right, and united with that right what history and geographical position proposed. We did not oppress the Czechs—they will have more freedom than the peoples of so-called virtuous nations. I think that I have done a great service to peace, for I have removed a great danger from Central Europe.

"Germany does not dream of attacking other nations. We only want to develop our economic interests."

He described the Reich as an enormous consumer of goods and a good country to have as an economic partner.

Speaking of armaments, he said that Germany would go on as long as other nations forced her.

"I think that we will make progress quicker than others" he declared.

He said that the axis would persist in all circumstances and all times. He rebuked journalists who alleged that the axis was breaking, and he described the axis as the most natural instrument in the world.

"If somebody says to me," he continued, "that there is no ideological and psychological difference between Britain and Soviet Russia, I congratulate them."

Undefeated Germany

Hitler referred to Spain as a triumph of a country which has liberated herself from Bolshevism, and he expressed pride for what many young Germans had done for Spain.

Referring to Germany's pre-War history, the Fuehrer said that she had been trying to ensure for herself a place in the sun.

"Although Germany has merely pursued her peaceful way, other countries opposed her with hate and persecution and finally there was war."

He spoke of the cruel policy against Germany, and quoted the alleged remark of a British statesman that annihilation of Germany would ensure great prosperity for every British citizen.

He said that no-one could claim to have defeated heroic Germany, and referred to President Wilson's 14 points.

He said that Germany was led to hope for peace, with neither victor nor vanquished, without reparations, and with colonial territory and general disarmament. Germany was to give an example of disarmament and others were to be obliged to follow suit.

"All problems were to be freely and openly discussed and above all the right of self-determination was to be established.

Germany believed this assurance, and then there began a breaking of words such as the world has never seen—Europe became a land of crime, oppression and plunder."—*Reuter.*

Poland

Col. Beck Leaves For London

Warsaw, Apr. 2.

Col. Beck left for London at 1.23 p.m. local time. He was accompanied by Count Potocki, head of the western department of the Foreign Ministry, and two other military officials.

Before his departure Col. Beck had a conversation on the platform with the British Ambassador, Sir Howard Kennard. He will arrive in London to-morrow afternoon.—*Reuter.*

PRESS PREDICTIONS

London, Apr. 2.

Regarding the forthcoming visit of the Polish Foreign Minister, Col. Beck, the *Sunday Times* writes that the conversations between the general staffs of the British and Polish armies will not begin this week, but that negotiations will be immediately opened concerning the British loan to Poland. In this connection the paper mentions the sum of £20,000,000.

According to the paper, Col. Beck will also discuss the question of emigration of Jews living in Poland.

The paper's diplomatic correspondent indicates that the British Government intends to undertake towards the countries of the Balkan League; Rumania, Yugo-Slavia, Greece and Turkey; obligations similar to those it has undertaken towards Poland.

Commenting on Chancellor Hitler's speech at Wilhelmshaven, the paper stresses Germany's desire to adhere to the naval pact with Britain, as well as her clearly expressed desire to arrive at a limitation of the armaments race.

The *Observer* emphasises that Herr Hitler's speech clearly shows that Germany aims less at military than at economic expansion.

Political circles here affirm that the British Government has no wish to prevent by force the population of Danzig returning to the German Reich if such should be their desire. The same circles point out that the question of Danzig is not of vital importance for Poland and is susceptible of a peaceful settlement by negotiation.—*Trans-Ocean.*

Scotland

Government Wins By-Election

London, Apr. 1.

The Government retained Kincardine and West Aberdeenshire in a by-election held there yesterday.

It was the second time the Opposition candidate, Mr. A. J. Irvine, a Liberal, had failed, but this time the Government majority was reduced by 1,515.

Polling resulted as follows:

Mr. Thornton Kemsley (C)	11,111
Mr. A. J. Irvine (Lib)	9,990
Government majority	1,121

Figures at the General Election were:

Sir C. M. Barclay-Harvey (C)	12,477
Mr. A. J. Irvine (Lib)	9,841
Government majority	2,636

—*British Wireless.*

Manchukuo

Mongolian Troops Cross The Border

Hsinking, Apr. 2.

Outer Mongolian troops riding in about 10 armoured cars and motor-lorries crossed the border and entered Manchukuo territory near Aragabolka, about 50 miles south-west of Lake Buir Nor between March 18 and 20, and demanded the Manchukuo citizens in the border area to retreat northward, reports from the western frontier outposts says.

It has also transpired that three Outer Mongolian aeroplanes flew over Manchukuo territory near Lake Buir Nor on March 11 and reconnoitred the area about 20 miles south of Aragabolka.

The Manchukuo Government, upon receipt of reports of the Outer Mongolian incursions, is preparing a strong protest to be presented to the Soviet Government through the Soviet Consul at Harbin.—*Domei.*

OVERNIGHT NEWS PAGE

Czech Debts

London, Apr. 2.

The British Government is seriously tackling the problem of Czecho-Slovak debts to British holders.

The Bank of England, at the Treasury's request, is asking for detailed information regarding such financial obligations as the Czecho-Slovak Government and corporation loans, shares or participations in Czech companies, balances with banks in Czecho-Slovakia and other financial claims, but excluding trade obligations.

Sudeteniand obligations are not included in the canvas.—*Reuter.*

Britain

R. A. F. COMES OF AGE

New Impetus To Recruiting

London, Apr. 1.

To-day the Royal Air Force celebrates its 21st. anniversary and the King sent a message in honour of the occasion.

The message stated, "On the occasion of the 21st. anniversary of the Royal Air Force, I send my congratulations and good wishes to all ranks of the service and to all those employed in the Air Ministry.

"I have known the Royal Air Force from its earliest days, and I am proud to think that its spirit remains unchanged; a spirit that has enabled it to surmount so many difficulties and to rise true to its motto to even greater heights of achievement".

Messages were also received from the Air Minister, Sir Kingsley Wood, Marshal of the R.A.F., Lord Trenchard, and Air Chief Marshal Sir Cyril Newall, Chief of the Air Staff.

The Air Minister is broadcasting a short talk on the anniversary tonight.—*British Wireless.*

A.A. Defence

London, Apr. 1.

Defences took place in Hyde Park this afternoon. Fighter planes flew over the Park in formation during daylight, and after dark a single aircraft flew over, while searchlights on the ground tried to find them.

Military and civil defence units demonstrated how in an emergency they could serve the community, and every facility for inquiries about the various units was available to the general public.

Among those who attended the demonstration were the Air Minister and the Labour Minister, Mr. Ernest Brown,—and the Financial Secretary to the War Office, Sir Victor Warrender.—*British Wireless.*

U.K. RECRUITING

London, Apr. 1.

A great impetus to recruiting is expected as a result of the recent decision to double the Territorial Army, and local organisations all over the country are preparing every means at their disposal for a big national effort.

All means of publicity are to be employed, and from now on no prospective recruit will be turned away.

Organisers show the greatest confidence in the success of the drive.

The War Minister, Mr. Hore Belisha, appealing at Bermondsey for recruits for the Territorial Army, said in reference to Mr. Chamberlain's statement on Poland, "Our country has spoken. With what pride we must all have heard a message which springs from the true heart of the British people and which says to the would-be aggressor, 'Hold back! No further will you go'".

The Minister added that the Territorial Army is now the largest voluntary army in the world. As part of the recruiting drive, a demonstration of achievement of the voluntary efforts to make strong the country's defences will be held.—*British Wireless.*

LANDSLIDE OCCURS

Traffic along Victoria Road, near the Chung Shing Bathing Pavilion, was interrupted for about two hours yesterday morning, when the road was blocked by a small landslide believed to have been caused by a burst water-pipe.

Coolies from the Public Works Department were on the scene about 10.15, and the road was opened again to traffic about 1 p.m.

Spelling Bee

How many of these words are correct and what is wrong with the others?

disentient	dissimilitude
entomology	ennunciate
entr'acte	disionation

English Oxford Dictionary spellings of these words will be found on page 9.

Wang Ching-wei Latest

Reserves Right To Negotiate Direct

Shanghai, Apr. 1.

The announcement by Wang Ching-wei from Hanoi that he reserves to himself the right to open direct negotiations with Japan, has attracted great attention in Shanghai political circles.

Wang in his statement referred to previous mediation attempts and to the repeated utterances of General Chiang Kai-shek; the Premier, Dr. H. H. Kung; the Chief of Staff, General Pai Chung-hsi; and the War Minister, General Ho Ying-ching, as indicating China's preparedness to talk peace.

Wang's statement is given the more attention since it coincides with the forthcoming visit of the British Ambassador to Tokyo, Sir Robert Craigie, to Shanghai, where he is expected to meet the British Ambassador to China, Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr.

On the other hand, it is known that the "provisional governments" of Peiping and Nanking are desirous of ending the war as soon as possible.

The two "governments" are reported to propose the establishment of a new "central government" with Wang Ching-wei as Premier and with the exclusion of anti-Japanese elements.

Negotiations with Wang Ching-wei to this effect are reported to be going on in Hongkong through certain quarters.

The journey of Dr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, to Moscow, is considered here as an attempt by Russia to strengthen Chinese resistance.—*Trans-Ocean.*

Wang's Statement

The following is a translation, in part, of a statement issued by Wang Ching-wei on Saturday.

The statement was issued through Wang's agents in Hongkong. It reads:

"At the 54th Conference of the Standing Committee of the Supreme National Defence Council at 9 a.m. on December 6, 1937 in the Central Bank of China, Hankow; added by H. H. Kung, Ho Ying-chin, Chu Cheng, Yu Jou-jen, Wang Ching-wei, vice-president who presided over the meeting in absence of General Chiang Kai-shek, the president, Chang Chun, the chief secretary, Hsu Mo, administrative Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and others.

"Hsu Mo, the vice Foreign Minister, reported during the meeting:—

Dr. Oskar Trautmann called on H. H. Kung on November 28 and on Wang Chung-hui, the Foreign Minister, the next day upon instructions from his Home Government to offer good office and intervention on the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

Dr. Trautmann said, according to Hsu's report, that the German Ambassador to Japan understood from repeated conferences with the Japanese War Minister and Foreign Minister that the Japanese Government would terminate the war with China on the following terms:

Japan's Terms

1.—Inner Mogolian Autonomy;

2.—The Demilitarised zone in North China to be extended, but right of administration in the area to remain under the Chinese Central Government. No anti-Japanese official should be appointed as head of the area. Non-intervention by the Central Government if there were a new government in North China;

3.—Demilitarised zone in Shanghai to be extended, but administrative right to remain the same;

4.—China to carry out the understandings reached at the Chang Chun-Kawaga conferences in Nanking last year in connection with the question of anti-Japanese movement;

5.—Japan hopes that some agreements would be reached with China in connection with the question of an anti-Comintern pact;

6.—Improvement of tariff rates with Japan;

7.—The Chinese Government to respect foreign interests in China.

On November 30 Dr. Trautmann left Hankow for Nanking, accompanied by Hsu Mo, to call on Generalissimo Chiang.

Call On Chiang

On December 2 a military conference, attended by Chiang, Pei Chung-hsi, Kuo Chu-tong and others, was held in Nanking, during which Hsu Mo reported the German good office and intervention and the Japanese terms for peace.

At the end of the meeting Chiang expressed (1) German good office and intervention should not be refused, the terms were not "treaty for a lost country" (2) Administrative rights in North China should be preserved.

When Herr Trautmann interviewed Chiang in the afternoon the Ambassador added that if China refused the Japanese terms war would go on and future terms would be different.

Chiang expressed then: (1) he had no faith in the Japanese, who would tear treaties into pieces at their will, but thanked Germany for its good offices and hoped the Japanese terms might be the scope of further negotiation (2) asked Herr Trautmann to report to the German Government that:

(a) Germany should be the mediator to that end;

(b) Chinese sovereignty in North China should be preserved.

Generalissimo Chiang then asked Germany to inform Japan that a prerequisite to peace was an end to hostilities, for it was impossible to negotiate amidst bitter fighting. (End of Hsu Mo's report during the Hankow conference).

Wang asked:

(1) If the Japanese terms brought by Herr Trautmann could be basis of negotiation, why not Konoye's declaration at the end of last year:

(2) German intervention took place before the fall of Nanking and Konoye's declaration was after the fall of Nanking, Hankow, Tsinan, Canton, . . . Why negotiation could be allowed first and not later?

Message to Nation

With regard to war and peace I cannot refrain from addressing the nation.

What a country aims at is its existence and maintenance as an independent nation. When war cannot be avoided it must be war. When the time comes that peace is possible then it must be peace. Whether peace is possible or not, depends on the terms. The statement "these terms will not result in the extinction of the nation" is still ringing in my ears. I would therefore ask, why cannot we advocate peace?

Others may say, "China has attained national unity as a result of the war of resistance, and the advocacy of peace will result in the destruction of this unity." I strongly disagree with such a statement. From the dawn of history to the present day, those at the helm of State always made it their duty to maintain domestic peace for the purpose of resisting foreign aggression, not to engage in external war for the purpose of maintaining domestic peace.

China is engaged in a war of resistance for the purpose of maintaining her status as in independent nation; she did not go to war only to achieve national unity.

Others may say, "If peace is advocated, the Communists will immediately start trouble." The Communists are, by nature, mischief-makers. And as a matter of fact, it would be preferable for them to come out in the open and publicly create trouble against peace rather than engage in secret manipulations and intrigues under the cloak of patriotism as is the state of affairs to-day.

Many Examples

The above having been made clear, I solemnly declare the following. After the Sino-Japanest War in 1894, a humiliating peace was made, after the Boxer War in 1900, another humiliating peace was signed.

France had to endure a humiliating peace as a result of the Franco-Russian War. Germany concluded a humiliating peace in 1919 and had to groan under it until very recently when she came up again. It may be a pleasant thing to be able to relate such a case of national resurrection, but yet I have no desire to see such a peace, because it is a peace that cannot last. During these twenty months of bitter fighting, China has made tremendous sacrifices, but the cost to Japan has also been tremendous. This is clearly a path that leads to mutual destruction. But there is another path lying clearly before us that leads to co-existence and co-prosperity.

Passport Question

Lastly, I want to say the following. In the middle of last February, Chungking sent me a passport to go abroad. Firstly, if I had not left Chungking, I could not have sent out

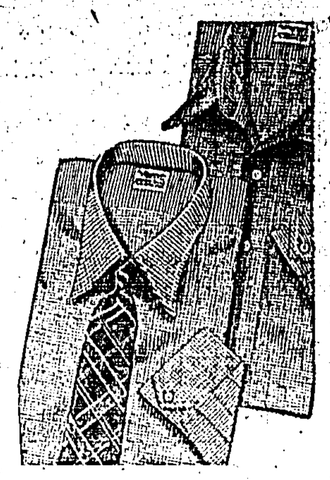
(Continued on Page 4.)

Lithuania Protests

Kaunas, Apr. 1.

Lithuania is reported to have protested to Germany, declaring that the latter is not conforming to the Lithuanian-German agreement regarding Memel.

It is alleged that many Lithuanians have been arrested in Memel, while large numbers are under economic persecution. All Jewish property in Memel has been placed under German control.—*Reuter Bulletin.*



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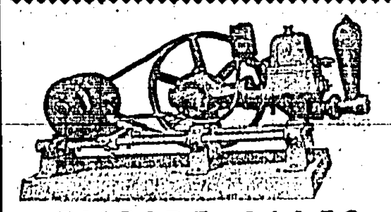

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STRAITS CHINESE FOOTBALLERS BEATEN ONCE MORE

WEAKNESS NEAR GOAL REVEALED IN BOTH GAMES

Forwards Dally Instead Of Shooting At Goal

(By "Abe")

Playing in the second of their three matches in Hongkong, the Straits Chinese footballers were defeated by a Colony eleven at Caroline Hill yesterday by three goals to one after being a goal in arrears at half-time.

On Saturday the visitors had been beaten by the South China A.A. on a hard ground which did not suit them at all. Yesterday, following the morning rain, the ground had become soft and slippery, and was more like the grounds to which the tourists are accustomed. Though they played a slightly better brand of soccer than they did on Saturday, the Straits men again revealed the same weakness in front of goal.

While the local players deserved their victory, it must be said that had the Straits forwards shot more often, they probably would have scored more than the one goal which they did. In midfield play they were as good as the Hongkong XI: but when they had got to within shooting distance they indulged in too much short-passing instead of taking shots at goal.

In yesterday's game, for instance, they did not deserve to be a goal down at half-time. The team, as a whole, had played as well as the Hongkong men in this half: the only difference was that in the Colony eleven, every one of the forwards made attempts to score, whereas their Straits counterparts dallied too long and were invariably robbed of possession before they could shoot.

SPLENDID COHESION

There was a cohesion between the Straits backs and half-backs, and between half-backs and forwards which was delightful to watch, especially in the first half when, though a goal down after 15 minutes, they easily held their own. Apart from the inability of the forwards to finish off their movements properly, the only other weakness apparent in the visitors' team was the way in which the local wingers were left alone. This was probably due to the fact that because Choo Seng-quee, the centre-half, had been given the task of shadowing Lee Wai-tong, the two wing-halves, Koh Hor-koon and Kee Yew-leng, were drawn far too often into the middle by the Hongkong inside forwards. As a result both Emberson and Strange were given many chances to take the ball down the wing. Emberson especially had plenty of rope by Koh Hor-koon who, except for leaving the Hongkong outside right too much alone, played a fine constructive game, however, setting the forwards in motion on several occasions with splendid through passes.

Lee Hai-choo and Loong Leek-boo delighted spectators with some fine passing bouts in the first half, and the work of Loong in the first 25 minutes of the game deserved better results.

Though the Straits forwards maintained their pace in the second period they found the Hongkong defence much too solid. Beltrao, at centre-half, played well and was given fine support from his flanks, Freshwater and Courtney, and behind him Hou Yung-sang and Sheehan seldom put a foot in the wrong place. The young Kwong Wah right back gave a particularly fine exhibition, kicking and clearing in splendid style.

The only goal scored by the Straits team was by Chia Keng-hok, the centre-forward, who showed fine ball control despite the slippery ground and the wet ball, but probably would have done better had he essayed more shots at goal instead of looking around for colleagues even when well-placed.

THE PLAY

Hongkong nearly took the lead in the opening minute of the game when Strange sent in a well-placed shot from a difficult angle, but Lee Pak-tong managed to push the ball out for an abortive corner.

Then followed a period of even exchanges, with the ball swinging from one side of the field to the other. Most of the Straits attacks were initiated on the right at this stage when Lee Hai-choo and Loong Leek-boo were combining very effectively. But the Hongkong defence, aided by the refusal of their opponents to shoot, weathered the storm, and in a breakaway on the right the ball swung to A. V. Gosano, who beat Lee Pak-tong for the first goal.

There was no further scoring in this half. Lee Wai-tong, playing his second game in two days, was slow and was too well-marked by Choo Seng-quee to be effective.

After the resumption, Hongkong went further ahead through Gosano again. The ball went to him after a scramble in front of the goal, and he beat Lee Pak-tong with a left-foot drive, which the goal-keeper got to but could not stop.

Hongkong should have been three up shortly after this. In a race for the ball, Strange beat the Straits goal-keeper, but with an untenanted goal he shot wide.

The visitors took a hand in the attack, and in one of their raids they reduced the deficit through Chia Keng-hock. But Hongkong again went to a two-goal lead, the scorer this time being Lee Wai-tong, who beat Lee Pak-tong from close range.

Teams:

Hongkong.—Tam Kwan-kon; Hou Yung-sang, Sheehan; Freshwater, Beltrao, Courtney; Emberson, Fung King-cheung, Lee Wai-tong, A. V. Gosano and E. L. Strange.

Straits Chinese.—Lee Pak-tong; Tan Kwai-ban, Soon Choon-lye; Kee Yew-leng, Choo Seng-quee, Koh Hor-khoon; Lee Hai-choo, Loong Leek-boo, Chia Keng-hock, Yuen Quan-chong and John Chye.

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Woollen shorts in different patterns and all sizes	from	$1.50
NEZMARKY shorts, most convenient every day garment for children, to wear every day for a whole season, in all sizes, brown and gray	from	$0.90
Gray Flannel shorts, large selection, in all sizes	from	$2.00
Blazers for sports, school and club. Blazers in club colours, brown, green, blue, in all sizes	from	$5.00
Woollen suits in different materials, most suitable for the young, complete outfits, in all sizes	from	$5.00
Gray flannel-suits for children, made in the most up-to-date styles, in all sizes	from	$5.50
Captain suits in navy-blue complete with long trousers, smartly cut and finest workmanship, in all sizes	from	$9.00
Hubertus overcoats for children for every occasion. We stock them at present in all sizes and different colours	from	$5.50
Raincoats, waterproof, gray-green colour, in all sizes	from	$4.00

Rolls White House, 12, Des Voeux Rd., C. Tel. 21040.

Recreio Players Win Senior Cricket Shield

The Straits Chinese footballers who are now in Hongkong for a series of matches. So far they have lost both their games in the Colony, 3-0 to South China A.A. on Saturday and 3-1 to a Hongkong XI yesterday. Back Row (left to right).—Koh Hor-koon (Capt.), Soon Choon-lye, John Then (Manager and Coach), Fong Wai-mun, Chia Keng-hock, Lee Pak-tong, Yuen Quan-chong, Loong Leek-boo, Tan Kai-ban and Yap Boh-hunt. Front Row (1. to r.).—Kee Yew-leng, Yap Thian-teck, Choo Seng-quee, James Goh, Ha Tee-siang, Lee Hai-choo, Ho Kok-choy and John Chye.

ROYAL NAVY BEATEN IN LAST MATCH OF SEASON BY 40 RUNS

(By "R. ABBIT")

The Recreio first eleven on Saturday last won the Shield in the First Division of the League and on the whole they deserved to do so. They ran true to form right up to the last, however, as their undoubted weakness—the batting—caused them to be out for ninety-nine runs only. Then once more their excellent bowling pulled them out of trouble and they won by forty runs.

The Recreio won the toss and, contrary to the present fashion elected to bat, opening with E. M. L. Soares and J. Gosano on a wicket which took a good deal of spin. Moores and Whitmarsh bowled very steadily and both batsmen defended well, Soares watching the ball very well. Runs came very slowly and over half an hour passed before the twenty was hoisted.

A NASTY COLLAPSE

Two runs later Lees put on Christison, a left arm round bowler who had formerly been told off for the Second Eleven games. However, it seems that he got hit about early in the season and was dropped. He has now, however, found his length and has played recently for the first Navy team. He shook Recreio up badly! At 22 Soares apparently lost patience and took a dreadful cross-bat swipe at a length ball and was bowled. Two balls later Rodrigues was taken in the slips, while in his next over E. L. Gosano tried to drive and was beaten by the break, Moores bringing off a quick catch high up at second slip. Prata came in and managed to hang on but the thirty was not hoisted until after fifty-five minutes play. The bowling was very accurate and one or two balls popped up.

Whitmarsh relieved Moores at the north end, but the wicket came from Christison who bowled J. Gosano with a beauty. 32—4—9. The outgoing batsman had kept an end up and played with a straight bat, but nine runs in an hour is desperately slow. L. G. Gosano then came in, which was fortunate for Recreio as Christison's excellent leg breaks were the much easier off breaks to the left-hander. Prata did not last long as, after he had skied one from Whitmarsh behind mid-on for a couple, and had shown signs of going for the bowling, a cunningly disguised slow yorker defeated him. 35—5—6.

AN INVALUABLE STAND

Reed came in to face a very nasty situation and he defended firmly while Gosano made some nice shots. It was here the Navy began to lose their grip on the game and one realized they had only three bowlers. Moores tired and now, and also later, sent down some loose balls which resulted in four byes! Twenty-four invaluable runs were added before Reed paid the penalty of his incorrect back shot and played on to Moores. His bat is perpendicular enough but he brings it across the wicked from outside the off stumps toward the line of the leg stump. 61—6—9. One run later A. P. Pereira had a blind swipe and was bowled by Whitmarsh.

P. M. N. da Silva batted nicely—and looked as if he was worth a place higher than number nine. He made one lovely leg glance off Christison who had gone on again at the Pavilion end, and Gosano also played some pretty shots. A stand of 20 resulted and then Christison got da Silva to try and drive him and once more Moores obliged with a smart catch at second slip—the third of the match. 82—8—7.

Beltrao again offered assistance and another 17 runs were put on before Gosano tried to hook Christison and was l.b.w. for a most useful score of 24. Next over Beltrao mistimed Whitmarsh, returned a simple catch to the bowler. Recreio were all out for 99 and it would have been much less had the Navy possessed one more bowler. As it was the only three were overworked, and as it happened Moores had an off day.

THE NAVY BAT

I have reason to believe that the Navy had doubts about getting the runs and after I had seen their tail I was not surprised. They started, at 4.30 p.m. in a promising way, as the Rev. Chapman smacked E. L. Gosano prettily through the covers for four in the first over and runs began to come. Collins was particularly uncomfortable with Gosano who repeatedly did all but bowl him. Ozorio at first was not bowling so well as usual, but at 17 the ball slipped out of his hand and a slow high full-pitch resulted. Chapman snicked it just hard enough to steer it on to the top of his middle stick. 17—1—10.

After that Ozorio began to bowl really well, though he had no immediate success. Collins seemed to be settling down and Walters put the bat well on to the ball. At 29, however, the former tried to cut Gosano's rising ball and succeeded unfortunately for himself as Reed made a safe catch at third man. 29—2—14. Up to this I had thought the Navy were likely to get the runs but now trouble started. Firth hung his bat up at one of Ozorio's when 36 runs were scored, and allowed too much for the leg break, the ball going almost straight on and bowling him.

A GOOD CATCH

Whitmarsh came in and it was pretty clear that he and Walters would have to put up a big stand to save the game as Lees was the only good bat to come. But it was not to be. Walters stopped in some time and appeared to be getting set, (though at times he let Gosano alone on the off when the ball seemed to come dangerously near the off stump), but finally after playing five balls of an over from that bowler he off-drove the sixth and Soares at deep mid-off rushed back and across and brought off a fine catch in a very awkward position 42—4—13. Lees came in, and though the bowling was generally too accurate to score off much he got a nice extra cover four from Gosano and an off drive from Ozorio. But at 53 the former took his off stump and that was the end. The last five wickets only added six runs, for no one could stop with Whitmarsh. Gosano took four for 31 while Ozorio had six for twenty-seven, an excellent performance but not as good as Christison's 13—3—17—6.

THE WINNERS

On the whole I think the win of Recreio is a very good result. They have shown themselves desperately keen. I fancy they are the weakest batting side ever to win the Shield, but their excellent and varied team of bowlers, backed up by their splendid fielding and catching have pulled them through this year when cricket has fallen to a lower ebb than ever before in my experience. All the cricket has been of a very low standard and in one or two Clubs there is—in the first eleven—a definite loss of keen enthusiasm. The second Division is better off in this respect.

I hope to publish further notes on other matches in to-morrow's paper, as I have not yet been able to collect any reports from eye-witnesses, owing to my visit to Recreio.

By the way one point I should mention and that was that there was a large concourse of spectators who were not only most enthusiastic but scrupulously impartial, giving the applause quite as heartily as that accorded to the home side.

Last Year's Final To Be Re-Enacted

Tennis Tournament Resumes To-day

Several interesting matches are down for decision this afternoon at the Hongkong Cricket Club in the Colony Tennis Championships.

On the stand court, Tsui Wai-pui will play H. D. Rumjahn to re-enact last year's final. Tsui is confidently expected to win the singles title once again, and his form shown to date fully justifies the faith placed in him. But he should meet with strong opposition to-day, and a good match is assured.

Receiving a walk-over from W. C. Hung in the first round, Ho Ka-lau plays Lai Kwong-tsun to-day. His steadiness and powers of recovery are Ho's greatest assets and these may off-set Lai's stronger strokes.

The only doubles match to-day is that in which S. A. Gray and G. C. Burnett will meet A. V. Gosano and J. J. Remedios. The Recreio pair caused an upset in the first round of the tournament by eliminating E. C. Fincher and W. C. Hung, and if they can produce the same form they should win to-day.

The programme is as follows:

OPEN SINGLES

Tsui Wai-pui v. H. D. Rumjahn (stand court)
Lai Kwong-tsun v. Ho Ka-lau
W. J. Howard v. J. M. Tomlinson

OPEN DOUBLES

S. A. Gray and G. C. Burnett v. A. V. Gosano and J. J. Remedios

CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP

W. Sander v. J. J. Ferguson

CLUB HANDICAP

J. C. Pool v. A. T. Dow

CLUB DOUBLES HANDICAP

A. F. Walkden and J. Hackney v. E. A. R. Newton and W. Wooding

Stand Court Game Is Postponed

At 10 a.m. it was announced by Mr. T. C. Monaghan, the Tournament Secretary, that the match between Tsui Wai-pui and H. D. Rumjahn will not be played. Rumjahn has a touch of fever.

At any rate it is not yet certain whether the courts will be in condition for play. Mr. Monaghan states that if there is no more rain and the wind keeps up, the other matches will be played off as arranged.

Badminton Tie Re-Arranged

The play-off for the mixed doubles badminton league title between Club de Recreio (holders) and the University, originally arranged for Wednesday of this week, has been changed.

The match will be played at Taikoo on Thursday, April 0, at 8 p.m.

The change-over is the result of a mutual agreement between the two teams.

K.C.C. Seconds Improve Position By Defeating Indians At Sookunpoo

Placed as they were in the Junior Cricket League, the Kowloon C.C., strong contenders for championship honours, could not but regard their match against the Indian R.C. at Sookunpoo on Saturday very seriously. Two points behind the Police R.C. with a game in hand—the Club de Recreio were in exactly the same position on Saturday—they could not afford to drop any points against the lowly-placed Indians.

But if they had entertained any misgivings at all regarding the outcome of the match, these must have been dispelled as soon as the toss had been decided; for after calling aright the spin of the coin, M. I. Razack, the Indians' captain, decided to bat first—which suited the Kowloon C.C. down to the ground. With their strong batting strength, the visitors, given sufficient time, did not fear anything less than 160.

As it turned out the Indians gave very little trouble. They were all out for 124, and the Kowloon C.C. won the game by seven wickets. As a result of this victory, the Kowloon C.C. are ahead of the Police by one point, and in view of the fact that the Club de Recreio were held to a draw by the Civil Service C.C., the championship will be decided by the result of the final match between the Police and the K.C.C., to be played at Happy Valley on Saturday.

BRILLIANT FIELDING

Against the bowling of Simpson and McKenzie, the Indians' opening pair, H. T. Barma and Naranjan Singh, went along steadily. If they were not scoring rapidly, they were not in trouble. Then at 26, just as it seemed that the pair were set for a big score, Naranjan Singh was the victim of a brilliant bit of fielding by W. Mulcahy. After the batsmen had crossed for a run, they attempted a second and the K.C.C. captain, with only one stump to aim at, threw down the wicket.

The K.C.C. bowling was steady without being particularly difficult, but the I.R.C. batsmen found run-getting far from being an easy proposition.

Only M. I. Razack (39) and H. T. Barma (24) seemed really comfortable. The former batted aggressively for his runs and was run out by as pretty a bit of fielding as has been seen for a long time. After driving the ball to long-on he called for a run. It seemed an easy run, but long-on (S. A. Gray) had other ideas. Running in, Gray picked up quickly and threw down the wicket almost in one movement, leaving Razack yards out of his crease.

The rate of the I.R.C. scoring was very slow throughout. They took two hours to make 124. Their later batsmen were not encouraged to steal short runs in view of what happened to Naranjan Singh and Razack, and moreover the K.C.C. bowling remained extremely steady right to the end.

CHANCE MISSED

Had G. A. Goodban been held in the slips before he scored, the Indians would have made a closer fight of it despite their low score. In the very first over sent down by M. R. Abbas, Goodban snicked the fourth ball to the slips, but first slip was not ready and the ball went by him for a four. And, batting very well, Goodban went on to make 59, in which were eight boundaries.

Goodban's innings put the K.C.C. well on the way to winning, and Mulcahy and Gray came along later to knock off the necessary runs in quick time. Four of the first five balls he received Mulcahy sent to the boundary and was then badly run out by Goodban. Gray hit six boundaries in his total of 28 before being bowled.

The Indians' bowling never rose above mediocrity. The K.C.C. batsmen showed how easily it could be hit and made the necessary runs for victory in just over an hour.

Germans Triumph In Motor Race

Paris, Apr. 2.

The automobile race for the Grand Priz of Pau, which took place to-day before 50,000 spectators, ended in a double German victory.

Herman Lang, driving a Mercedes Benz car, secured first place, closely folowed by Manfred von Brauchitson, also driving a Mercedes Benz.

Third place went to the Frenchman, Sommer, driving an Alfa Romeo car, and a Frenchman gained fourth place.

The German crack driver, Rudolf Caracciola was leading the field when at the end of the 13th lap he was forced to drop out of the race owing to a burst oil line.

Von Brauchitson was leading up till almost the end of the race, but lost the position when he was forced to repair his tank.

Fifteen drivers took part, including three Germans, 11 French, and one Swiss.

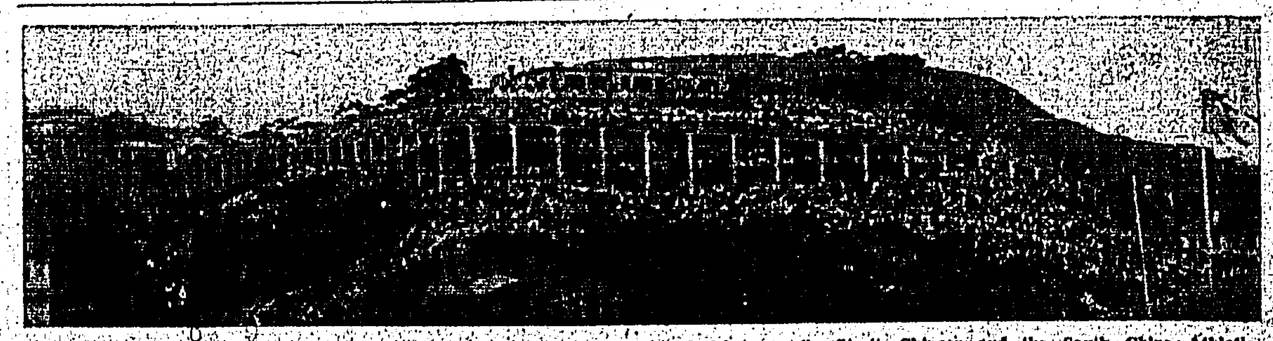
Numerous cars were forced to drop out of the race owing to technical difficulties, and no less than five gave up during the first and third laps. —*Trans-Ocean.*

Softball Matches Played Yesterday

Portugal defeated India by nine runs to five in the International Softball series played yesterday.

In the Girls' League, Wahoos beat Cardinals by thirteen runs to eight, and thus tie with the Wild Cats for first place.

The other matches were postponed on account of rain.



An idea of the crowd which saw the match at Caroline Hill on Saturday between the Straits Chinese and the South China Athletic Association. All the stands were packed to capacity, and here's the crowd on "Aberdeen Hill," a natural grand-stand. The play may be a little distant, but who cares? Certainly not these people here!—*Photo by Mee Cheung.*

NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller

HEAVY RAIN MARS MACAO RACE MEETING

HOGMANAY CARRIES OFF GOVERNOR'S CUP WITH GREATEST OF EASE

Heavy rain, combined with the scarcity of runners in some of the more important events, contrived to bring out a smaller attendance at Macao yesterday afternoon than otherwise would have been the case, for a fine programme had been arranged with the Governor's Cup as its centrepiece.

In this event some well known ponies competed but owing to the fact that Hogmanay was reputed to be a mudlark he was the only pony in the race backed with any confidence, which he subsequently backed up by winning by many lengths.

THE RESULTS

1.—THE RAINTON HANDICAP. Six Furlongs.

Kowloon Riding School's Merry Fatty (Mr. G. W. Cooper) 1
Mr. J. M. Braga's Fairy Ousel (Mr. K. L. Ip) 2
Mr. F. F. S's Coureur Bleu (Mr. R. K. C. Chui) 3

Won by ½ length, short head. Time: 33.2/5, 1.09, 1.46.

BETTING	W.	P.
Coureur Bleu (Mr. R. K. C. Chui)	13	5
Fairy Ousel (Mr. K. L. Ip)	18	7
Gold Clause (Mr. P. Randolph)	12	12
Merry Fatty (Mr. G. W. Cooper)	10	7
	73	41

Pari-Mutuel: Winner $31.00. Places $6.80, $6.50.
Cash Sweep: No. 237, $234.50; No. 199, $07.00, No. 97, $33.50.
Unplaced starter: No. 278, $20.

2.—THE HIGHFIELD HANDICAP. (First Section) One Mile.

Mr. C. S. W's Mac's Adventure (Mr. P. L. Chiu) 1
Mr. S. W. Lee's The Buccaneer (Mr. Woo) 2
Mr. A. H. Potts's King's Parade (Mr. G. R. Payne) 3

Won by a length, ½ length. Time: 33.1/5, 1.09 4/5, 1.43, 2.17.2/5.

BETTING	W.	P.
Charybdis (Mr. W. Cooper)	13	14
Gold Tower (Mr. P. Y. T. Wei)	18	17
King's Parade (Mr. W. Raymond)	70	45
Lucky Eleven (Mr. G. R. Payne)	9	18
Mac's Adventure (Mr. Chiu)	102	62
The Buccaneer (Mr. Woo)	26	25
	240	181

Pony No. 6, Mongolian Cat, withdrawn in this race.
Pari-Mutuel: Winner $10.00. Places $3.50, $6.40, $5.00.
Cash Sweep: No. 407, $257.40; No. 329, $73.50; No. 218, $36.70.
Unplaced starters: Nos. 67, 471, 441 and 397, $10 each.

3.—THE HIGHFIELD HANDICAP. (Second Section) One Mile.

Mr. H. C. McComb's Persian Cat (Mr. P. L. Chiu) 1
Mrs. Gellion's Eagle (Mr. P. Y. T. Wei) 2
Kowloon Riding School's Latitat (Mr. G. W. Cooper) 3

Won by a length, a neck. Time: 36.3/5, 1.14.2/5, 1.47.4/5, 2.22.1/5.

BETTING	W.	P.
Cloudy Star (Mr. H. J. A. Hearne)	3	4
Double-Up (Mr. W. N. Yeh)	1	2
Eagle (Mr. P. Y. T. Wei)	17	7
Iron Knight (Mr. K. L. Ip)	2	3
Latitat (Mr. G. W. Cooper)	13	7
National Dignity (Mr. S. L. Yuen)	65	40
Persian Cat (Mr. P. L. Chiu)	164	80
	265	143

Pari-Mutuel: Winner $6.80. Places $5.50, $11.50, $11.50.
Cash Sweep: No. 363, $303.90; No. 261, $60.80; No. 345, $43.40.
Unplaced starters: Nos. 37, 538, 200 and 403, $10 each.

4. The Bendigo Handicap. Six Furlongs.

Mr. Anharry's Charcoal (Mr. P. Y. T. Wei) 1
Mr. Lee & Lee's The Spirit of St. Louis (Mr. S. W. Lee) 2
Mr. C. K. Chung's Fan Tan (Mr. H. J. A. Hearne) 3

Won by 2 lengths, many lengths. Time: .34-4/5, 1.09-2/5, 1.43-3/5.

BETTING	W.	P.
Charcoal (Mr. P. Y. T. Wei)	88	55
Fan Tan (Mr. H. J. A. Hearne)	17	33
High Tower (Mr. L. B. Chao)	22	13
Mayfair Court (Mr. W. N. Yeh)	2	5
Sports Gesture (Mr. P. L. Chiu)	11	11
The Spirit of St. Louis (Mr. S. Wlee)	10	20
	150	143

Pari-Mutuel: Winner $7.20. Places $5.20, $5.40, $5.30.
Cash Sweep: No. 519, $303.60; No. 564, $36.70; No. 94, $43.30.
Unplaced starters: Nos. 562, 164 and 448; $10 each.

5. The Fulwell Handicap. Six Furlongs.

Mr. Oliver's Double Chance (Mr. A. W. Raymond) 1
Mr. Hoping's Flybynight (Mr. P. Y. T. Wei) 2
Mr. F. J. Gellion's National Anthem (Mr. G. R. Payne) 3

Won by a length, many lengths.

BETTING	W.	P.
Double Chance (Mr. A. W. Raymond)	183	47
Flybynight (Mr. P. Y. T. Wei)	57	17
Gold Sovereign (Mr. Ip Kuiying)	57	20
National Anthem (Mr. G. R. Payne)	10	7
	307	91

Pari-Mutuel: Winner. $7.10. Places. $3.70, $6.90.
Cash Sweep: No. 450, $315.10; No. 351, $90.00; No. 542, $45.00.
Unplaced starter: No. 302, $20.

6. The Governor's Cup. One Mile.

Mr. H. C. McComb's Hogmanny (Mr. R. L. Chiu) 1
Mr. J. H. Pott's Victory Life (Mr. H. J. A. Hearne) 2
Mr. Sports' Rothsay Bay (Mr. K. L. Ip) 3

Won by many lengths, 2 lengths. Time: .36, 1.113/5 1.46-4/5 2.23-3/5.

BETTING	W.	P.
Coureur Bleu (Mr. R. K. C. Chui)	6	4
Fairy Auk (Mr. A. W. Raymond)	69	28
Fairy Ousel (Mr. W. N. Yeh)	4	1
Gold Clause (Withdrawn)	-	-
Hogmanny (Mr. R. L. Chiu)	84	42
Merry Maker (Mr. S. L. Yuen)	32	6
Rothesay Bay (Mr. K. L. Ip)	4	2
Victory Life (Mr. H. J. A. Hearne)	19	11
	220	94

Pari-Mutuel: Winner, $11.10. Places. $5.00, $3.70, $25.70.
Cash Sweep: No. 14102, $3,554.60; No. 140, $1,372.60; No. 9899, $930.40.
Unplaced & non-starters: Nos. 3075, 12774, 4773, 13217, 6727, 6582, 16110, 12062, 14020, 16307 and 6174, $150.20.

7. The Consolation Stakes. Half a Mile.

Mr. Chanoi's National Dignity (Mr. S. L. Yuen) 1
Mr. A. H. Potts' King's Parade (Mr. A. W. Raymond) 2
Kowloon Riding School's Latitat (Mr. W. Cooper) 3

Distance won: a length. Many lengths. Time: .32-/5, 1.03-2/5.

BETTING	W.	P.
Cloudy Star (Mr. W. N. Yeh)	3	1
Double Up (Mr. P. Randolph)	1	1
Gold Tower (Mr. G. R. Payne)	1	1
Iron Knight (Mr. R. K. C. Chui)	1	2
King's Parade (Mr. W. Raymond)	49	14
Latitat (Mr. W. Cooper)	12	11
National Dignity (Mr. S. L. Yuen)	90	39
	157	69

Pari-Mutuel: Winner, $7.40. Places $5.10, $5.10, $5.10.
Cash Sweep: No. 158, $209.40; No. 101, $85.50; No. 149, $42.70.
Unplaced starters: Nos. 17, 61, 372 and 329, $10.00 each.

POINT-TO-POINT MEETING

Miss Osborne Wins Two Out Of Three Races

There was a large attendance at the Fanling Hunt (Drag Hounds) Point-to-Point meeting at Kidney Hill on Saturday, which was featured by fine riding by Miss Osborne, who won the first and second races.

Mr. A. R. H. Butcher was unseated in the Members' Race for China ponies after leading for three quarters of the way. In the final event, for the Dowbiggin Trophy, which was confined to members of the M.G. Troop of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps, Mr. Butcher, Capt. A. H. Potts and Mr. J. Barrow, who were leading, made a mistake regarding the finishing line, and as a result Mr. M. F. L. Haymes, who was then fourth, secured first place.

Mr. M. B. A. Furguss' Streamline, magnificently ridden by Miss Usbourne, prevailed in this event but not without a struggle, for Spectrum ran exceptionally well and was beaten by the short margin of a half length.

Miss Usbourne's success did not end here, for she also rode Levis and Dobson's Three Farthings to a spectacular win in the Members Race for China Ponies.

The Dowbiggin Trophy was later presented to Mr. Haymes at a dinner at the Hunters' Arms, given by the Machine Gun Troop, which is being dismounted and turned into a mechanised unit of the Corps. Capt. Potts, Officer Commanding, was in the Chair, and there were about 35 past and present members of the Troop, with Lieut.-Col. H. B. L. Dowbiggin as guest of honour.

The following were the results of the meeting:

Members' Race (For Australian ponies).—1, Streamline (Miss Osborne); 2, Spectrum (Lieut. W. A. Ingram); 3, Kobibel (2/Lieut. S. C. Hancock).

Members' Race (for China ponies).—1, Three Farthings (Miss Osborne); 2, Herga (Mrs. Benson); 3, Clowner (Lieut. E. F. P. Dobson.

Dowbiggin Trophy.—1, Scarlett O'Hara (Mr. M. F. L. Haymes); 2, Mouche (Mr. C. F. Field); 3, Traffic Hall (Mr. E. F. McCabe).

OUR SPELLING BEE (see page 7)

dissentient — entomology — entr'acte

dissimilitude — enunciate — dissipation

MAGNIFICENT FINISH TO JUNIOR CRICKET LEAGUE CERTAIN

University Become Menace To Three Leading Teams

With scarcely anybody giving them a thought, the University, by winning their match against the Army on Saturday, have become the biggest threat to the Kowloon C.C. for championship honours in the Second Division of the Cricket League.

The reason why nobody else except themselves had fancied the undergraduates' chances was that the published League Tables were incorrect as far as the Second Division was concerned. The University have been credited with the following record in the published Tables:

P.	W.	L.	T.	D.	Pts.
7	3	1	1	2	12½

Actually their record should be

8.	4	1	1	2	15½

Therefore the position regarding the championship of the Second Division becomes very intriguing. Now, instead of only three teams being interested in the Shield, there are four.

The Junior League Table should be as follows:

	P.	W.	L.	T.	D.	Pts.
K.C.C.	8	4	0	0	4	16
H.K.C.C.	9	4	1	0	4	16
University	8	4	1	1	2	15½
Police	8	5	3	0	0	15
Recreio	8	4	2	0	2	14
Navy	8	2	2	0	4	10
C.C.C.	9	2	4	0	3	9
C.S.C.C.	9	1	4	0	4	7
I.R.C.	8	1	4	1	2	6½
Army	9	0	6	0	3	3

THREE GAMES LEFT

Only three matches are left in the Junior Division before the season comes to an end; yet the championship cannot be decided until these three games are completed.

The three games are:

Police v. K.C.C.
I.R.C. v. Recreio
Navy v. University

A look at the League Table will show that if the Kowloon C.C. beat the Police, then the Shield is theirs, irrespective of what the Recreio and the University do. But if the K.C.C. and Police draw, if the Recreio beat the Indians and if the University beat the Navy, the undergraduates will win the shield as they will then have 18½ points as against Kowloon's 17, Recreio's 17 and the Police's 16.

CLUBS' VIEWPOINT

The position, boiled down from each club's view-point, is as follows:

K.C.C.—The only team of the four to be able to sit back and say that if they win their last match the Shield is theirs.

Police R.C.—Will win the Shield if they beat the K.C.C. and if the Navy beat or draw with the University.

University.—Will win if they beat the Navy and if the Police beat or draw with the K.C.C.

Club de Recreio.—Have the worst prospects of the lot. Even if they beat the Indians, they will have only 17 points. This means that K.C.C. will have to draw with the Police and the Navy will have to beat or draw with the University before they come into the running. And then they can only tie with the K.C.C. with 17 points each.

This is a magnificent finish to the season—the best we have had for a great many years.

St. Joseph's Juniors Beaten At Macao

Macao, Apr. 2.

The junior team of the St. Joseph's F.C. paid a visit to Macao to-day and in their match with the local team were beaten by four goals to nil. Due to the unavoidable absence of two players from the visiting side, Mello and Nito filled the vacancy.

Badarraco and Assis were the goal-scorers for Macao, each netting two goals.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

Diocesan Boys Beat Forum At Tennis

D.B.S. beat Hongkong English Forum at tennis by 7-2 on Saturday at the D.B.S. Scores:

Ting Eng-siong and C. Kotewall (D.B.S.) beat N. K. Ma—W. G. Chung (H.K.E.F.) 6-3; beat A. R. Kitchell—V. Ten (H.K.E.F.) 6-2; beat T. Young—C. C. Fung (H.K.E.F.) 6-2.

F. J. Lay and Ip Lai (D.B.S.) lost N. K. Ma—W. G. Chung (H.K.E.F.) 3-6; beat A. R. Kitchell—V. Ten (H.K.E.F.) 6-2; beat T. Young—C. C. Fung (H.K.E.F.) 6-3.

D. Crary and D. Lyen (D.B.S.) lost N. K. Ma—W. G. Chung (H.K.E.F.) 4-6; beat A. R. Kitchell—V. Ten (H.K.E.F.) 6-1; beat T. Young—C. C. Fung (H.K.E.F.) 7-5.

Some of the players in "You Can't Take it With You," voted best picture made in 1938, which is coming to the King's Theatre during the Easter holidays. This film has earned lavish praise everywhere.

BEST FILM OF 1938 COMING

"You Can't Take It With You"

Best film news received in Hongkong for a long time is that the new Columbia picture, "You Can't Take It With You," directed by Frank Capra and voted the best film in 1938, will be shown at the King's Theatre during the Easter holidays.

Most critics are agreed that the film in most respects is as good as "Mr. Deeds Goes To Town." In fact, in some respects it is even better.

There is a Dickensian flavour about the picture. Some of the things the characters do may not be exactly sensible, but they all come under the heading of good clean fun.

The print of "You Can't Take It With You" was shipped from Shanghai to Hongkong by the Canton. It was rushed from Tsingtao specialy for the Easter holidays, and when news came through of the accident to the Canton, the local office of Columbia Pictures had an extremely anxious time, especially as it was rumoured that the case of films had been thrown overboard due to the serious condition of the steamer. Fortunately this was not so and delivery of the film was made on Saturday morning.

The film will be previewed on Wednesday.

WEEK-END FOOTBALL FIXTURES

Representative Games

Straits Chinese F.A. 0 S. China A.A. 3
Straits Chinese F.A. 1 Hongkong F.A. 3

First Division

Kowloon 2 Club 0

Second Division

R.A.O.C. 1 Kwong Wah 5

Third Division (Runners-Up)

R.A.F. 0 30th Bty. 3

Friendly

Police 5 Kwong Wah 3

LEAGUE TABLES

First Division

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
S. China "A"	19	15	0	4	69	20	30
Navy	19	13	3	3	59	24	29
Eastern	20	13	3	4	52	34	29
Middlesex	20	9	3	8	43	37	21
S. China "B"	19	8	3	8	36	33	19
Kowloon	19	8	3	8	24	28	19
Kwong Wah	20	8	0	8	34	44	18
Police	20	9	0	11	47	55	18
R. Scots	18	4	7	7	36	56	15
Club	20	4	1	15	32	67	9
St. Joseph's	20	2	3	15	30	64	7

Second Division

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Middlesex	22	16	1	3	82	30	37
S. China	21	17	2	2	60	24	36
5th. Bde.	21	16	3	2	61	22	35
R. Scots	21	16	1	4	72	19	33
Kwong Wah	22	13	0	9	64	57	26
Engineers	22	12	0	10	58	50	24
R.A.O.C.	22	9	2	11	54	66	20
Kowloon	22	7	0	15	36	58	14
Police	22	6	2	14	27	75	14
St. Joseph's	22	6	1	15	33	29	13
Eastern	21	0	5	16	19	71	5
Club	22	1	1	20	17	82	3

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Light Blues Win Annual Boat Race

London, Apr. 1.

Cambridge beat Oxford by four lengths in the annual Boat Race.

The weather was sunny and warm, conditions were perfect and the water smooth, with a slight following breeze. Oxford won the toss and took the Middlesex side, but experts thought the choice was of little advantage on such a day. The conditions were expected to favour Cambridge.

The race started punctually at 11 a.m., and Cambridge led by quarter of a length after 200 yards.

Both crews were stroking 34. Cambridge led by three quarters of a length at Beverley Brook and a length at Craven Steps. At the mile-post, the Light Blues increased their lead to nearly two lengths.

Cambridge then reduced their stroking to 32 against Oxford's 34, and as a result the Dark Blues cut down the lead to just over a length at Crabtree, one and quarter miles from the start.

However, Cambridge soon returned to 34 while on the other hand Oxford reduced the rate to 32. Cambridge increased their lead to two and quarter lengths at Harroda, and led by two lengths at Hammersmith Bridge, after one and three-quarter miles.

Cambridge now had the advantage of the bend, and at two miles were stroking 35 against Oxford's 34, and led by two and half lengths. At the Stork training ship, just over two miles, Cambridge were stroking 36 against 34, and led by three lengths.

Both crews were stroking at 30 at Chiswick, when Cambridge led by two lengths.

Cambridge Rowing Well

Oxford increased the rate to 34 against Cambridge's 30, but the latter were rowing well within themselves along the corner reach and, with a sheltered berth, went further ahead and led by three lengths at Duke Meadows, which was three miles. They increased their lead to three and half lengths at Barnes Bridge, only half a mile from home.

Cambridge were then stroking 36 against 35. Rowing beautifully, they were still three lengths ahead at four miles, and three and half lengths ahead when 200 yards from the finish.

Cambridge were still going well at the finish, but Oxford were rowed out. Cambridge won by four lengths in 19 minutes 3 seconds.—*Reuter.*

Trans-Ocean adds that the race attracted hundreds of thousands of spectators, who showed with which crew they sided by wearing either dark blue or light blue rosettes. The preponderance of dark blue badges indicated clearly that Oxford, winners in 1937 and 1938, were still favourites.

After sunshine in the early hours of the morning, the sky became slightly clouded about 10 a.m. and the light mist over the river valley in some places obscured the view of the spectators.

Cambridge has now won 48 times against Oxford's 42. One race ended in a dead heat.

GLOVER CUP GOLF

The draw for the competition of the Ladies' Section of the Royal Golf Club at Happy Valley, which was published on Saturday, is in connection with the Glover Cup, and not the Taggart Cup as inadvertently stated.

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Frank Capra's

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JEAN ARTHUR · LIONEL BARRYMORE · JAMES STEWART · EDWARD ARNOLD

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LIONEL BARRYMORE as lovable Grandpa Vanderhof

JAMES STEWART as dashing Tony Kirby

EDWARD ARNOLD as Wall St. Tycoon Kirby

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Screen play by Robert Riskin · Directed by FRANK CAPRA · A COLUMBIA PICTURE

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SPORT ADVTS

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE SECOND EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 8th and MONDAY, 10th April, 1939, commencing at 12.30 p.m. on both days.

The First Bell will be rung at 12 NOON, and the Tiffin Interval will be after the second race (1 p.m.) on both days.

MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE

No One without a badge will be admitted to the Members' Enclosure. Such must be worn throughout the duration of each Meeting in such a manner as to be readily identified.

Badges admitting Non-Members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at $5.00 per day for Gentlemen and $3.00 per day for Ladies (both including tax) are obtainable through the SECRETARY upon the personal or written application of a Member, such Member to be responsible for all visitors introduced by him, and for Payment of all Chits, etc.

The Secretary's Office, 1st Floor, Exchange Building, (Tel. 27794) will close at 11 a.m. each day.

Tiffins are obtainable at the Club House provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Boy (Tel. 21020).

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The price of Admission to the Public Enclosure is $1.00 per day including Tax, for all Persons, including Ladies, and is payable at the Gate. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform are admitted Half Price.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1939.

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CORFU	14,500	15th Apr.	Marseilles & London.
†*SOMALI	7,000	21st Apr.	B'bay, M'seilles, Havre, L'don,
A STEAMER		29th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
CARTHAGE	14,500	13th May	Marseilles & London.
†*BANGALORE	6,000	20th May	B'bay, M'seilles, Havre, L'don, Hull, H'bg, R'dom & A'werp.
RAJPUTANA	17,000	27th May.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
RANCHI	17,000	10th June	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
†*BHUTAN	6,000	17th June	B'bay, M'seilles, Havre, L'don, Hull, H'bg, R'dam & A'werp.
RANPURA	17,000	24th June	Bombay, Marseilles & London.

* Cargo only. † Calls Casablanca. All vessels may call at Malta

BRITISH INDIA APCAR SAILINGS (SOUTH.)

SHIRALA	6,000	8th Apr. 10.30 a.m.	S'pore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.
TILAWA	10,000	22nd Apr.	DO.
SANTHIA	8,000	6th May	DO.
TALMA	10,000	20th May	DO.
SIRDHANA	10,000	3rd June.	DO.

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TANDA	7,000	3rd June.	
NANKIN	7,000	30th June	

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SANTHIA	8,000	13th April	Shanghai & Japan.
CARTHAGE	14,500	13th Apr.	Shanghai & Japan.
RAJPUTANA	17,000	27th Apr.	Shanghai & Japan.
TALMA	10,000	27th Apr.	Shanghai & Japan.
TANDA	7,000	5th May	Shanghai & Japan
RANCHI	17,000	10th May	Shanghai & Japan.
*BHUTAN	6,000	11th May.	Shanghai & Japan.

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S S "PRESIDENT TAFT"	,,	APR.	21st	at	8.00 a.m.
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S S "PRESIDENT PIERCE"	,,	MAY	19th	at	6.00 a.m.
S S "PRESIDENT COOLIDGE"	,,	JUNE	3rd	at	12.00 Noon
S S "PRESIDENT TAFT"	,,	JUNE	16th	at	6.00 a.m.

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S S "PRESIDENT VAN BUREN"	,,	APR.	28th	at	12.00 Noon

And fortnightly thereafter.

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SAILS APR. 4th at 10.00 p.m.	SAILS	APR.	4th	at	6.00 a.m.
S S "PRESIDENT TAFT"	,,	APR.	14th	at	1.00 a.m.
S S "PRESIDENT ADAMS"	,,	APR.	14th	at	12.00 Noon
S S "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND"	,,	APR.	28th	at	1.00 a.m.

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REVIEW of the NEW FASHIONS

Fashions sometimes show many exaggerations. Here is an evening gown which is almost a replica of those worn in the Pompadour period.

PASSING into review all the fashions this Spring, it must be acknowledged that 1939 Spring lines are going to be difficult.

So many designers seem to want us to dress like little girls in the daytime and make us demurely Victorian or sophisticatedly Pompadour in the evening.

Lanvin introduced Pompadour panniered evening frocks, complete with shepherdess canes topped by bunches of flowers.

Balenciaga had panniers also, and—what do you think?—some of her mannequins wore stockings with wide, horizontal stripes of black and pink with the daytime dresses.

There are bustle frocks, too. Schiaparelli and Chanel have them.

☆ ☆ ☆

PATOU showed one most adorable pannier-crinoline frock in white chiffon, and medieval ones with both elbow length and long sleeves, which I think were quite the loveliest models in his collection.

He had the most attractive hooded capelets in fur and also in coloured velvet to wear with the picture evening frocks.

His simple little girl black silk afternoon frocks, which had quite two inches of broderie anglaise white petticoats peeping beneath the hem are lovely.

Pinafore frocks, sailor frocks, suits with gathered basques and very short skirts, all looked charming on the youthful mannequins who wore them.

☆ ☆ ☆

AND if you are the dignified type you'll be glad to know that leading houses have in their collections 1939 versions of their classic lines, which always look right, that you'll very probably look your best in the picture evening fashions, for which there is undoubtedly a craze, and if you don't there are many frocks without panniers or crinolines for you to choose from.

☆ ☆ ☆

YOU'RE going to like the fashion for pastel-coloured coats over dark frocks, and printed silk circular full-length capes to—partner dark frocks also. You're going to like the lovely summer frocks made in floral-printed wide-skirted coat frocks worn over tight taffeta slips.

You're also going to like all the quaint little ornaments to pin to the lapels of your tailored suit.

On the left a lovely Directoire gown; on the right a gown of the Louis XVI period.

Watch Your Watch

YOUR watch, even if it is only the size of a five cent piece, contains 150 parts, and naturally their perfect working depends to a large extent upon how you treat it.

Don't, for instance, wash your hands and risk the soap keeping out of the works. Take it off first, but don't lay it in a pool of water.

Housewives are apt to be careless about their watches. They don't always take off their watch before the family baking; they just push it up the arm, hoping for the best. The result is, of course, that particles of dough cling to the winder.

Never play tennis or type with a watch on your wrist. The constant motion plays havoc with even the most expensive model.

Here is another interesting fact. The rim of the balance wheel travels as far as from London to Tokio in one year! This is a journey for which the modern train or motor car would be most scrupulously overhauled—yet most owners begrudge their poor watch even a drop of oil!

You should take it once a year to a reliable jeweller if you want it to give you good service. The old oil is then removed and new put in.

Pretty watches are certainly decorative, but see that the case is not too light and that it fits properly. The number of jewels has nothing to do with the efficiency of the inside.

Wind your watch regularly, preferably in the morning, as it is during the day that most power is necessary. To avoid unnecessary vibration, wear it well above the wrist.

Finally, never attempt to regulate a watch yourself, but take it to a reliable dealer.

VENETIAN CREAM

WHISK up the whites of 2 eggs to a stiff froth and then fold in lightly 2 tablespoonfuls of caster sugar.

Melt ¼ of a jelly square and 2 table-spoonfuls of jam in a pan and then whip this into the egg mixture.

When light and frothy, pile into a glass dish and sprinkle with desiccated coconut.

B. M.

Shown here is a shirtwaist for a girl with new bias cut skating skirt. It has a double collar with the plain white one under the print one. The medallion print is in white on colour.

A Slimming Chart

A TIME comes to most of us when we realise that our figure is out-of-date. Perhaps it is when the dressmaker gravely adds two inches in her measure-book, or it may be that you try on last year's frock and find it tight. You see it with the clearness that illuminates things past—You are getting stout.

You fly to your friends for advice. One recommends an orange diet; another milk and potato. These sound monotonous and you know that to dabble in diet without medical advice is never wise and may be dangerous.

You can, however, become slim by exercise. Exercise! You shudder at the thought.

But think of that new summer frock that almost fitted you, and think of young Mrs. So-and-So, who always looks so nice in everything because she is slim, and while you are in a slimming state of mind begin your exercises.

The most common obstacle in making the frock fit the figure is the trimmest hip-line; those padded easy chairs, comfortable motor cars, cushioned seats in cinemas and theatres! No wonder a woman's hip measurement may jump from 36 to 40 in a dozen years or less.

The Straight Swing

If you want to stay the course of the tape-measure and go through life with a slim outline, here are three new exercises for lessening the hip-line.

Stand with your right side next to a chair or table and place your right hand on this for support.

Swing your left leg, with straight knee, forward and then backwards as high as possible.

Hop on your right leg all the time. Swing ten times. Reverse your position, swinging right leg ten times, and hopping on left leg.

In this exercise, as in the next one, "the hop's the thing." The second exercise is also planned to help your figure to keep young-looking.

The College Hop

Stand with heels together and hands on hips.

Bending right knee, raise you right leg till your knee is nearly touching your chest. Hop on left leg.

Reverse, raising left leg with bent knee and hopping on right. Raise each leg ten times.

The Flat Swing

Here is a lying-down exercise, with no hopping.

Lie face downwards on the floor with arms stretched out in front of you.

Swing right leg over to touch the floor on the left of your left leg.

Repeat, swinging left leg over right. Swing each leg ten times.

Juliet Sanford

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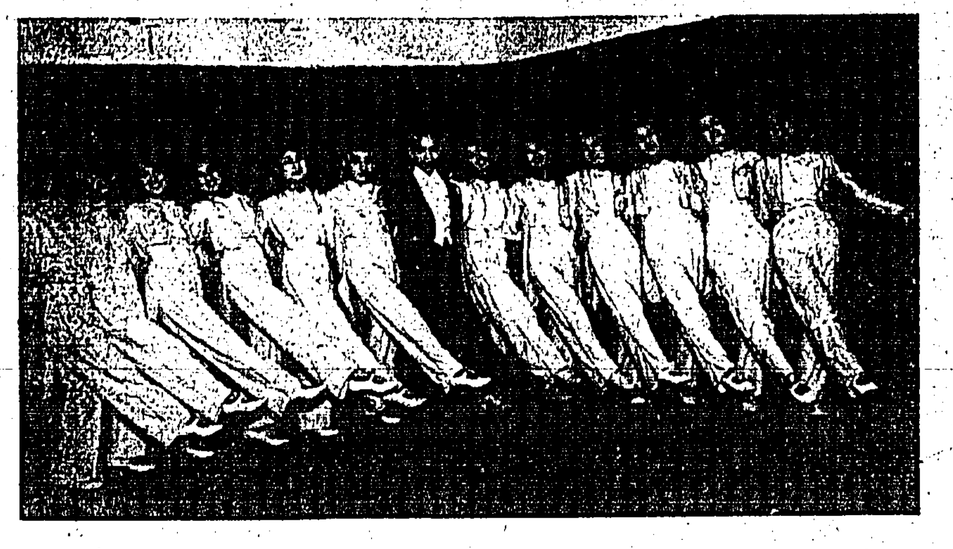
NEWS OF THE DAY IN PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR

Hongkong Telegraph PHOTONEWS

HAPPENINGS AS SEEN BY THE CAMERA'S EYE

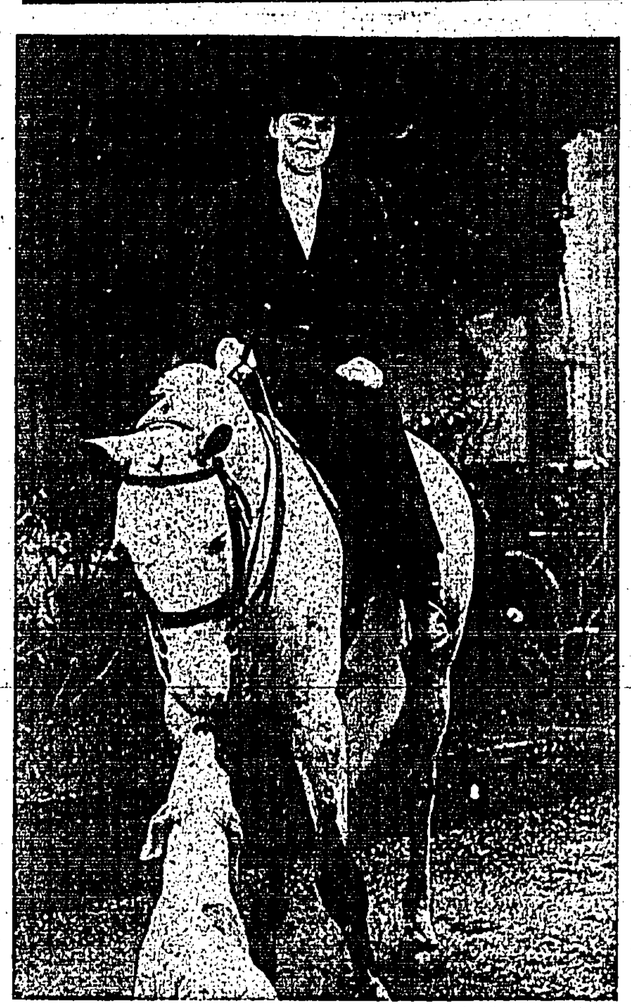


Miss Daisy O'Keefe will present at the S.P.C. Ball on April 14, Mr. Hugh Chen and the Misses Bella Ma, Florence Lam, Elsie Wong, Elsie Law, Salina Luk, Ann Thu, Marie Chan, Lily Chan, Beatrice Law, Patricia Ho, Priscilla Ho and Dora Chow.—*King's Studio.*

At right, the Duchess of Gloucester being escorted by the Marquess of Willingdon into the Odeon, Leicester Square, where she saw the first presentation of *Topper Takes a Trip*, the proceeds of which go to the Old Etonian Housing Association and the Finsbury Housing Association, two organisations that are working for slum clearance in North London. The Duke of Gloucester is seen in the background.

Members of the Choir of St. Paul's Church.—*King's Studio.*

At right, the Hon. Pearl Lawson-Johnston, joint master of the Oakley, bestrides her mount, and her mount exchanges greetings with a friendly hound. A picture taken at a meet at Colworth House, Sharnbrook, Beds.



Group photograph taken at the Morrison Hall Flan nel Dance held in the University Gymnasium recently to celebrate their success in the Inter-hostel Athletic Meet.—*A. Fong.*

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KAN TONG PO, Esq. Chief Manager.
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KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.

WHY BRITAIN BUILDS BIG SHIPS

(Continued from Page 6.)

the fleet should not, however, obscure the fact that there are growing doubts among naval officers as to whether in all cases the right ships are being built.

Many would prefer to a few great and costly battleships a greater number of smaller ones. Part of a fleet can be despatched to the East, but half a battleship cannot be.

◇ ◇ ◇

MANY also question the value of the extremities of speed and range in cruisers, the critics maintaining that a large number of slower, better-armed and better-protected, and therefore less expensive, ships would better serve the country's strategical needs.

All agree that a great increase in the number of convoy escort ships is an urgent necessity, and that such ships, in which high speed is not required, are relatively inexpensive and can be built quickly.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Steamship
"MARECHAL JOFFRE"
No. 10 A/39

Bringing Cargo from Marseilles via Saigon, etc., arrived Hongkong on Wednesday, 29th March, 1939.

Consignees are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before 8th April, 1939, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyor Messrs:—Goddard and Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10.00 a.m. on Tuesday, 4th April, 1939.

Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when any dutiable goods are examined by the Company's Surveyors.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

R. OHL,
Agent.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1939.

THE "TELEGRAPH" will send a Staff Photographer to all events of public interest. Requests should be addressed to the Pictorial Editor.

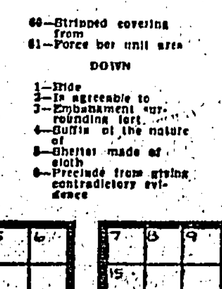
Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ACROSS

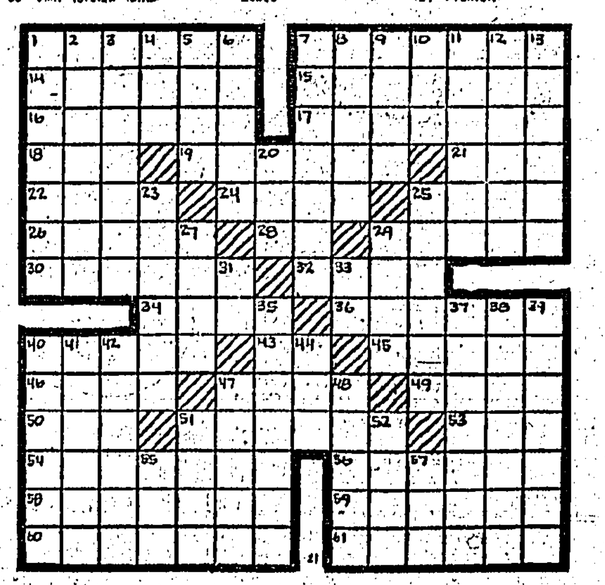
1—Fairy
7—Jumping
10—Make happy
15—Experienced actor (slang)
16—Become firmly bound
17—Give back
18—Sharp knock
19—Rubbers
21—Meadow
22—Elders son of Isaac
24—Father
25—Narrow opening
26—Sententious
28—Second person plural (poetic)
29—Walks over heavily
30—Girl's name
32—Covered colonnade
34—Notable periods of history
36—Aquatic mammals
40—Tale
43—Observes
45—Squabble (slang)
46—Musical melodies
47—Mentally impotent
49—Member of Pueblo tribe
50—Prefix in advance
51—Breathed spasmodically
53—Want of conformity to rule of rectitude
54—Theatrical spectacle
56—Ancient Italian
58—Descendant of Esau
59—Visit foreign lands
60—Stripped covering from
61—Force per unit area

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE



DOWN

1—Hide
2—Is agreeable to
3—Embankment surrounding fort
4—Suffix of the nature of
5—Sheriff made of cloth
6—Preclude from giving contradictory evidence
7—Narrow divisions of surface
8—Genus of tropical palms
9—Public expenditure
10—Exclamation to check rashness
11—God of youth
12—Sea-nymph
13—Handler with view to result
20—Give money to
23—Serves as harbinger of
25—Interval of fine weather
27—Inspiring awe
29—Deprives by hunting (slang)
31—Radium
33—Until
35—Turned from direct level
37—Of nature causing wear
38—Taking of property by force (pl.)
39—Hard isometric mineral
40—Graduate incensed
41—Pronounced declamatory, outpouring as of complaint
42—Northwestern state
44—Frequent sportive
47—Italian poet killed 1321
48—Standards of judgment
51—Provided for cost of
52—Burden and rapid motion
55—Ostrich-like bird
57—Prohibit



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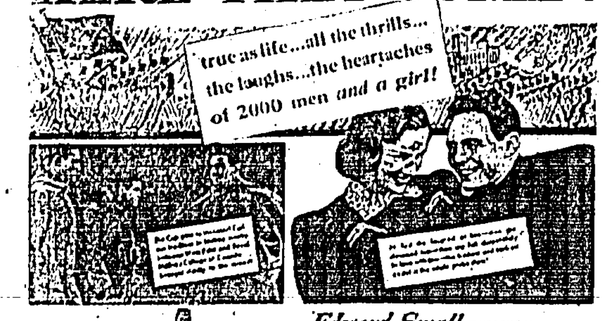

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"EMPRESS WU CHEH TIEN"

A Chinese Historical Drama with English Subtitles

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"CALL OF THE SUN"

The "Body Beautiful" Cult in Sunny France

DRIVE ON YOYANG

Chinese Forces Press On Hunan City

CHANGTE, Apr. 3.

A NUMBER of Chinese sorties have restored several heights to the east, west and south outskirts of Yoyang and placed them in a commanding position over the railway city, according to military reports received here.

As a result of the Chinese encroachment, Japanese troop movements between Yoyang, Sitang, Matang and Taolin have become increased, while large quantities of military supplies were seen to have been moved to the rear.

The erection of an aerodrome at Pailuki has also been suspended by the Japanese owing to the uncertain conditions at Yoyang.—*Central News.*

Sunwui Defence

Shiuhing, Apr. 3.

Determined to check the extension of Japanese activities on the Canton delta westward along the Ning Yeung Railway to Sunwui, the battle cry of the Chinese units defending the ancient town is "Live or die with Sunwui."

Mr. Li Wu-chih, magistrate of Sunwui, has been ordered to defend the city with the garrison forces there and strong units of self-defence corps.

Following the second capture by Japanese troops of Kongmoon which is only three miles to the east, Sunwui city has been bustling with last minute preparations for its defence against the invaders. A general evacuation of women and children, started several weeks ago, was completed by water and rail, while all able-bodied men remain behind to hold or die with the city.

At the same time, the Japanese westward thrust from Kongmoon has apparently been slowed down by the serious loss suffered by the enemy during the assault on the river port. Short of large reinforcements, it is believed the Japanese will be unable to make fresh large-scale assault along the rail.

Chinese forces, retreating on the centre line, are making repeated flanking movements on the two wings to threaten the invader's rear.

The remnant Japanese at Lailok, a small village five miles from Sunwui, are subjected to continuous attacks by the self-defence corps who have retaken a number of the blockhouses dotting the outskirts of the village. It is expected the Japanese, barring assistance, will not be able to hold out very long.

The second capture of Kongmoon by Japanese forces, it is now revealed, was preceded by a terrific bombardment from the air by a squadron of Japanese planes. A mechanised column, consisting of five tanks and several armoured cars, then lumbered into action and mowed down Chinese defence on its trail. The Chinese admittedly suffered heavy casualties.

Kongmoon was evacuated by the Chinese forces on the night of March 31.

Hokshan and Shaping, northwest of Sunwui, were scenes of bitter struggle during the weekend, the places changing hands several times and now again lost to the invaders.—*Central News.*

Disorders In Damascus

Streets Cleared By French Troops

BEIRUT, Apr. 2.

Disorders in Damascus and throughout Syria continued today despite measures by the French militia.

The streets of Damascus were cleared this morning, but demonstrations were again in progress at noon.

Stores which opened in spite of the general strike called by the Arabs were stoned and destroyed by mobs.

Police arrested a great number of agitators.—*Trans-Ocean.*

Social Items

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the following to be Public Vaccinators: Miss Lam Wai-ching, Miss Chung Pik-ha and Miss Chan Mui-yin.

* * *

Mrs. R. B. Wood, of Wongneichong Road, Happy Valley, had to have one of her fingers amputated at the Queen Mary Hospital on Friday, after she had caught it in the door of a car.

* * *

"Under the Seven Seas, all Men are Brothers" is the title of an address to be given to the Peace Pledge Union by Mr. Percy Chen next Wednesday. The meeting will take place as usual at the Challenge Bookshop, at 5.30 p.m.

* * *

Mr. A. B. Raworth, General Manager of the General Electric Company of China, and Mrs. Raworth, arrived from Shanghai by the Potsdam.

LATE NEWS

No Change

LONDON, Apr. 3.—London newspapers agree that Hitler's speech has not altered the international situation.

The "Daily Telegraph" says there is little or nothing to be gathered from the speech.

The "Daily Herald" says that the speech has neither worsened or improved the position.—*Reuter.*

Rexist Defeat

Russels, Apr. 3.

The main feature in the Belgian elections is the big defeat of the Rexists, who are likely to have only eight seats in the Chamber, compared with twenty in the last Parliament.

The Catholics are expected to win at least a dozen seats, the Liberals a half-dozen. The position of the Socialists is weaker.

The three Belgian parties have obtained 55 per cent. of the votew against the pro-German candidates.—*Reuter.*

AIR RAID HOLOCAUST

Missionary House Destroyed

SIAN, Apr. 3.

CONSIDERABLE LOSSES in civilian lives and property were caused in Sian, provincial capital of Shensi, yesterday afternoon, when seven Japanese bombers subjected the city to a terrific air raid.

Some 260 shops and residences were razed to the ground.

The raiders rained more than 50 missiles in the busy sections of the city. Two of the bombs, being incendiary, started a huge fire. The conflagration raged for three hours, before it was finally brought under control.

The premises of the "Kung Shang Jih Pao," a leading newspaper here, were hit by three bombs which completely demolished the type-setting room. As a result, the paper has to suspend publication for several days.

The Chinese Christian Missionary House at Nanyuanmen was also destroyed.—*Central News.*

Marsman To Go To London

Philippine Mine Shares Listed

LONDON, April 2.

THE "FINANCIAL TIMES" reports that Marsman & Company contemplates introducing shares of two of its Philippine Mines on the London market.

The report says the two most likely to be listed in London will be Coco Grove and San Mauricio, pointing out that Coco Grove paid a 20 per cent dividend last year and San Mauricio paid 50 per cent.

In connection with the reported listing of these two issues, the "Financial Times" draws attention to the Marsman Investments listed on the London Stock Exchange having risen more than three shillings to around 18 shillings.—*United Press.*

VITAMIN D UPSETS DOGS

BERKELEY, Cal.

Vitamins—especially the celebrated Vitamin D,—may be great for human beings but they sure are tough on dogs, according to the home economics department of the University of California. Five dogs fed an excessive amount of Vitamin D suffered malnutrition and lost in weight.

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A MAGNIFICENT HUMAN ADVENTURE

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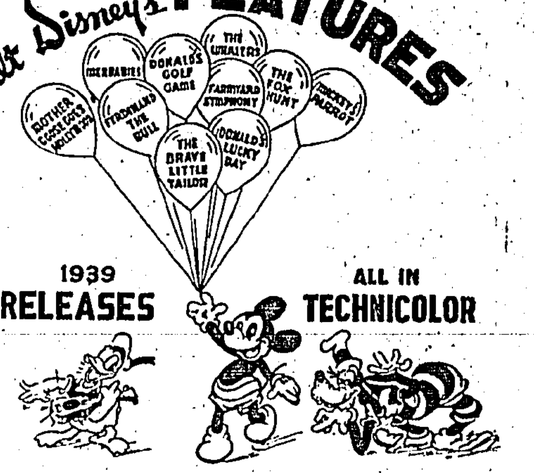
Walt Disney's FEATURES



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DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS Jr. with ALICE BRADY

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RETURN SHOWING BY PUBLIC DEMAND!

"SNOW WHITE AND THE SEVEN DWARFS"

Walt Disney's All Technicolour Miracle!

MATINEES: 20c.-30c.-40c. EVENINGS: 20c.-30c.-50c.-70c.-80c.

WAR RELIEF BALL

Another charity ball under the auspices of the Hongkong Chinese Women's Soldiers' Relief Association was held at the Roof Garden of the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday night, when the cabaret items presented on Friday night were repeated. The proceeds of both balls are to be devoted to the fund for war relief.

TALK TO Y'S MEN.

Mr. Y. L. Lee, President of Ling Nan University, Canton, will be the speaker at the weekly fifth meeting of the Hongkong Y's Men's Club, at St. Francis Hotel on Thursday, at 1 p.m. Mr. Lee recently returned from Chungking, where he attended the Educational Conference called by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

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